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Shanghai Municipal Council

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1936

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1937

PART I.

SHANGHAI:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
1937

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai herein submits to the ratepayers the Annual Report on public matters, together with the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1936, and estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1937.

The membership of the Council at the beginning of the year consisted of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold (*Chairman*), W. P. Lambe (*Vice-Chairman*), J. W. Carney, Chen Chieh, C. S. Franklin, W. Gockson, S. L. Hsu, E. Y. B. Kiang, V. St. J. Killery, J. H. Liddell, H. Porter, C.M.G., T. Urabe, T. Yamamoto, and Yu Ya Ching.

Mr. Chen Chieh resigned on January 4 on his appointment to a post in the National Government. Mr. Yulin Hsi was co-opted to fill the vacancy thereby created.

Messrs. Carney, Killery, Lambe and Liddell did not stand for re-election to the Council in March.

The election of members for the municipal year 1936 was held on March 23 and 24, and polling took place at the S.V.C. Drill Hall and at the Hongkew Police Station. The result of the voting is set out hereunder:—

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Proposer</i>	<i>Seconder</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Messrs. N. L. Sparke	Messrs. A. S. Henchman	2,012
Messrs. W. J. Keswick	A. S. Henchman	A. D. Bell	1,988
G. E. Mitchell	R. F. C. Master	A. E. Jones	1,988
H. Porter, C.M.G.	N. L. Sparke	H. Berents	1,949
A. D. Calhoun	A. E. Schumacher	C. E. Patton	1,902
C. S. Franklin	O. G. Steen	W. H. Plant	1,896
H. E. Arnhold	A. S. Henchman	A. E. Jones	1,893
T. Go	M. Amano	M. Yonesato	880
T. Yamamoto	M. Amano	M. Yonesato	875

Owing to an error whereby 323 votes were not included in the declaration of the election of members of Council made by the Scrutineers, the election was declared invalid and a new election was announced to be held on April 20 and 21. Only nine nominations were received and the following nine ratepayers were accordingly declared elected as members of the Council for 1936-7:—

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, A. D. Calhoun, C. S. Franklin, W. J. Keswick, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Messrs. G. E. Mitchell, H. Porter, C.M.G., T. Urabe and T. Yamamoto.

The following were elected as Chinese members of the Council at a meeting of representatives of the Chinese ratepayers held in April:—Messrs. Yu Ya Ching, S. L. Hsu, E. Y. B. Kiang, Yulin Hsi and W. Gockson.

The newly elected Councilors took office on April 16 when Mr. H. E. Arnhold was re-elected Chairman and Mr. C. S. Franklin was elected Vice-Chairman.

The constitution of the various advisory committees of the Council is given hereunder, the Chairman of the Committee being mentioned first in each case:—

Finance Committee.—

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, A. D. Calhoun, Chen Che-Chen, C. S. Franklin, T. Funatsu, Yulin Hsi, S. L. Hsu, W. J. Keswick, G. E. Mitchell and T. Yamamoto.

Watch Committee.—

Messrs. C. S. Franklin, T. Go, Yulin Hsi, F. S. Hsu, W. J. Keswick, E. Y. B. Kiang, G. E. Mitchell, T. Urabe and Yu Ya Ching.

Works Committee.—

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Messrs. A. D. Calhoun, W. Gockson, K. Kuroda, H. Porter, C.M.G., Tseu Yih-Zan, Tseu Ven-Chee and T. Urabe.

Staff Committee.—

Messrs. C. S. Franklin, A. D. Calhoun, W. Gockson, Yulin Hsi, W. J. Keswick, O. Okamoto, H. Porter, C.M.G., and L. T. Yuan.

<i>Public Utilities Committee.</i> —	Messrs. H. Porter, C.M.G., A. D. Calhoun, Feng Ping Nan, M. Inouye, E. Y. B. Kiang, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Messrs. G. E. Mitchell and Yu Hwa Lung.
<i>Health Committee.</i> —	Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Drs. A. C. Bryson, J. E. Murray and Y. Tongu, Messrs. F. S. Hsu, K. Kuroda, Tseu Yih-Zan and Yu Hwa-Lung.
<i>Orchestra and Band Committee.</i> —	Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Messrs. Eric G. Clarke, E. F. Harris, Tzu Huang, A. J. Hughes, L. de Luca, J. Ohi, C. E. Vissering and Mrs. O. G. Steen.
<i>Library Committee.</i> —	Messrs. S. L. Hsu, F. R. Barry, Dr. H. Chatley, Mr. Chen Che-chen, Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Mr. H. Martin, Mrs. D. Roberts and Mr. Tsu Ven-Chee.
<i>Education Board.</i> —	Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Messrs. A. D. Bell, Yulin Hsi, K. H. Ling, Drs. Herman C. E. Liu and Y. H. Ou, Mr. H. Porter, C.M.G., Dr. H. Gordon Thompson and Mr. T. Yamamoto.
<i>Rate Assessment Committee.</i> —	Messrs. H. Berents, L. J. Farmbrough, Pehan Li, S. Mizuta and A. P. Nazer.
<i>Ricsha Special Committee.</i> —	Messrs. C. S. Franklin, S. Fessenden, E. Y. B. Kiang, G. E. Mitchell and Yu Ya Ching.
<i>Board of Film Censors.</i> —	Major K. M. Bourne, Messrs. Percy Chu, H. Ellis, A. Hartmann, Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, Mr. L. de Luca, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. Ryuko Miyoshi and Dr. G. Sellett.

The *Land Commission* was constituted of Messrs. H. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek and R. D. K. Silby—Mr. Berents appointed by the Council, Mr. Silby elected by the registered owners of land in the Settlement, Mr. Peek elected by a Resolution of the Meeting of Ratepayers, Mr. Feng Ping Nan elected by the Shanghai Realty Owners' Association (Chinese) and Mr. King elected by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Dr. J. E. Murray resigned from the Health Committee in October on his retirement to England and the vacancy was filled by the appointment to the Committee of Dr. E. L. Marsh.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

Held at the Grand Theatre, on April 15, 1936, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Chairman.

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. D. Bell, be invited to take the Chair.

Secretary.

Resolution II.—That Mr. T. Beesley be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Rules of Procedure.

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next Annual Meeting.

Election of Land Commissioner.

Resolution IV.—That Mr. S. H. Peek be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Election of Governors of General Hospital.

Resolution V.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. A. D. Calhoun and H. Porter be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Report and Accounts for 1935.

Resolution VI.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, be passed.

Budget for 1936.

Resolution VII.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1936, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the necessary provision for the maintenance of a Municipal Orchestra and Band from June 1, 1936, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum, and the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum not exceeding \$12,000,000 or the equivalent thereof for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Housing Situation.

Resolution VIII.—Whereas the constant growth in the population of this Foreign Settlement has been accompanied by a rapid development of industrialism and many changes in the living conditions of the people :

and Whereas serious public concern has been manifested over the resultant housing congestion and other unfavourable features connected therewith :

and Whereas no public steps have been taken toward an examination of the problem with a view to possible measures for preventing its further aggravation :

The Shanghai Municipal Council is now requested to instruct the Works Committee to investigate the Housing Situation in all its aspects and to publish a full Report thereon with such recommendations as the Works Committee may see fit to make.

LIST OF RATEPAYERS PRESENT AND NUMBER OF VOTES HELD.

Abraham, D. E.	1	Brown, H. W.	1	Flory, S. E.	1	Ifland, S.	1	Lund, E.	1
J.	2	Brown, J.	3	Forde, F. H.	1	Ihara, S.	1	Luttermann,	
Abraham, R. D.	1	Buyers, G. A.	4	Foster-Kemp,		Innes-Kerr, D. E.	1	Miss V.	1
Adams, H. E. D.	1			R. B.	1	Inouye, M.	1		
Adams, W. A.	2			Franklin, C. S.	3	Inui, K. S.	1		
Amamo, M.	2			Fritz, Mrs. C.	1	Isaacs, Mrs. S.	1		
Andersen, R.	1			Fromel, F. R.	1			MacClurg, H. D.	1
Anderson, Rev.				Fullerton, Dr.				Macdougall, Mrs.	
S. R.	1	Calhoun, A. D.	2	E. C.	1			A.	1
Antonin, Rev.		Campbell, Mrs. C.	1	Fumagalli, C.	1	Janes, H. S.	1	Macnaghten,	
Bro.	2	Cannan, J. F.	1	Funatsu, T.	2	Jennings, A.	1	Brig-Gen. E. B.	7
Armes, Mrs. N.	1	Carion, E. M.	1			Jesus, A. S. de	1	Makanoff, A. P.	1
Arnhold, C. H.	2	Carney, J. W.	1			Jones, A. E.	3	Manley, J. B.	3
Arnhold, H. E.	1	Carpenter, D. N.	2					Mann, R. P.	1
Arnold-Jones, V.	1	Cheeseman, J. A.	1					Marden, G. E.	6
Asuncion, M.	1	Chelms, Mrs. D.	1	Gater, Mrs. M.	1			Marden, Mrs.	
Atkins, A. H.	1	Chilikin, V. A.	1	Gatton, S.	1	Kagoshima, G.	1	G. E.	1
Auslander, H.	1	Clark, J. M. H.	1	George, A. H.	1	Karner, Mrs. P.	1	Marsh, J. W. P.	1
Ayrton, Miss		Clarke, W. G.	1	Gillett, T. H.	1	Katzen, N.	2	Marshall, R. C.	1
P. A.	2	Clements, E. W.	1	Gilman, Mrs. L.	2	Kellner, E. G.	1	Martin, A. H.	1
		Cline, Dr. J. W.	3	Ginsbourg, U. M.	1	Kent, N. E.	4	Massey, P. W.	1
		Collett, F. S.	1	Glover, A. E.	2	Keswick, W. J.	12	Master, R. F. C.	23
		Colombo, E. A.	1	Goertz, B.	1	Kew, Dr. C.	1	Maughan, J. R.	8
		Cooley, Miss F.		Goldenberg, Mrs.		Keys, P. H.	1	Maxwell, Dr. J.	
		A.	1	R.		Khalig, K. A.	1	L.	1
Ballingall, R. M.	1	Cornfoot, E. J.	1	Gordon, A. H.	2	Killery, V. St. J.	1	Mayeda, D.	1
Barbash, B. S.	1	Cowper, Miss V.	1	Graham, J.	1	Kimura, Y.	1	McDonald, R. G.	2
Bard, G.	1	Cressy, E. H.	1	Grant, C. P.	1	King, W. S.	4	McDonnell, R. T.	2
Barr, J. S.	2	Crutwell, C. C.	1	Grant, G. D.	1	Kirby, R. V. D.	1	Mehta, B. P.	1
Bartels, W.	1	Cumine, H. M.	3	Graves, Rt. Rev.		Koch, Hans	1	Meissner, P.	1
Bassett, Major		Cumming, Mrs.		F. R.	1	Koltsoff, O.	2	Melik, A.	1
A.	2	D. L.	1	Gray, J. E.	1	Kowalski, Mrs. T.	1	Mellor, W.	8
Bassia, Mrs.				Grimes, B. J. W.	1	Kreulen, R. A.	1	Mexis, G. L.	1
Baxter, Rev. A.	2					Kriebel, Lt.-Col.		Milward, W.	1
Bell, A. D.	4					H.	1	Mitchell, G. E.	3
Bell, Lt.-Col. F.						Kumsao, Y. S.	1	Miyaji, K.	1
Hayley	1							Miyasaki, S.	1
Bell, J. G.	1	Damri, E. D.	1					Miyasawa, T.	1
Begault, R.	1	Dastoor, F. R.	1					Miyoshi, S.	1
Benedict, Miss		Day, L. G.	1	Hammerschmidt,				Mogabgab, A.	1
R. A.	1	Dohse, L. M. J.	1	J. A.	1	Lacy, Rev. G. C.	2	Monk, W. J.	2
Bennett, Mrs.		Doi, I.	1	Harling, H. R.	1	Laeten, K.	1	Mooney, J. D.	1
P. W.	1	Ducoff, Mrs. E.	1	Harris, A. R.	1	Lahrman, S.	1	Moore, H.	2
Bennington, Miss		Dunlap, Dr. A. M.	1	Harris, E. F.	1	Lalaca, B. P.	1	Mordecai, J. H.	1
A.	1			Harris, N. M. W.	1	Lambe, W. P.	1	Morgenstern, O.	1
Berents, H.	1			Harvey, A. H.	1	Langer, K. F.	1	Morris, C. C.	2
Berg, A.	1			Hatherly, A. H.	1	Lee, Mrs. D.	1	Mukaiyama, T.	1
Bergman, M.	1			Hayakawa, T.	1	LeFebvre, P. F.	1	Mullahey, T. F.	1
Beynon, O. G.				Hayes, R. J.	1	Leith, A. C.	1	Murakami, Toyo	2
R.	1	Earle, Dr. H.	1	Hayward, H. L.	1	Leon, J. H.	1		
Black, A.	1	Ebrahim, F. C.	1	Hennemann, J.	1	Levis, I. A.	7		
Blix, C.	1	Edgar, J.	2	Hertzka, A. R.	1	Levy, D.	1		
Bloomfield, Mrs.		Ellig, C. H.	1	Hertwijn,		Levy, Miss L.	1		
J.	1	Ellis, H.	2			Levy, S. H.	1	Nance, Mrs. D.	
Blow, G. A.	1	Enright, A. J.	1			Levy, Mrs. S. V.	1	W.	1
Bojesen, C. O.	1	Evans, J. J.	2			Lewis, Mrs. J. M.	2	Nash, R. H.	1
Bolton, M.	1	Ewing, A. A.	2			Liddell, J. H.	2	Nation, W.	1
Booth, E. S.	1					Limby, Mrs.		Neil, J.	1
Bourne, H. L.	1					B. A.	1	Nemoto, H.	1
Boynton, Rev.						Little, E. S.	1	Nenishki, S. S.	1
C. L.	1	Faber, S. E.	1			Live, A. H. M.	1	Neubauer, Dr.	
Braginsky, M.	1	Fair, Miss M.	1			Liven, A.	1	W.	1
Brand, J. K.	1	Falkner, L. A.	1	Hoste, J. M. D.	1	Lockwood, W. W.	1	New, I. H.	1
Brandt, W.	4	Fearn, Dr. A. W.	1	Huck, J. W.	1	Lockwood, Mrs.		Newsham, Rev.	
Breakpear, O.		Fetterly, K. M.	1	Huypeden, J.	1	W. W.	1	H. G.	1
T.	1	Figueredo, Miss		Huggett, W. H.		Loewenberg, Dr.		Nufer, W.	1
Brigola, C.	1	E. de	1	C.	1	R. D.	1		
				Hunter, T.	1				

O'Bolger, R. E.	1	Rankin, Dr. C.W.	1	Schmid, T. O.	1	Takagi, H.	2	Vickery, J. E.	1
Ogilvie, C. B.	1	Raphael, D.	1	Schoepe, R.	1	Tanaka, S.	1	Von Schubert, P.	1
Oyoshi, A.	1	Rawsthorne, Mrs.		Shuster, E.	1	Tavella, U. M.	1		
Ozorio, C. E. L.	1	M.	1	Seki, J.		Tewksbury, Rev.			
		Ray, F. R.	1	Shackleton, C. F.	1	E. G.	1		
		Rayment, P.	1	Sharp, A.	1	Thompson, J.	1	Wade, J. L.	2
		Read, W. S.	1	Shepherd, G. C.	1	Thorley, S. O.	1	Ward, W. J.	1
		Reeves, C.	1	Sheppard, Rev.		Tirinnanzi, Dr. D.	1	Warning, J. H.	1
		Reiss, D.	1	G. W.	1	Todd, C. C.	1	Washida, Y.	1
		Remedios,		Shroff, R. F.	1	Touty, H.	1	Wells, G. J.	2
Park, R. A.	1	F. M. R.	1	Shuter, R. G. L.	1	Trivett, Dean		Whitney, Mrs.	
Parkin, J. C.	1	Reynell, H. E.	1	Sigler, W. W.	1	A. C. S.	1	J. S.	1
Parrott, E. H.	1	Righini, S. A.	1	Silby, R. D. K.	4	Trueman, T. E.	1	Wilkinson, H. V.	2
Patrick, Dr. H.		Roberts, A. L.	1	Singer, S.	1	Trumm, Miss C.	1	Will, Miss E.	1
C.	1	Roberts, Mrs. M.	1	Skinner, W. M. S.	1			Williams, H. H.	1
Payne, H. F.	2	Robinson, G.	1	Sladkoff, P. L.	1			Willis, W. A.	1
Pearson, C. D.	2	Rogers, J. T.	1	Small, Rev. A. E.	1			Wolfe, S. W.	1
Peek, S. H.	1	Roggers, A. E.	1	Smith, Miss A. V.	3	Umrigar, B. C.	1	Woodhead, R. G.	1
Perceival, A. J.	1	Rowland, F. W.	1	Sopher, A. M.	1	Urabe, T.	3	Wright, A. J.	1
Persen, K. A.	1	Roxburgh, J.	1	Southin, C. F.	1	Utter, D. H.	1	Wythe, D. H.	1
Peyton-Griffin,		Rudenberg, W.	1	Sparke, C. E.	1				
Mrs. M.	1	Russanoff, A. N.	1	Sparke, N. L.	2				
Pilbeam, F. W.	1			Spilwanek, J.	1			Yamamoto, T.	1
Poate, F. W.	2			Spoo, Mrs. H. H.	1	Valpy, F. W. W.	1	Yannoulatos,	
Polesello, C.	1			Starling, S. B.	1	Van Someren,		E. P.	1
Pollock, A.	1			Stegmaier, E. R.	1	H. C. A.	1	York, Y. K.	1
Porter, C. W.	1	Sadachi, M.	1	Steinmann, A.	1	Vajinina, Mrs. E.	1	Yoshida, M.	1
Porter, H.	1	Sangster, W.	1	Stevenson, G.	1	J.	1	Young, Miss O.	1
Porter, Dr. J. H.	1	Sato, K.	1	Stewart, R. L.	1				
Porvatoff, Dr.		Savul, A. R.	2	Stromwall, H.	1	Vanderburgh,			
V. M.	1	Scheel, P.	1	Suchochleb, A.	1	R. M.	1		
Pratt, C. A.	1	Schinkel, C.	1	Sutin, E.	1	Vella, J. F.	1		
Pryor, W.	1					Viccajee, F.	2	Zorin, J. M.	1

Total, 514 votes. Ratepayers present, 373.

PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Ladies and gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I beg to propose :—

Resolution I.—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, Mr. A. D. Bell, be invited to take the Chair.

Mr. W. P. LAMBE.—Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the Resolution.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Those in favour of the Resolution will please signify in the usual way?—Those opposed?—Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. D. BELL then took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN.—My first duty is to read the notice convening the meeting.

This having been done, the Chairman called upon Mr. Arnhold to move Resolution II.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose :—

Resolution II.—That Mr. T. Beesley be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. W. P. LAMBE.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that Resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that Mr. T. Beesley be appointed Secretary of this meeting. Does any ratepayer wish to speak on that Resolution?—Those in favour will signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously. I will now call upon Mr. Arnhold to move Resolution III.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose :—

Resolution III.—That the annexed rules of procedure be adopted for use at this meeting and remain in force until the next Annual Meeting.

Mr. W. P. LAMBE.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that Resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that the rules of procedure annexed to this Resolution be adopted for the use of this meeting, and remain in force until the next Annual Meeting. Does any ratepayer wish to remark upon that Resolution?—Those in favour will signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously.

The next Resolution is:—

Resolution IV.—That Mr. S. H. Peek be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

The Resolution has been proposed by Mr. R. Calder Marshall and seconded by Mr. E. F. Harris. Does any ratepayer wish to speak to this Resolution? If not I will put it to the meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next Resolution is:—

Resolution V.—That Drs. A. C. Bryson and T. B. Dunn and Messrs. A. D. Calhoun and H. Porter be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for the ensuing year.

This Resolution has been proposed by Mr. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. Lambe. Does any ratepayer wish to speak to this Resolution? If not, I will put it to the meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Mr. Arnhold to propose Resolution VI, that the Report and Accounts for the year 1935 be passed.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—

The Annual Report of the Council for the year 1935 which was available to the public early in April, reviews at length the activities of the various branches of the Council's service during the year.

In accordance with the recognized practice of past years I shall refrain from any extended comment upon the many general matters covered by the Annual Report and endeavour to confine my remarks to such subjects as may appear to be of special interest to ratepayers and the public or to require the particular consideration of this meeting.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

It has been customary for a considerable period of years for the Chairman of Council in the course of his speech at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to inform the ratepayers of any developments of a political or quasi-political nature which have taken place during the year which may tend to affect either the present or future political stability of the Settlement.

With the exception of two incidents, the reaction to which did not assume unduly serious dimensions, the political situation remained normal throughout the year.

In November the assassination in Hongkew of a Japanese bluejacket by an unknown person created a great deal of excitement and indignation in the Japanese community. Considerable tension developed between the local Japanese authorities and the Council, regarding the measures taken by the Municipal Police to identify and capture the culprit.

With the exercise of patience and tact on both sides erroneous impressions were corrected and causes of friction removed without in any way interrupting friendly relations.

During December and January, student demonstrations on a large scale with very definite anti-Japanese implications, which were undoubtedly the result of student reactions to political developments in the North, were staged in the Settlement and in adjacent Chinese territory.

As frequently happens in student demonstrations the mobs became infiltrated with unruly elements, rowdies, professional agitators and bad characters generally, all bent on taking advantage of every opportunity to create trouble.

A situation of great potential gravity was seriously aggravated by the obvious anti-Japanese implications.

The Municipal Police came into conflict with mobs formed within the Settlement as well as with mobs formed in Chinese territory seeking to force an entrance into the Settlement.

Fortunately the Police are better trained and equipped than in former years to deal with mob violence and these mobs were quelled and dispersed without bloodshed, thereby averting the unfortunate consequences and complications which frequently attend upon loss of life in suppressing mob violence by armed force.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

In the course of the speech of the Chairman of Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers last year, brief reference was made to the economic situation prevailing in Shanghai as the result of world-wide trade depression and more particularly with regard to its bearing upon the problem of unemployment.

It is not possible to secure accurate statistics regarding the actual number of unemployed but a general survey of the industrial conditions seems to support the conclusion that the situation has not improved and that in all probability the number of unemployed to-day is greater than it was at this time last year.

Two large cotton mills which ceased operating just prior to the Chinese New Year, involving the non-employment of more than five thousand workers, still remain closed. Other Chinese mills began to curtail production in January of this year.

During the year there has been an extensive closing of small scale industrial enterprises which taken singly involve comparatively few workers but in the aggregate contribute a by no means insignificant factor to the total of unemployed.

Unfortunately the prospect of any improvement in the situation in the near future is not encouraging.

EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers last year I reviewed at some length the progress of the negotiations regarding the Extra-Settlement Roads.

During the latter part of the year the negotiations reached a point which seemed to indicate some definite prospect of a speedy conclusion of an agreement.

However, all hope of an early settlement of the matter was thwarted by the insistence of the Japanese authorities upon the abolition, prior to the signing of an agreement, of certain charges imposed by the Chinese Telephone Administration upon subscribers of the Shanghai Telephone Co. residing outside Settlement limits in the Northern Area.

The local Chinese authorities referred the matter to Nanking for instruction. Up to the present time the Council has not received any information regarding the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the issues involved.

It is thought that possibly the delay may be due more to the fact that the attention of the Nanking Government is absorbed by political matters of major importance than that the difficulty is incapable of adjustment.

TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

The Commissioner of Police, who was on long leave last year, was granted an extension of two months to enable him to study traffic conditions in London, New York and other large cities.

While in London he arranged for a senior official of our Municipal Police, who was then on leave, to be attached for a period to New Scotland Yard for the purpose of making a thorough study of the methods adopted by the London Police for the control of traffic.

Upon his return the Commissioner reported that the congestion of traffic in the cities which he visited is far in excess of that existing in Shanghai despite the fact that there are many more different types of traffic in the streets of Shanghai than in the cities which he visited.

The observations of the Commissioner are fully corroborated by independent observers who visit America and Europe from time to time.

The opinion is held in some quarters that the ricksha is primarily responsible for the congested traffic in Shanghai and, in 1926, a Traffic Commission appointed by the Council and which had sat for two years, put forward as one of its major recommendations that the number of public rickshas which

at that time amounted to about 10,000 should be reduced gradually over a period of ten years to 5,000. This recommendation, however, was not adopted by the Council of the day or its successors.

In other quarters the view is held that the traffic problem is one of adjustment of the various types of traffic with regard to our peculiar local conditions rather than the elimination of any particular type.

The motor-car owner is apt to look upon the ricscha as an unmitigated nuisance and to entertain radical views as to its elimination, while the poorer classes who cannot afford motor-cars are inclined to regard the motor-car owner as a plutocrat who travels about the Settlement in haughty splendour with complete indifference to the humble user of ricschas and the pedestrian.

I shall have occasion to refer further to the subject of traffic in my remarks upon the ricscha problem.

THE RICSCHA PROBLEM.

The unsuccessful attempt of ricscha owners at the beginning of April to enforce a lock-out of pullers has resulted in a better appreciation on the part of the public of the difficulties and complexities of the ricscha problem and has dispelled to a very considerable extent certain misconceptions and erroneous assumptions upon which comment and correspondence appearing from time to time in the public press has been based.

As a foreword to my remarks upon this subject I may say that there appears to be a general impression, quite erroneous however, that the first serious attempt of the Council to deal with the problem resulted from the disclosures of the so-called Massey Report.

It may perhaps tend to clarify the subject, to some extent, if I refer briefly to certain activities of the Council in the past with regard to the ricscha business.

In 1917, with the object of improving traffic conditions, the Council decided to limit the number of licensed public ricschas to 8,000.

This limitation created a virtual monopoly in favour of the more powerful ricscha owners who immediately began to exploit the ricscha business for their own profit and with scant regard to their obligations to the pullers or the public.

In August, 1922, disputes and bickerings arose in the ricscha world over the iniquitous system of subletting.

In October, 1922, the possibility of a municipal ricscha service was discussed and the Commissioner of Police was instructed to investigate and report.

In January, 1923, the Commissioner presented a very comprehensive report.

The conditions disclosed by this report did not differ materially from those disclosed by the Massey Report; but, curiously enough, do not appear to have aroused any particular public interest or sympathy regarding the lot of the puller.

The Council, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that neither a municipal ricscha service nor the licensing of pullers was practical or possible.

Ten years later the Massey Commission reached a diametrically opposite conclusion as far as licensing of pullers is concerned which illustrates how widely opinion may differ from time to time in matters of this kind.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the Council established a Ricscha Board charged with the duty of implementing such of the recommendations of the Massey Report as were adopted by the Council, the most important of which, in the first instance, is the licensing of pullers both private and public, because it is only through the licensing power that the Council can secure a reasonable measure of control of the business.

Last year in the course of the speech of the Chairman of Council at the Ratepayers Meeting, I stated that registration of private pullers had been completed and that registration of public pullers was expected to be completed shortly.

This expectation became a reality and by July, 1935, more than 37,000 public pullers had been licensed, in addition to 15,520 private pullers.

Those who have been inclined to underestimate both the difficulties of the ricscha problem and the progress made up to the present time should be reminded that in accomplishing the licensing of pullers the Council has achieved what was considered by the Council of 1923 and their successors for some time thereafter to be a practical impossibility.

Pullers' licences have recently been renewed and the information obtained in the course of this process will enable the Council to approximate closely the actual number of pullers necessary to supply the legitimate needs of the industry.

As you are aware a further reduction of eight cents per day in the rental charge to pullers was put into force on April 1.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in deciding to what extent the rental charges should be further reduced, due to the fact that upon careful investigation it was discovered that some of the figures and basic calculations required further examination.

It is thought that the reduced rental will be of material benefit to the pullers without inflicting any appreciable hardship upon owners or contractors.

I am not suggesting by any means that the ricscha problem is solved by the measures enforced by the Council up to date but since the failure of the attempted lock-out the situation from the Council's point of view is greatly improved. There are many difficulties still to be faced.

The Ricscha Board was given a definite mandate from the Council to make recommendations from time to time to the Council with a view to the gradual reduction of licensed ricschas.

The number of ricschas now on the streets undoubtedly is a major factor in Shanghai's traffic problem, and one of the tasks confronting the incoming Council is the problem of implementing the policy of gradual reduction of the number of ricschas.

Reduction of the number of ricschas below the normal demand naturally tends to monopoly and traffic in licences and until the Council can determine by successive reductions a rental which, in response to economic law, while giving the owners a reasonable profit will at the same time remove the incentive to traffic in licences the progress of reduction must necessarily be slow.

I am of the opinion, in which I hope you concur, that with the licensing of pullers completed, the rental charge twice reduced, a marked improvement in the type of ricschas on the streets and the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association an established institution, a substantial measure of achievement can be claimed.

While the progress made to date has not reached a stage where in the opinion of the Council it is desirable in the public interest to reorganize the Ricscha Board with a view to reducing expenditure, it is realized that in due time the matter of transferring the work of the Board to the Council's ordinary administrative organization must receive consideration.

In conclusion I may say that the determined opposition and obstruction of the owners was to be expected as a matter of course. Human nature is much the same the world over and especially when the pocket-book is touched.

In other countries monopolies and trade combinations for the purpose of reaping exorbitant profits have bitterly resented and resisted government interference and control.

Experience has shown that it is not an easy matter under existing conditions to secure absolutely reliable figures as to the profits made by owners and it is obvious that the enforcing of a rental based upon erroneous information might have very unfortunate results.

In applying sanctions, as it were, against the owners it has been necessary to consider the possible effect of retaliatory measures by the owners against the pullers as the recent attempted lock-out of pullers clearly demonstrates.

The method of progressive extension of sanctions and the application of steadily increasing pressure seem better calculated to accomplish the desired result with the least dislocation of all the interests involved than the precipitate application of extreme radical measures.

TELEPHONE QUESTION.

At their Annual Meeting last year Ratepayers were informed that the Telephone Company had presented an application to the Council and to the authorities of the French Concession for permission to increase the schedule of telephone rates to the extent necessary to provide the Company with an overall increase in revenue of 22.89 per cent and that the Company had included in its application a request for permission to apply a message rate to subscribers who make extensive use of the service for business purposes.

It was explained to the ratepayers at that meeting that the Company was entitled under its franchise to an increase in its tariff of rentals but that in the opinion of the Council an increase of 22.89

per cent was not justified and that under the circumstances then existing an increase of not more than 12 per cent would be adequate subject possibly to some adjustment to meet the views of the authorities of the French Concession.

It was also explained that the application of a message rate depended upon the consent of the Council and that the Council was not prepared to assent to the application of a message rate without further consideration of the subject in its local aspect.

At that meeting a Resolution was moved from the floor and carried, the effect of which was a request to the Council to postpone the immediate adoption of any new rates and to appoint a special consultative committee to consider the whole subject.

As this Resolution was not, in the opinion of the Council, a formal mandate and as a refusal on the part of the Council to make any concession to the Company in the matter of an increase in rentals might result in the Company resorting to arbitration under the terms of its franchise, the Council in June, 1935, after further negotiations with the Company, authorized the application of an 11 per cent flat increase retroactive from April 1, 1935, as a temporary measure pending the investigation and report of the Special Committee to be appointed in accordance with the Resolution of the Ratepayers Meeting in April.

From this point onward the telephone question became highly controversial, and widespread opposition to any increase in rentals or application of a message rate to any class of subscriber developed with apparently very little, if any, regard to the real merits of the case.

The original intention of the Council was to appoint one highly qualified independent expert to assist and co-operate with a committee selected locally.

The Council invited an expert from the British Post Office to undertake the task.

This move was strenuously opposed and pressure of progressively increasing intensity, which would not yield either to persuasion or argument, was brought to bear upon the Council with the result that the Council was ultimately compelled to appoint a committee consisting of four experts of different nationality, namely, American, British, Chinese and Japanese.

The report of the Committee of Experts, which was made public in October last year, fully substantiated the contentions in general of the Telephone Company and in respect to the message rate went beyond what the Company advocated by recommending the adoption of a message rate for residential as well as business subscribers.

The report of the experts was adopted by the Council, despite which opposition and agitation against increased rentals and the application of the message rate still continue on a fairly extensive scale in certain quarters.

A new message rate tariff for business and residential subscribers was approved and came into operation on March 1.

While sufficient time has not yet elapsed to demonstrate fully the results of the introduction of the message rate, a preliminary survey shows that, as was anticipated, there has been an overall reduction in the calling rate of about 45 per cent, which is greater than the figure mentioned in the Experts' Report which estimated a reduction of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The operations of the Company during 1935 showed a considerable loss of subscribers, due in part, no doubt, to the prevailing economic depression but, on the other hand, the Company has experienced a substantial increase for new services commencing March 1, the net gain for March being about 800 telephones which is one of the largest gains in any one month since the Company started business. It is, therefore, evident that Shanghai has been quick to appreciate and to take advantage of the fact that the new tariffs by reducing basic rates have actually increased the telephone value.

EDUCATION.

After careful consideration it was decided that the total sum to be appropriated for education in 1934 should not exceed a sum equivalent to a 2 per cent general municipal rate plus the correlative land tax.

As there was no improvement in the financial situation at the beginning of 1935, this policy was followed last year with the exception, however, that the grants of 1934 to Japanese and Chinese schools were increased by \$10,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

The financial position which confronts the Council this year does not admit of any material departure from the existing policy this year ; but, in view of the strong representations which have been made by Chinese and Japanese educational interests, the Council has agreed to increase the grants-in-aid of 1935, by \$19,000 to Chinese schools, and \$11,000 to Japanese schools.

The amount budgeted for education in 1936 is the equivalent to a 1.9 per cent general municipal rate plus the correlative proportion of the land tax, and there is little prospect of any further development in the educational programme until there is a substantial improvement in the financial situation and a material increase in the Council's revenue.

ORCHESTRA AND BAND.

In June last year, the Council requested the Orchestra and Band Committee to investigate the possibilities of reorganizing the Orchestra on more economical lines, and at the same time to give consideration to the question of the desirability of retaining the Orchestra as at present constituted.

After careful consideration the Committee came to the conclusion that the Orchestra could be reorganized upon a new basis which, while maintaining its present numerical strength, would effect an annual saving of at least \$78,500, thereby reducing the cost of the Orchestra to a sum not exceeding \$200,000 per annum.

In the opinion of the Committee this economy can be effected by terminating the existing contracts with musicians many of whom participate in the privileges of the Council's administrative staff and re-engaging upon appropriate graded salaries under contract of one year's duration such musicians as desire to re-enter the Council's service.

As it was thought that in all probability the constantly recurring question of the fate of the Orchestra and Band would again be a subject of discussion at this meeting, the Council decided in accordance with its policy in the past to leave the whole matter of retention, abolition, or reorganization, in the hands of the ratepayers.

In order to clear the way for carrying into immediate effect any decision reached by the ratepayers, the Council in due course notified the musicians that their present contracts would terminate on May 31, 1936. Attention should be directed to the fact that the Budget for 1936 contains no provision for the Orchestra and Band beyond May 31, and in event the ratepayers decide to retain or reorganize the Orchestra an amendment to the Budget Resolution will be necessary.

—As an amendment to the Resolution is to be moved from the floor, it will not be necessary for me to say anything further upon this subject at the moment.

ACCOUNTS.

The Financial Statement for 1935, together with the Treasurer and Controller's report, have been in your hands for some days and I will now deal with certain matters referred to therein.

The most noteworthy feature of last year's operations is, I think, the fact that departmental expenditure was no less than \$1,600,000 below the Budget estimate. This result was contributed to by all the principal departments of the Service, the Police Force being responsible for no less than \$600,000, and the Public Works Department for approximately \$500,000. Total economies were, of course, adversely affected by the appointment of the Special Telephone Committee, the cost of which amounted to \$95,000 without Budget provision.

Whilst this large reduction in expenditure is due in part to the higher levels of exchange that prevailed during part of the year, the principal reason is to be found in the further and effective economy measures that were adopted throughout the Municipal service. Every effort was made to avoid an impairment in efficiency, generally speaking with success. Steady retrenchment has been in process for a number of years, and I would remind you that in 1932, departmental expenditure was \$870,000 less than the estimate : in 1933, \$940,000 less ; and in 1934, \$1,100,000 below Budget provision. It is essential for you to realize that staff reductions and other economy measures can be carried to a point where the efficiency of the Municipal organization must inevitably suffer, and this is a factor to be guarded against.

Unfortunately the reduction of \$1,600,000 in departmental expenditure during 1935, to which I have referred, was very largely offset by a fall in the Council's ordinary revenue which was roughly \$1,200,000 less than the amount it was anticipated would be received. This was, of course,

due to the depressed trading conditions that prevailed throughout the year when Municipal Rate receipts were adversely affected by empty properties and to quite an extent by reduced rentals.

You have heard year by year of curtailment in expenditure and you will naturally wonder why total ordinary expenditure tends to increase. The answer is to be found in the heavy and increasing burden of interest charges on the Ordinary Budget to which attention is drawn in the Treasurer and Controller's report. The capital programme of work undertaken during the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive, resulted in an expenditure of nearly \$50,000,000. This large outlay was spread over all sections of the Extraordinary Budget: land for various purposes including the provision of parks accounted for some \$4,500,000; roughly \$22,000,000 was spent on Municipal buildings; and \$12,500,000 on road widenings and extensions. Now, while the original cost of this necessary development is borne by the Extraordinary Budget, interest charges on the whole outlay directly affect the Ordinary Budget. It is necessary for me to impress upon you the inevitable reaction of an extensive programme of capital development on Council finance.

Owing to the unusually severe financial stringency that prevailed throughout 1935, it was impracticable to raise money for capital purposes and this state of affairs naturally resulted in Extraordinary Expenditure being held up in every possible direction and in loan redemption being deferred. The Treasurer and Controller's report deals fully with the details of the Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account and it is unnecessary for me to do more than to remark that expenditure incurred during the year was very nearly balanced by income received, and that the deficit carried forward from 1935 was only slightly in excess of that brought forward in the previous year.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CHARLES HARPUR.

Mr. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, is retiring in June at his own request, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing publicly the Council's appreciation of the long and valuable service which he has rendered to the Council and the public. (Applause.)

Mr. Harpur joined the Council's service in 1902, and was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in 1922.

His long career with the Council has been one of signal success reflecting ability of a high order, during which he has acquired a broad grasp of many local problems by no means confined to his own department, which has been of invaluable assistance to the Council.

His term of service as Commissioner of Public Works coincides with the period of the most rapid expansion and development of the Settlement, and it may be of interest to note that some idea of the volume of work undertaken by the Public Works Department during Mr. Harpur's incumbency of office as Commissioner may be gained from the figures showing the total expenditure of this department, including ordinary and capital, during that period which amounted to the very substantial sum of \$151,755,385.

I am sure you all will join with me in wishing Mr. Harpur many years of health and happiness in his retirement. (Applause.)

With these remarks I beg to propose:—

Resolution VI.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, be passed.

Mr. W. P. LAMBE.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that Resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Resolution VI, duly proposed and seconded, is now before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. J. S. BARR.—Mr. Chairman, Councillors, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to make a few comments upon the matter of the richa reform. In the first place, I am sure I am voicing the opinion of many citizens when I congratulate the Council, and its Richa Board, upon the firm stand adopted in the first week of this month. The community fully backs the Council in this necessary reform, and so we ratepayers were very glad to see the Council fulfil its trust in no uncertain manner. Moreover, the decision of the Council some time ago to give power to the Richa Board permanently to cancel licences for serious cases of overcharging in rentals was also extremely satisfactory.

In the second place, it is clear that the community continues to be deeply interested in this reform. This winter was a long, cold, wet winter. Many a wet day, you could see numbers of coolies

with nothing on their feet pulling disreputable vehicles that had scant protection from the rain for any passenger. For a public means of transportation, such a condition of the puller and of the vehicle is a terrible disgrace to Shanghai. Considering that the Council embarked upon a course of ricksha reform two years ago, the community is justified in expecting that more speed and greater energy will characterize the further progress of this reform, for example, in a further reduction in the rental and a speedier abolition of worn-out, old-type vehicles.

Lastly, in 1926 a Traffic Commission presented a report, and one recommendation concerned reduction of public rickshas. Nothing was done. In 1936, the Commissioner of Police, in dealing with traffic, reports that the total number of vehicles of all types continues to increase. It is exceedingly clear that there are far too many public rickshas on the streets of the International Settlement. Reduction of licences should commence as soon as possible. I wish to point out that during this past winter, owing to the general economic depression, less use was made of the public ricksha. As the supply of vehicles was greater than the demand, it was oftentimes well-nigh impossible for the coolie to earn more than the rental fee he had to pay. Therefore a reduction in the over-supply of vehicles would give the puller a better chance to earn his miserable pittance. It is also probable that a reduction would increase the proportion of new-type vehicles on the streets. Hence, for all these reasons, I sincerely hope that before the 1937 Ratepayers Meeting the Council will have made a substantial beginning in its programme of licence reduction. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak on this motion?—Does Mr. Arnhold wish to reply?

Mr. ARNHOLD.—No.

The CHAIRMAN.—There being no further remarks on the motion I will now put it again to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously. I will now call on Mr. Arnhold to move Resolution VII.

BUDGET.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen :—

The Budget for 1936, together with full explanatory notes thereon, has been in your hands for some days and in accordance with the practice of former years I propose to confine my remarks to its more important features.

You will have seen that the total income for the year after including a surplus of \$269,700 carried forward from 1935, is estimated at \$24,781,000—a decrease of approximately 11½ lakhs as compared with the relative figure for last year. The principal decreases occur under General Municipal Rate, Special Rate, Licence Fees, and Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings. As you are aware there has been a decline in rentals and there has been an increase in the number of un-occupied premises due, of course, to the depressed conditions. These factors alone account for the reduced receipts anticipated from General Municipal Rate. The difficult trading conditions are also reflected in estimated lower returns from Licence Fees and from Public and Municipal Undertakings.

An amount of \$2,367,500 has been allocated to the Education Budget which is \$97,000 more than the corresponding figure for 1935, and represents approximately 9½ per cent of the total Municipal Income for the year, excluding the appropriation from General Reserve. Your Council views with some concern the fact that annual requirements for education purposes show a continual increase while expenditure on essential services is being rigidly restricted, and it may become necessary in the near future to review the whole subject of education policy and to introduce during this period of stringency definite modification of the existing programme.

Expenditure on the Ordinary Budget, excluding Education, is estimated at \$24,397,000 which is some \$410,000 less than the corresponding figure for 1935. In my observations on the Report and Accounts for 1935, I referred to the continuous efforts made during the past few years to effect economies in the cost of administration and the results that have been obtained. I need hardly say that the departmental estimates for 1936, have been closely scrutinized and it was only by a process of drastic retrenchment, which involved dispensing with the services of a large number of

foreign and Chinese employees, and by refraining from filling a number of vacancies in various sections of the Service, that it has been possible to effect the saving to which I have just referred. The reductions in departmental expenditure, particulars of which are set out in the Preamble to the Budget, show a net total of \$1,100,000. Against this, Interest charges, certain extraneous services and General Charges show higher costs, with the result that after every effort has been made to cut expenses the final net saving in the Budget is reduced to the figure I have mentioned. A portion of these costs relate to staff retirements and are non-recurring, so that the 1937 Budget will, ultimately, benefit. As regards the economies effected in the Police Force, whereunder the personnel has been reduced to what is considered to be the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of law and order, your Council feels that further reduction in this essential service can only be undertaken with considerable risk. The activities of other essential branches of the Service have been curtailed, and a number of desirable developments have been held over until times are more propitious.

You are well aware of the far reaching effect of exchange on the cost of living in Shanghai. It concerns you individually and it affects Municipal finances to a considerable degree. We all hope that the level at which exchange has been stabilized by the Chinese Government will lead to a revival of prosperity and I do not think that this is an unreasonable anticipation. It nevertheless has an immediate and adverse reaction on the Council's Budget, with the result that the very substantial economies effected in departmental expenditure have been offset to an appreciable extent by lower exchange.

As regards the much discussed question of the Orchestra and Band to which I have referred when speaking on the Annual Report I would again remind you that the Budget for 1936 contains no provision for this enterprise beyond May 31. If, therefore, you decide to retain or reorganize the Orchestra it will be necessary for you to vote the necessary funds. I need hardly point out that as the estimated surplus on the Budget is insufficient for this purpose the unprovided-for expenditure can only be met by a further appropriation from Reserves or by enforced curtailment of essential services which I am unable to recommend.

The shortage on the Ordinary Budget amounts to \$1,983,120, which is roughly the equivalent of a 2 per cent rate with proportionate land tax. Having regard to the local depression, it has been considered expedient to balance the Budget by appropriating a sum of \$2,000,000 from General Reserve, making a total of approximately \$9,000,000 appropriated for this purpose during the past five years. In this connection I must reiterate that these reserves are not inexhaustible and that reversion to the 16 per cent rate at which taxation was levied prior to July, 1930, will have to be faced in the not very distant future.

Turning to the Extraordinary Budget you will notice that our Capital requirements amount to \$13,265,000 including the deficit of \$5,592,000 carried forward from 1935, and that a sum of \$64,700 is allocated to education purposes. The programme of Extraordinary Expenditure has been restricted wherever possible and an aggregate sum of \$3,219,500 provides for the completion of work already in hand, the purchase of land for road widenings, and for the estimated cost of capital projects considered to be necessary in the general interests of the community. An amount of \$3,753,500 has been included for Loan Redemption and provision has been made to meet the Capital requirements of the Pension Fund.

With regard to Extraordinary Income you will realize that it was not possible to dispose of many of the areas of surplus land earmarked for sale during last year, and provision is again included in anticipation of certain sales being effected during 1936. To complete the amount necessary to finance the Extraordinary Budget we ask for your authority to raise a sum of \$12,000,000 by the issue of debentures or by such other measures as may appear to be desirable. I now beg to propose:—

Resolution VII.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1936, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council together with the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum not exceeding \$12,000,000 or the equivalent thereof for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Mr. W. P. LAMBE.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that Resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—There is an amendment to this Resolution by the Rev. C. L. Boynton and I will now call upon him to speak to the amendment which reads as follows :—

Amendment.—That the Council is authorized to maintain a Municipal Orchestra and Band from June 1, 1936, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum and that the Budget for 1936 be amended to include the necessary provision for the maintenance thereof.

Rev. C. L. BOYNTON.—Mr. Chairman, Honourable Councillors and fellow-ratepayers :—In proposing this Resolution authorizing the Council to maintain a Municipal Orchestra and Band at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum and that the Budget for 1936 be amended to include the necessary provision for the maintenance thereof, several considerations must be borne in mind.

1. Since 1881, the International Settlement, by action of the Council, supported through thick and thin by the ratepayers, has maintained a Municipal Band or Orchestra or both.

2. Four determined attempts have been made, in 1923, in 1927, in 1934 and in 1935, either to abolish the Orchestra or to alter its complexion by handing over the responsibility for its control to another body. On each occasion the issue has not been clear cut, because of existing contracts which involved the Council in large expenditures whether or not the Orchestra was maintained, and the immediate economies possible were not so large as to influence voting opinion. For the first time, apparently, the Council has made a clean sweep of the past and has left the ratepayers with the chance either to effect a real reduction in the Budget, to continue the Orchestra as in the past, or to arrange an entirely new deal.

3. The many speeches and the prolific correspondence which have attended discussions about the problem of the Orchestra may be reduced to three main questions :—

(a) Is the Municipal Council at any time justified in maintaining any kind of an orchestra at public expense ?

(b) If so, on what grounds is that expense justified at the present time ?

(c) What kind of an orchestra is justifiable in times like these ?

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the Orchestra has suffered much in the public print. It lies between the devil and the deep blue sea ; between the musical highbrows, who know too much and who damn the Orchestra because it is not good enough, and the musical lowbrows, who know too little to appreciate the good Orchestra which we have. The highbrows are few and very vocal ; the lowbrows are in the majority in this as in every considerable community. Must the musically competent, intelligent middle class, such as the ladies and gentlemen before me (laughter), go without the greatest aesthetic pleasure obtainable in this great city, through the dictation of a mere deaf (if not dumb) majority ?

As to the first point, I believe it may be conceded without argument, that 55 years of Shanghai history endorses the belief that a Municipal Band and Orchestra has been a municipal asset worth retaining. Though this has been disputed, a substantial majority of voting ratepayers has agreed with this view.

Is the expense of an orchestra maintained by public funds justified at the present time ? The two arguments for abolishing the Orchestra have been : (1) in distressful times, when calls for relief funds are so numerous, the International Settlement is not justified in appropriating any large sum for an orchestra ; (2) the experience of the past few years has proved, it is said, by poor attendances at concerts, that no large public need is being met, and that even if an orchestra is desirable, this particular Orchestra has not succeeded in meeting the wishes of the music-loving public.

The economic argument is one that cuts both ways. The forty-five men in the present Orchestra are artists who have devoted long years and great talent to the attainment of their present artistry. It is very doubtful whether many of them could support themselves by any other occupation. The ranks of music teachers and small orchestras in Shanghai and elsewhere have already been overcrowded by the advent of the talking film, and the general abolition of theatre orchestras. Two-thirds of these men are Shanghai residents of necessity, with dependent families. To have no Municipal Orchestra will mean that the problem of relief to the unemployed will not be solved but will be definitely complicated by throwing another group of men and their families upon public relief. A fair examination of the pay-rolls will reveal how small has been the amount actually received by all but a handful in the

Orchestra. The rewards of music, as of education, have always been notably meagre, except for those at the top. The contrast will be very marked if one compares their remuneration with that of others in the Municipal services.

A reorganization scheme has been presented by the Orchestra and Band sub-committee to the Municipal Council, providing, in brief, for the engaging of a Symphony Orchestra and Band, of approximately the present size, but upon drastically revised terms of employment, whereby the expense of its maintenance will be reduced by approximately one-third. Certainly no other department of the Municipal Council's activities is proposing any such scaling down. An Orchestra on these terms is feasible, and one capable of giving at least as good musical service as has been rendered. I am even hopeful that a newly engaged Orchestra largely composed of the present musicians under the right leadership and with an ear to the cry of the public, I repeat with an *ear to the cry of the public*, may render a greatly improved service. If any such sum as \$200,000 is to be expended, even though it be only $\frac{8}{100}$ of one per cent of the entire Municipal Budget, it should be administered in such fashion as to yield the largest possible returns to the public. The amount of receipts from Band services at concerts is a far less important question than the matter of full houses and the musical education of the rising generation. For myself, I believe it would greatly benefit the community and not seriously affect the net cost of the Orchestra if admissions ranged from 20 to 50 cents to permit a very much greater attendance of music lovers at every concert. The proper method of getting adolescents and younger children to hear and appreciate music by which they can grow, is to take it to them at the times and places where they can most profit by it.

One of the most remarkable cultural phenomena of the present period of depression in my own country is the way in which the best music has been brought to the schools, by taking the orchestras to the schools not only by radio but in person. Another even more striking phase of this movement is that in these hard times there have been ten times as many orchestras maintained by public funds in America as at any previous period. Municipal orchestras are springing up everywhere, supported from the taxes, and playing at nominal entrance fees or at no fees at all to the largest audiences which have ever listened to good music, and to a quality of music which has hitherto been unheard except in a dozen of the largest cities. We shall be in a retrogressive movement if, in such a time, we disband a fine body of musicians who by long training together have become capable of excellent ensemble work. This degree of excellence is not easily or quickly attained.

The Band and Orchestra Committee this past year has been moving in the right direction though against certain obstructions. I believe that they will go even further this next year if you give them the opportunity for a new start by supporting the Resolution proposed to-day. If I were to be a member of such a Committee, which heaven forbid, it would seem to me a natural and logical procedure in the present situation, to call together a group of those most interested in the Orchestra, including both concert-goers and a few professional musicians, to counsel together as to the best use to be made of such funds as may be available for the musical service of our city.

But even if this is done have we any moral right to use \$200,000 of the ratepayers' money to provide a Municipal Orchestra?

I believe that you will agree that we do have this right. You have heard, till you are tired of it, that this is the chief cultural facility afforded the general public by the Settlement. It is true. The provision of good music is one of the cultural marks of civilization. In proportion to its expense it is as well patronized as most of the Council's investments. As one in regular attendance, who has taken the pains to scrutinize each week's audience with care, may I express the considered opinion that from 50 to 100 people attend practically all the concerts, that an equal number attend one concert in two or three weeks, and that a number running into the lower thousands attend from two to ten concerts in a year. My guess is that the total Orchestra and Band constituency in a year exceeds ten thousand different individuals, registering about 40,000 total attendances at the 89 Orchestral and Band concerts included in the conductor's report. As I noted a year ago, the capital investment is very small and the current expenditure about \$300,000 per annum.

On the other hand the capital invested in our public parks is given as \$4,800,000 for land and \$318,000 for buildings and equipment, with an annual expenditure of \$428,000. Only 68,000 season tickets and a total of 113,000 single tickets of admission to the parks were sold in 1935. The season ticket holders averaged 39 visits apiece in the course of the year. If one excludes children I think it is fair to assume that not over 90,000 people visited the parks, and of the \$90,000 collected for admissions,

nearly \$14,000 (credited to the revenues of the Public Works Department) was for admissions to Band concerts.

I would suggest that if admissions to the Parks were put at from 50 cents to \$2 for each visit, with no season tickets and no free admission of children, we should find nature lovers as scarce as music lovers seem to be; or to put it conversely, if it were possible to hear the Orchestra as cheaply and conveniently as it is possible to view the Parks, that the Council would be hard put to it to find a place to accommodate the music lovers.

Not to pursue this point throughout the Departments, it may safely be admitted as a principle that not all facilities provided by a municipality are equally adapted to or equally usable by all the populace. In all my 30 years in Shanghai, the Municipal Council's educational facilities have been of no service to me or my family or to the families of the overwhelming majority of my American friends. There are less than 7,000 private motor-cars licensed by the Settlement and only 10,600 motor vehicles in all. They make huge demands upon the Budget for policing, road surfacing, and they monopolize our kerbs and parking spaces, yet they provide less than five per cent of the municipal receipts.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I summarize briefly :—

1. The maintenance of an Orchestra involves the expenditure of less than one per cent of the current Budget ;
2. The abolition of the Orchestra would create a new economic problem of unemployment without solving the general problem of unemployment ;
3. The maintenance of the Orchestra will provide a cultural facility which is considered in all civilized places worthy of public support ;
4. The progress of reform of the Orchestra under the Committee has given evidence of a growing responsiveness to public opinion and gives hope that there may be an extension of its usefulness if the public remains alive to its duties in assisting the committee to learn what is required.

I have great pleasure, therefore, Mr. Chairman and fellow-ratepayers, in proposing the Resolution which you have heard. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN.—This amendment is seconded by Mr. Takagi. Does he wish to speak on it ?

Mr. TAKAGI.—No.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak to this amendment ?—Does Mr. Arnhold wish to reply ?—In accordance with procedure I will now put the amendment to the meeting.

Will those in favour please signify in the usual manner ?—Those against ?—The amendment is carried by a large majority. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN.—I must now put the Resolution as amended. The Resolution as amended now reads :—

Resolution VII.—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1936, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the necessary provision for the maintenance of a Municipal Orchestra and Band from June 1, 1936, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum, and the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum not exceeding \$12,000,000 or the equivalent thereof for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any ratepayer wish to speak on the Resolution as amended ?

Mr. E. F. HARRIS.—Mr. Chairman and fellow-ratepayers :—I desire to draw your attention to one matter in these proposed fees which you will find on page 3 of the Scale of Rates, Taxes, Dues and Fees, and that is namely the Scale of Fees charged for private motor-car licences. If you look at this scale and read it through I think you will be amazed at the inequity of the scale. If you have a motor-car which weighs up to 1,000 lb. your fee is \$32 for a half year. If it weighs 2,000 lb. your fee is \$40 for half a year. That is an extra \$8 which no one can object to. If it is 3,000 lb. the fee is \$48, another \$8, but if it weighs 4,000 lb. the fee jumps up to \$84, and if it weighs 5,000 lb. the fee jumps

up to \$116. There is to my mind absolutely no justice or equity in such a scale of fees for cars weighing over 3,000 lb. If you will turn to vans or freight vehicles, however, you will find there that the scale is perfectly equitable although why the fee for freight vehicles should be so much less I fail to understand. In my opinion these vans and freight vehicles use the roads and the wear and tear is as much as by private motor-cars; but you will find that the freight vehicle only pays \$40 for 4,000 lb. weight per half year as compared with \$116 for private motor-cars of over 4,500 lb. weight, and if it goes up to 10,000 lb. you will still find that the freight vehicle only pays \$58 for half a year. That is nearly twice as much as for the private motor car. I want to draw the attention of the Council to this point and ask whether it is possible to revise a little more intelligently the scale of fees than has been done. (Applause.)

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—Early this year certain representations were made to the Council by members of the automobile trade in Shanghai with regard to the alleged inequitable scale of licence fees for cars between 3,000 lb. and 3,001 lb. showing an increase amounting to \$20. In view of the fact that cars which had some years ago been regarded as being in the luxury class have now greatly increased in number, it was recognized that there should be some revision of the scale. A permanent remedy appears to lie in the adoption of an entirely new scale with uniform weight and fee increases in all categories. Such a scale would, however, if revenue were not to suffer, entail comparatively heavy increases in the fees of the majority of the lighter popular cars, and would be likely to excite considerable opposition from owners at this time when personal budgets are being pared down to a minimum.

In these circumstances it was felt necessary to approach fee revision from two angles:—

- (1) The framing of an entirely new scale embodying all the essentials of what would appear to be equitable tax distribution but which, owing to its adverse effects on the lighter and popular categories, would be fraught with difficulties in application were it to be brought into effect at present;
- (2) A temporary expedient designed to meet as far as possible the legitimate objections of the trade without loss of revenue and without exciting undue opposition from owners.

A new scale has been drawn up which would serve as a basis for discussion with the trade and with the French Municipal Administration with a view to a completely revised scale being put into effect at a suitable date in the future.

As regards the temporary expedient, conversations with the French Municipal officials were directed towards finding a mutually acceptable modification of the existing scale which would reduce disparity between the fees of the 2,751 lb. and 3,001 lb. categories and which would remove the cause of the dissatisfaction in the automobile trade. A tentative agreement was arrived at, which is now embodied in the Schedule of Rates, Taxes, Dues and Fees in the Budget for 1936. This has been accepted by the trade generally and is considered the most suitable that could be devised in the time available, having in view that the agreement of the French Administration is necessary before any change in the scale can be effected.

The reason for the introduction of the change from January 1, 1937, is that the Budget both for the Settlement and for the French Concession had already been settled and it was not feasible to agree to any modification during the fiscal year.

In order to prevent any undue hardship to owners of public motor-cars it has been provided that cars in operation before January 1, 1937, will remain assessed at the present rate, but that additions to fleets from January 1, 1937, will be assessed in accordance with the revised scale. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak on Resolution VII as amended? I have already read it, I will put it to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands?—Against?—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next Resolution stands in the name of Mr. S. H. Peek and I would call upon him to address the meeting.

Mr. S. H. PEEK.—Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Council, ladies and gentlemen:—When the Resolution for which I am asking your support was being discussed, the question was raised as to whether I had in view the promotion of any kind of Municipal Housing or Garden City scheme which would involve the Council financially. In case any such query should be in the minds of any of you

now, let me reply with a definite negative. Such a scheme, desirable as it might be, is, of course, entirely outside the realm of practical politics. But, on the other hand, whilst the conversion of the Settlement into a Garden City may be an impossibility, we do not want to go to the other extreme and, by our inactivity, allow it to drift into a city of slums—and that, I contend, is what we are in grave danger of doing.

We are always ready to lay blame on previous generations for many of the troubles and disabilities to which we have fallen heirs. We grumble at them for failing to foresee and make provision for our very obvious needs and for the heavy cost to us of rectifying their errors. I am afraid that the next generation will have much to say about us in the matter of the housing problem in this Settlement.

It would take a long time to present you with a comprehensive survey of the situation, and I do not propose to attempt it now. However, lest you should think perhaps I am riding my own hobby, and that there is little real ground for the investigation asked for, let me remind you of a few very obvious facts.

The population of the Settlement has grown from 783,000 in 1920 to 1,160,000 in 1935—an increase of approximately 47 per cent. Industries have multiplied a hundredfold, as you will know from the ever-increasing number of chimneys, large and small, which belch out their contribution to the smoke cloud hanging over this city. There has, too, been a very considerable change in the material conditions under which the great majority of our Settlement residents live.

Taken on the basis of the Municipal Revenue Department's figures, the average monthly rental for a foreign house has increased by 100 per cent during the last 15 years; whilst that for a Chinese house has more than doubled in the same period. Land values, which constitute a very important factor, have also advanced considerably. The average assessed value per mow over the whole Settlement was \$14,650 in 1920 as compared with \$47,380 in the 1933 Schedules. The average in the Western District, which is mainly residential, rose from \$7,440 to \$39,430.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the spaciousness of the old days has departed; that foreigners have turned to small houses and smaller apartments; and that in the attempt to meet the demand for lower rentals, blocks of property have been erected in which space seems to have been valued on a "per cubic inch" basis. Rooms have shrunk in size, gardens have disappeared, and light and air space apparently regarded as if they were an unnecessary extravagance instead of a vital necessity.

On the Chinese side the congestion has gone from bad to worse. The official Census figures for 1935 show an average of 2.73 families or 15 persons per house, which is nearly 25 per cent higher than in 1920. But an investigation into a number of average alleyways showed that very frequently as many as nine families and 29 or 30 persons were living in a single house. It is not necessary for me to elaborate on these figures—you have only to read the reports of the Chief of the Fire Brigade and the Commissioner of Public Works for substantiation. It is not so long ago since 14 dead bodies were found after a fire in a small shop in Elgin Road, where, over premises used for the very dangerous process of cotton-teasing, no fewer than 29 persons lived.

Now if this class of house was designed with the view to accommodating such a large number of persons, there would be little to say about it. But it is not. When the plans are submitted to the Council for approval, they show, as a rule, a courtyard, one large room on the ground floor, with a kitchen and small yard at back. Upstairs there is a similar large room in front and a room over the kitchen. There has been no material change in the lay-out for many years, and it may be taken that it was originally designed to accommodate one family only.

The Building Rules lay down that no building shall, without the consent of the Council, be altered or converted, and yet it is a fact that out of the seventy or eighty thousand of these houses in the Settlement, only a small proportion retain much more than an external resemblance to the original design. They have become, in many cases, either eight or nine roomed tenements or some kind of a factory. This wholesale conversion in defiance of the Rules reduces the work of the Council's Building Surveyors and Inspectors to little more than a farce, so far as this class of property is concerned.

An important feature from the health point of view is the complete absence of any sanitary accommodation in these houses. There is, in the back-yard, a single water tap—the only suggestion of "modern conveniences." What may be tolerated for a single family becomes a very serious question when numbers are multiplied. If those of you who are fortunate enough to live in a house standing

on, say, two mow of ground, will visualize that area covered with 20 or more Chinese houses, occupied by a total of anything between 300 to 500 persons, you will be able to gather some idea of the congestion that exists, and the seriousness, from a health point of view, of this particular question. You have its answer in the fact that the entrance to practically every alleyway is used as a public convenience and the nearest piece of waste land as an open latrine. The time has come for the Council to insist that the provision of adequate latrine accommodation be made part and parcel of every building scheme—not necessarily for each house, but at least for each block of houses.

May I remind you at this juncture, that the conditions I am referring to are not those which apply only to a small proportion of the lower class Chinese population. The rent of one of these houses runs from \$18 to \$50 per month according to its age. After its conversion into a tenement, the several families or tenants will pay anything from one or two dollars for a small loft under the slope of the roof, to ten or twelve dollars for the front half of the large upper room. Consider these facts in relation to the wages which you pay to your own Chinese staff, and the average earnings of the clerks, shop assistants, artisans, and the like, who make up the mass of the Settlement population. Then you will realize that when it comes to a matter affecting their health, cleanliness and comfort, you are dealing with something you contact with every day in the week, and it is, therefore, of importance to you in the highest degree.

Another very serious feature is the manner in which such houses are converted into factories, quite contrary, of course, to Municipal Regulations. Difficulty in fixing a dividing line between home-crafts and manufacturing on a larger scale has led to a blind eye being applied to this question for many years. The result is that the matter has now reached serious proportions. Highly dangerous processes such as cotton-ginning, the making of rubber goods and celluloid articles, are carried on in the centre of closely packed lines of dwellings. Noise, smoke, and noxious fumes pervade the atmosphere. The employment of large numbers of workers within restricted spaces in buildings which are utterly unsuited to the purpose for which they are used, is a menace to the life and health of the workers, as well as to those who live in the nearby houses. There have been many examples of this danger in the explosion of boilers and serious fires, some of which have resulted in a heavy death-roll.

The Council is, as you know, building up a department especially to care for matters connected with industry. It is doing very excellent work in spite of many handicaps, and I have no doubt that in time all questions relating to living conditions of the workers will come within the scope of that department's activities. And I know that, if this Resolution is carried and the proposed Commission appointed, its findings will be of inestimable value and assistance to that department.

Dealing with the two main aspects of this matter, the Commissioner of Public Works wrote in his Report for 1934 :—

“ At the root of the trouble is the serious overcrowding in the *li* houses, in which most of the population of Shanghai lives ” : and again

“ It is apparent that many of the worst industrial hazards are associated with the use for industrial purposes of buildings designed as domestic dwellings.”

In support of my Resolution I might quote endlessly from editorial and other articles which have appeared from time to time in all our English-language newspapers and periodicals : and, if my linguistic capabilities were adequate to the task, also from the Chinese, Japanese, French, and Russian press. All of them have stressed the urgency of the problem, and the need for devising ways and means to combat the evils to which it is giving rise. The subject has been discussed by a number of unofficial bodies and groups of social workers—by the Joint Committee of Women's Organizations in Shanghai, the Public Health Club (of which the Public Health Officials of the three Municipalities, including our own Commissioner of Public Health, are members), the Rotary Club, the American Community's Committee on Social Issues, and others—and all are in agreement that something should be done about it.

This Resolution is the first step towards getting that something done. Apart from the questions already mentioned, there is still time for considering a modified “ zoning ” programme within the Settlement, looking toward the elimination of factories from certain essentially residential areas. We have Municipal Regulations and Building Rules which are being honoured much more in the breach than in their observance. We must discover whether there is anything wrong with these rules, the

method of their application, or the Council's powers of enforcement, and then seek the necessary remedies. If the existing style of house is unsuitable for present day requirements, why perpetuate it? If a single room is the real unit of occupancy for the great majority of Chinese families, then let us encourage the provision of suitably designed buildings. Whilst avoiding doing anything to discourage home-crafts or to penalize the small manufacturer, the Council must insist that large scale industries requiring steam boilers and power-driven machinery be adequately housed with due consideration for the safety and the health of the workers.

This is a particularly opportune time for a Commission of investigation to begin its work, as the Municipal Building Rules are just now under revision. I hope the terms of reference will be as wide as possible, so that nothing which can contribute towards making this Settlement a brighter, cleaner, healthier, and in every way a more desirable place to live in, need be excluded from the scope of the Commission's investigations.

The problem is, admittedly, not a small one, but even the biggest problem can be solved if we first break it up into understandable parts, and then tackle them in a practical and resolute manner. (Applause.)

I now formally submit to you Resolution VIII and earnestly solicit your full support. The Resolution is worded as follows:—

Resolution VIII.—Whereas the constant growth in the population of this Foreign Settlement has been accompanied by a rapid development of industrialism and many changes in the living conditions of the people:

and Whereas serious public concern has been manifested over the resultant housing congestion and other unfavourable features connected therewith:

and Whereas no definite steps have been taken toward an examination of the problem with a view to possible measures for preventing its further aggravation:

The Shanghai Municipal Council is now requested to appoint a Commission, with wide terms of reference, to investigate the Housing Situation and to publish a full report thereon with such recommendations as the Commission may see fit to make.

REV. CARLETON LACY.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—In rising to second the Resolution proposed by Mr. Peek it is my intention not to afflict you with oratory, argument, wit, or statistics. The public-spirited residents of this city are ready to support such a proposal without exhortation or propaganda. We all of us desire decent housing conditions within this International Settlement. The authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai have tackled this problem in a constructive, broadminded, commendable fashion. They would be the first to admit that they have made but a beginning. We cannot afford to do less, nor to be indifferent to the deplorable conditions over which we, as ratepayers, exercise responsibility.

We are not proposing in this Resolution any Utopian scheme nor revolutionary measure. We are not asking for any great Budget expenditure. What we desire is a deliberate study of existing conditions, that will give us authentic information, and then well-considered plans for betterment. Some months ago the Lester Institute published a valuable pamphlet which was the result of an intensive study of the printing trade in this Settlement—an industry with which my own business throws me in daily contact. A striking feature of that report was that it showed so plainly that many of the evils in disease and bad sanitation were directly due to the wretched housing conditions which Mr. Peek has described, and in the conversion—one might almost say the perversion—of *li* residences into factories in which trades dangerous to health and fire-safety are openly carried on. What is true of the printing industry is true of almost every similar trade in Shanghai.

Now is it fair, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, to ask our Council to grapple with these problems of fire hazard, public health, and industrial welfare, without any unified or comprehensive plan or programme? We may, as a Settlement, be suffering from excessively rapid growth. Let us not continue to suffer from blind stumbling. The very least we can do is to appoint a Commission which will officially uncover the facts and lay out an adequate, intelligent course for the future. Let us pass this Resolution and put ourselves squarely behind those who have to deal with an intolerable housing situation and who must find a way to something better. For the welfare of the million residents of this International Settlement, for decency itself, and for the

reputation of our government and of those of us who are ratepayers here, Mr. Chairman, I take pleasure in seconding this Resolution. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN.—This Resolution proposed by Mr. Peek and seconded by the Rev. Carleton Lacy is now open for discussion. Does any ratepayer wish to come to the platform and give his views on this resolution?

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, if I may address you from here I would like to ask one question from the proposer of this Resolution. Inestimable though the results of the investigations of the proposed Commission may be I would like to ask him how much the Commission is going to cost and who, if any, are to be the paid Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does Mr. Peek feel disposed to reply?

Mr. PEEK.—May I reply in a few moments when I shall have something else to say.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak to the Resolution?—Then I call on Mr. Arnhold to reply.

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen :—The proposer of this Resolution has made it quite clear that he does not contemplate committing the Council to an elaborate scheme of housing as the term is understood in its modern sense in Europe and America, but would confine the scope of the Commission's activities to matters within the existing powers of the Council.

I wish to make it equally clear that in opposing the adoption of this Resolution the Council is not in any sense antagonistic to the spirit of the Resolution nor unsympathetic with the ultimate objective sought to be attained.

The Council merely takes issue with the method by which a common objective may be reached.

The Resolution states that no definite steps have been taken toward an examination of the problem of housing with a view to possible measures for preventing its further aggravation.

This statement is based upon a complete misconception of the facts.

For a long time the Commissioner of Public Works and the Council's Industrial Section have been collaborating in a detailed study and examination of the problem generally and with particular regard to the construction of so-called Chinese *li* houses, overcrowding and fire risk.

These activities of the Council's staff have not been confined entirely to examination and study but have reached the stage where certain definite proposals and recommendations have been drafted in outline which, however, require further careful consideration both from the point of view of the building expert and the legal powers of the Council under the Land Regulations.

When these proposals and recommendations are completed they will be submitted to the Public Works Committee of the Council for its full and careful consideration. Their adoption in whole, or in part, will undoubtedly necessitate material alterations in the existing Building Rules and difficult economic and structural problems will be involved.

In due course the result of the Council's study and investigation of the problem will be made public.

In this connection I would emphasize the fact that the Council has a highly trained and experienced staff fully competent to deal with matters of this kind and that the appointment of special committees to consider matters which are quite within the normal sphere of the Council's activities usually result in confusion of thought, unnecessary expense, delay and wasted time and effort.

If any of you are inclined to query the action of the Council in not earlier informing the public of its activities regarding this complicated problem I may perhaps observe, and I think you will agree with me, that it is unwise to present to the public a scheme not fully completed and satisfactory to those who are charged with the responsibility of formulating it.

As the work of the Council in connection with this problem has now reached an advanced stage and the result will be made public in due course, I hope you will not hamper your Council's efforts by compelling it to wait upon a special committee of laymen who have less knowledge and experience of this particular problem than the Council's staff and that you will give to the Council the encouragement of your confidence by rejecting this Resolution. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Peek.

Mr. PEEK.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen :—It is very good to hear that so much which is good is being done by stealth. I am not criticizing the Council at all and I have very good reason to believe and know by my personal contact with it that they have the same desire as I have, namely to do what is possible in the improvement of our local conditions. I am, of course, rather at a disadvantage in this matter because whereas the Chairman of the Council had a copy of my speech yesterday I have only just been able to listen to his.

Mr. ARNHOLD.—I have not seen Mr. Peek's speech before coming to this meeting.

Mr. PEEK.—Sorry. However, it is within the normal sphere of the Council's activities to investigate all these things but I may be forgiven if I may remark that they do not seem to come to the point until they get a little jogging from the outside. (Applause.) It is only in this respect that I wish to make any difference with my friend in the Chair. I wish, however, to quote to you from the election statement made by our various candidates in the Press. It is good sometimes to remind them of what they say when asking for votes. Mr. Arnhold himself says "There is still a wide field of endeavour open to the new and future Council in the improvement of living and working conditions. The present Land Regulations, however, are inadequate for the needs of a modern community, etc., etc."

Mr. G. E. Mitchell, who I hope will be sitting on this platform next year, said "I favour development of regulations governing industrial concerns and also housing conditions for the safeguarding of life and health."

Mr. Harold Porter, who is with us now, said "Among the particular problems which will confront the incoming Council are questions of traffic, etc., etc.; progressive development of industrial regulation in the interest of health and safety; housing conditions, etc., etc."

These remarks are sufficiently indicative of what the Council, or, rather, members of the Council have in mind and so long as we are quite sure that these things are going ahead, whether or not this Resolution is passed, I am quite satisfied. It is not the machinery I am interested in but the result and if it would have the desired effect I might suggest that some gentleman on the Council offers an amendment to my Resolution so that the last paragraph shall read "The Shanghai Municipal Council is now requested to instruct the Works Committee to thoroughly investigate the housing situation in all its aspects and to publish a full report thereon with such recommendations as the Works Committee may see fit to make." Mr. Chairman, may I reply to Mr. Ranald McDonald's question? There is no suggestion that this Commission of Inquiry shall cost the ratepayers one dollar. There are many people like myself who do work because we are fond of it. I am quite sure there are plenty of public-spirited gentlemen amongst this community, and some ladies too, who would serve to all good purpose on such a committee. Obviously there are many questions which can only be properly dealt with by technicians and experts. Some of these would be on the committee and nobody would be so foolish as to make an investigation without making use of all the information available in the Archives of the Council—in the Public Works Department, in the Council's new Industrial Department, and the Police as well have many things on record from which if collated, there could be obtained a valuable basis for any investigation that is to be made. (Applause.)

Mr. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen :—I am quite prepared to accept the Resolution in the amended form. I would just like to add for your information that I have neither seen nor heard Mr. Peek's speech until he made it on the platform this afternoon. The Council has for several years employed Miss Hinder to carry on investigation of this kind and many other aspects of the industrial problem and it is much better to leave this investigation in the hands of the Council who are cognizant of the difficulties with which they are faced. In most big cities where there has been registration for housing it has been by Act of Parliament and here we have no means of obtaining any powers beyond those we have under the Land Regulations and I therefore think it will be much wiser if you will leave this matter in the hands of the Council in accordance with the amendment which has just been suggested by Mr. Peek. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN.—Do I understand Mr. Peek to say that he was willing to amend the Resolution in that form?—Does your seconder agree with that, Mr. Peek?

REV. CARLETON LACY.—Yes.

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—Is the preamble to be removed from the Resolution? The original Resolution states "Whereas"—and then goes on to give three points, one of which was objected to by the Chairman of the Council. Does the amended Resolution retain the preamble? It seems to me that the preamble is not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are you prepared to withdraw the whole preamble?

Rev. CARLETON LACY.—I gave my consent to the amendment with the understanding that the preamble remains, and that only the final paragraph is altered.

The CHAIRMAN.—That was my understanding; we will have to put it in that way. I will ask Mr. Beesley to read the exact words of the fourth paragraph.

Mr. BEESLEY.—"That the Shanghai Municipal Council is now requested to instruct the Works Committee to thoroughly investigate the Housing Situation in all its aspects, and to publish forthwith the report thereon with such recommendations as the Committee may see fit to make."

Mr. PEEK.—Those are not my words. If I can have my paper back I will read them. I am sorry to be such a nuisance; if perhaps my seconder would agree we might change the wording in the third paragraph to "Whereas no public steps have been taken." What has been done inside the Council organization is not known to the public and perhaps that will appease the Public Works officials. May I read the revised wording?

The CHAIRMAN.—Put it into writing.

Mr. PEEK.—The Resolution will then stand as follows:—

Resolution VIII.—Whereas the constant growth in the population of this Foreign Settlement has been accompanied by a rapid development of industrialism and many changes in the living conditions of the people:

and Whereas serious public concern has been manifested over the resultant housing congestion and other unfavourable features connected therewith:

and Whereas no public steps have been taken toward an examination of the problem with a view to possible measures for preventing its further aggravation:

The Shanghai Municipal Council is now requested to instruct the Works Committee to investigate the Housing Situation in all its aspects, and to publish a full report thereon with such recommendations as the Works Committee may see fit to make.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard that Resolution as amended, by agreement I take it with the seconder. You have heard it read. I now put it to the vote. Those in favour?—Against?—It is carried, I think, unanimously. (Applause.)

Mr. ARNHOLD.—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to our Chairman, Mr. Bell, for the able way in which he has conducted the meeting this afternoon. (Loud applause.)

The meeting terminated at 4.30 p.m.

SURVEY OF 1936.

Housing Sub-Committee.—In order to implement a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers requesting the Council to instruct the Works Committee to investigate the housing situation, the Council in May appointed a sub-committee to investigate this question in all its aspects and to prepare a full report for submission to the Works Committee and to the Council.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman of the Works Committee, was appointed Chairman of the sub-committee and the other members appointed were :— Dr. H. Chatley, Messrs. Z. C. Chen, B. Fraser, J. Graham, E. F. Harris, Mrs. C. L. Hsia, Messrs. K. Kuroda, Z. U. Kwauk, Mrs. Carleton Lacy, Mr. S. H. Peek and Mrs. Y. Y. Tsu.

Before the summer recess, the sub-committee divided into three sections to study different phases of the problem, the main sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten continuing to meet for co-ordination of the work of the different sections. The sub-committee was still engaged in its investigation at the end of the year.

Election Investigation Committee.—Consequent upon a miscounting of ballots in the 1936 election of Councillors, an investigation was directed by the Council to assess responsibility with regard to the various persons concerned and to submit recommendations regarding possible improvements in the election machinery. Messrs. J. W. Carney, V. St. J. Killery and T. Yamamoto accordingly conducted an exhaustive examination into the entire election machinery and on April 8 submitted their report to the Council, by whom it was adopted. In its report, the Committee stated it was convinced that the miscount was purely by inadvertence and was clearly attributable to a definite lack of direction in the Chamber where the voting papers were counted. The Committee recommended the incoming Council to instruct officers of the Council to draw up new rules within the scope of the Land Regulations, both for the conduct of the election and for the counting of the votes. This recommendation was carried out during the year and the new rules were approved by the Council for enforcement from 1937 onwards. They were published in the Municipal Gazette of November 13.

Factory Inspection.—After several years of negotiation, agreement was arrived at between the Chinese authorities and the Council regarding the application of the Factory Act in the International Settlement, by which the Council agreed to apply those portions of the Factory Act together with the bye-laws and regulations in connection therewith which are enforced in Chinese territory and which are agreed upon in negotiation from time to time. Under the agreement an inspectorate consisting of equal numbers of inspectors nominated by the Chinese authorities and by the Council was agreed to be established within the Council, to function in accordance with the Chinese Factory Inspection Laws.

The full agreement was as follows :—

- 1.—The Shanghai Municipal Council under authority delegated by the Chinese authorities agrees to apply in the International Settlement those portions of the Factory Act together with the bye-laws and regulations in connection therewith which are enforced in Chinese territory and which are agreed upon in negotiation from time to time.
- 2.—An inspectorate shall be established within the Council which shall consist of equal numbers of inspectors nominated by the Chinese authorities and by the Council.
- 3.—The inspectors shall have the following qualifications :—
 - (a) Knowledge of the Chinese and English languages.
 - (b) Knowledge of the Chinese Factory Law and its application.
 - (c) Knowledge or experience of any of the following :—

Industrial chemistry
Building construction
Sanitary engineering
Electrical engineering
Mechanical engineering
Statistics

or other experience of use in the work required.

- 4.—All inspectors shall serve a probationary period of six months before confirmation of appointments.
- 5.—Remuneration of inspectors shall be upon the basis of qualifications and experience.
- 6.—The inspectorate shall function in accordance with the Chinese Factory Inspection Laws.
- 7.—Enforcement of Chinese Factory Laws in cases of delinquency shall be by proceedings in the Courts.
- 8.—The Council agrees to report to the Chinese Government upon a practical basis to be agreed upon.
- 9.—This agreement shall remain in force for a period of three years subject to termination thereafter by either party upon giving six months' notice to the other party.

The agreement between the Council and the Chinese authorities was submitted to the Consular Body for approval in June, and in July the Council was informed that, while the Consular Body had every sympathy with the Council and the Chinese authorities in their efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the question, there was one important respect in which an amendment must be asked for. The agreement, continued the reply of the Consular Body, purported to apply Chinese law to all factory interests in the Settlement regardless of nationality. That in effect would mean the partial abrogation of the treaty privileges of nationals possessing extraterritorial rights. It was pointed out that this could only be a matter for negotiation between the governments concerned and the Chinese Government, and the Consular Body therefore requested the Council to endeavour to secure an amendment of the draft agreement making clear that its provisions applied only to factory interests within the Settlement which were subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The Consular Body's reply concluded with a statement that there would be no objection to a clause stating that the Council would, with the consent of the authorities concerned, apply a similar inspection procedure to other factories by means of the powers vested in the Council by the Land Regulations. In October, the Chinese authorities having indicated their willingness to discuss the matter further, a revised draft was prepared.

There had at the end of 1936 been no further developments in the matter.

Amendment of Land Regulations.—The attention of the Council was directed during the year to the necessity for amendment of the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws. The last official publication of these was made about ten years ago and since then certain changes have taken place in the constitution of the Council. Three Chinese members first took their seats on the Council in 1928; this number was increased to five in 1930; and in 1933 two Chinese members were appointed to the Land Commission. No cognizance of these changes has yet been taken in the published Land Regulations, though the various changes were in accordance with prescribed procedure adopted after they had been consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and local Chinese authorities and confirmed by the Foreign Representatives and Supreme Chinese Government.

The Council therefore decided during 1936 to give authority for an official reprint of the Land Regulations, embodying the necessary amendments and alterations to bring the Land Regulations into conformity with the actual situation; such reprint to be submitted to the Consular Body. In August copies of the reprinted Land Regulations and Bye-Laws were forwarded to the Senior Consul for approval. In the reprinted copies amendments were made to Regulations VIA, X and XVIII, and in the letter to the Senior Consul forwarding the reprinted copies it was pointed out that in the past the official publication of the Land Regulations appeared to have devolved upon the Council by common consent. The Consular Body in October approved the reprinting of the Land Regulations with the textual amendments as drafted by the Council, but suggested that such amendments appear in italics and that an appropriate footnote be added to explain that the amendments had been established in consonance with arrangements made by the competent authorities under Land Regulation XXVIII to provide for the Chinese members of the Council and the Chinese members of the Land Commission. Draft footnotes were submitted to and approved by the Consular Body and in December there was published a new edition of the Land Regulations with the additions, amendments and footnotes as finally approved.

Court of Consuls.—Consequent on the departure of Messrs. I. Ishii, Consul General for Japan, and M. B. Davis, American Consul-General, Messrs. E. Lardy, Consul General for Switzerland, and C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General, were elected Judges of the Court of Consuls during the year, together with Sir John Brenan, H.B.M. Consul-General, who acted as President of the Court. One case was heard by the Court during the year, the Municipal Council being successful in resisting a claim for damages made against it by the widows of seven Chinese drowned as the result of a motor car accident.

Municipal Economy.—In July the Council appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Franklin (*Chairman*), W. J. Keswick and G. E. Mitchell, to consider the question of staff economies and to report thereon to the Council. The Committee held 33 sittings and their deliberations continued until November when a report was submitted to the Council. Prior to this, important economy decisions had been taken by the Council. As reported separately in this survey, a Fire Brigade Costs Committee early in the year recommended fire station, watchtower and machine reductions, and reductions in the foreign and Chinese Staff of the Fire Brigade, involving a saving of approximately \$220,000 per annum, and these recommendations were approved by the Council and enforced during the year. The S.V.C. Field Battery and Light Battery were disbanded in October and in the same month the abolition was announced, to take effect from the end of 1936, of the Ricscha Board and the Press Information Office. The saving on these two offices was estimated at approximately \$100,000 per annum. The work of the Ricscha Board was handed over to the Police and that of the Press Information Office to the Secretariat. In October also, the Council appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. H. Porter, C.M.G., A. D. Calhoun and T. Yamamoto to consider the future policy of the Council in relation to foreign schools. The report of the Staff Economy Committee was considered and approved by the Council in November and was published in the "Municipal Gazette" on November 27 and in the local Press. The adopted recommendations could not, in the main, be enforced until the beginning of July, 1937, six months notice having to be given to the staff under the terms of service, but they were estimated to result in a full year in a saving of approximately \$1,060,000.

New Building Rules.—Towards the end of June, 1936, notice was given by the Council that from and after January 1, 1937, new building rules would be enforced with respect to foundations, walls, reinforced concrete and structural steel in buildings; the installation of electrical wiring and equipment, and with respect to lifts. These revisions of and additions to the Building Rules were, as required under Land Regulation 30, forwarded to the Land Commission in November, 1935, for its opinion. In June, 1936, the Land Commission having considered the matter, the Council decided to publish and enforce the rules from January 1, 1937. The revised rules were prepared by the technical staff of the Public Works Department, in collaboration with leading structural engineers, architects, designers and manufacturers responsible for the construction of all the steel-framed or partly steel-framed buildings erected in the International Settlement since 1931; they had been in voluntary use for some time, and had been adhered to in every important reinforced concrete building since they were made available. The rules have also been applied by leading engineers and architects to buildings outside the Settlement, including several in Nanking.

Boiler Safety Rules.—Early in the year, Municipal departments, in consultation with Lloyd's representative, framed a set of boiler safety rules which were approved by the Council for enforcement and published in the Municipal Gazette on March 20. These rules were drawn up on account of the frequency of accidents and of grave loss of life and damage to property arising from the lack of control of boilers in factories and in domestic industries. Experience had proved that in respect of existing boilers it had been possible to induce owners to submit to inspection by a qualified engineer. Of a total of 460 boilers in the Settlement in March, 1936, 111 had thus been inspected. The new regulations give a basis for supervision of the installation of any boiler on a new location and, by a requirement for annual inspection, will register all existing boilers. There was a growing feeling among local industrialists that rules would be welcome in their own interest as well as the public interest, in view of the relevancy of a certificate from a qualified engineer as evidence to rebut claims of negligence in cases of accident. In April the Employers' Federation of Shanghai notified the Council of its decision to recommend members of the Federation to give their support to the rules, and in May the Council decided to ask the General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the Employers' Federation to appoint members to serve on a Board which would from time to time submit names of persons recommended as "approved engineers," whose services are called for under the rules. In July the Council gave provisional authority to a number of engineers to act under the rules, pending final approval of their qualifications by an authorized Board. Nominations to the Board were received from the various Chambers of Commerce before the end of November and the Board was functioning at the end of the year.

Re-opening of Municipal Investment Bank.—After having been closed since 1929 the operations of the Bank were resumed on June 1, 1936. Full reference to this matter is contained in the report of the Treasurer and Controller.

Parking Restriction Scheme.—In June, 1936, the Council gave three months' notice of a scheme of general restriction of car parking, mainly in the Central District, which was decided upon after consideration by the Watch Committee and the Council. The scheme had been approved in principle in 1935 and notice of intention to proceed with it published at that time, while the Commissioner of Police was authorized to study traffic problems generally in other countries during his long leave in 1935 and report thereon on his return. In this report, the Commissioner of Police early in 1936 pointed out that his observations had tended to confirm the view that the root of the Settlement's traffic troubles lay in the freedom allowed for unrestricted parking in its comparatively narrow streets. He considered it essential that the streets be made reasonably clear of this form of obstruction and that when they were so cleared the most serious phase of the traffic problem would disappear. Survey indicated that available parking space was sufficient to meet requirements and the time was therefore considered opportune to remove the difficulties created by unrestricted parking. Regulations were accordingly announced, effective from September 5, 1936, as to parking in enumerated streets. As a result of arguments put forward against the scheme, the Council postponed enforcement of the regulations, but after further careful consideration it was decided to enforce them from October 15. The former Central Police Station site was leased by the Council for use as a parking space for private motor-cars, providing accommodation for approximately 96 cars. Enforcement was made in October and at the end of the year the new arrangements had generally been considered satisfactory and an improvement on the previously existing traffic and parking conditions.

Milk Supply.—In May, a notice was issued by the Council that with effect from July 1, 1936, pasteurization of all milk and cream would be compulsory in all dairies licensed by the Council. This was the main recommendation made to the Council by the Milk Committee which considered this question very closely in 1933 and 1934 and whose report was published in November, 1934. The Council also approved a further recommendation by the Committee that in order to give Grade "B" licensees the opportunity of carrying out the pasteurization with individual or co-operative plants, and in order to allow them to have sufficient time to make all the necessary arrangements, the enforcement of this measure should not take place before June 30, 1936, but that this be the latest date permitted. With a view to encouraging the application of tuberculin tests in Settlement dairies, the Council also approved a recommendation that dairies satisfying the Health Department's conditions in applying tuberculin tests to their herds and submitting their employees to periodical medical examination should have the exclusive right of labelling their milk as T. T. (tuberculin tested).

Reconstitution of Orchestra and Band.—The ratepayers at their Annual Meeting in 1936 passed by a large majority an amendment to the Budget Resolution authorizing the Council to maintain a Municipal Orchestra and Band from June 1, 1936, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum. The Council had previously notified the musicians that their existing contracts would terminate on May 31, 1936. A business sub-committee of the Orchestra and Band Committee was appointed shortly after the Ratepayers' Meeting and during the remainder of the year it supervised the administrative side of the Orchestra and Band's work. Maestro Paci was reappointed Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. A. Foa was engaged as Deputy Conductor and Leader of the Orchestra, and Mr. A. Sloutsky was appointed Band-master pending the engagement of a band-master from England. In August, Mr. W. W. Sayer, band-master for many years of the East Lancashire Regiment, arrived from England and replaced Mr. Sloutsky. All staff engagements in the reconstituted Orchestra and Band were under yearly contract only. A report by the Conductor on the activities of the Orchestra and Band appears elsewhere in this volume.

Drug Traffic—League of Nations' Report.—The following appreciative reference to the Council's co-operation appears in the Report to the Council of the League of Nations of the 21st session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, held at Geneva from May 18 to June 5, 1936 :—

"In regard to the Shanghai International Settlement the Committee noted with great satisfaction the evidence of the close co-operation afforded by the Shanghai Municipal Council and the efficient work of

the Shanghai Municipal Police in dealing with clandestine manufacture and the drug traffic generally. The representative of China informed the Sub-Committee that the Chinese Government deeply appreciated the full and effective co-operation given by the authorities of the International Settlement. The Sub-Committee expresses the hope that the authorities of other settlements and concessions and of the leased territories in China will not fail to follow the splendid example set by the Shanghai Municipal Council."

In its Annual Report for 1935 to the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the Municipal Council stated that there was a distinct decrease in the consumption of red pills, with a tendency for heroin to supplant this form of drug. Addiction to heroin found great favour among confirmed addicts because it greatly minimizes the danger of detection and arrest. The majority of heroin and morphine addicts come from the labouring classes, particularly ricscha pullers and wharf coolies.

Addiction to prepared opium remains on about the same level as it was last year. Towards the end of the year there were signs of an increased consumption of prepared opium. The habit of opium-smoking is spread through all classes of the Chinese population of the International Settlement.

During the year the Municipal Police apprehended 5,423 persons (in addition to nine persons who were on remand at the end of 1934) in connection with various narcotic offences and the majority were addicts. Of the total, 5,390 were Chinese, two American, four Japanese, seventeen Korean and ten Russian nationals.

The Municipal Police suppressed eight clandestine factories or laboratories manufacturing heroin and morphine and eighteen factories producing red pills.

Four hundred and ninety-eight Chinese and twelve Korean nationals were arrested for being concerned in the surreptitious sale of heroin, morphine, red pills and raw and prepared opium, in addition to seven Chinese and two Korean nationals who were on remand at the end of 1934.

Three hundred and fifty-two Chinese and three Korean nationals were apprehended for being illegally in the possession of narcotic drugs or smoking paraphernalia.

Four hundred and ninety Chinese, two American and ten Russian nationals were apprehended for smoking heroin and receiving morphine injections or conducting dens for such purposes.

For conducting pill smoking dens or smoking pills 1,719 Chinese were apprehended, 1,520 of whom were convicted and 199 discharged.

The total amount of fines inflicted in connection with narcotic offences during 1935 was \$127,670 and Yen 110.

The following statistics show the total of narcotic substances seized in connection with illicit traffic and dens by the Municipal Police during 1935 as compared with the figures for 1934 :—

	1935	1934
Raw opium	2,420 oz.	1,490 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Narcotic drug pills	11,479 "	20,718 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Morphine	803 "	296 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Heroin	2,473 "	5,907 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cocaine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 "

The wholesale and retail prices ruling in the illicit traffic were higher during the year as compared with the prices prevailing in 1934.

The import, export, manufacture and use of prepared opium is totally prohibited in the International Settlement. 2,214 Chinese were apprehended for conducting opium dens or smoking opium.

The Municipal Police seized a total of 1,823 oz. of prepared opium and several thousand ounces of dross (not weighed), which quantities were handed over to the Chinese Court for destruction.

Ricscha Reduction.—The Council decided during the year to reduce the number of public ricschas to 9,500 from March 1, 1937. Further reference to this matter is made in the report of the Ricscha Board elsewhere in this volume.

Handcart Regulations Postponed.—It was decided during the year to postpone *sine die* the introduction of a regulation for bevel-edged iron tyres at least 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide or for solid rubber tyres at least two inches wide on trolley carts. In view of the financial situation existing during the year, it was considered that no change which would place an increased financial burden on cart owners or operators should be made and it was accordingly decided that no steps be taken to alter the existing rules regarding handcarts.

Cost of Fire Brigade.—The Council in 1935 appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. J. W. Carney, V. St. J. Killery and T. Urabe, to report on the organization and cost of the Fire Brigade. Owing to unavoidable delay in obtaining statistics relative to brigades in other Eastern cities, the sub-committee did not sit until February, 1936, but its report was submitted to the Council early in April and adopted on April 8. The principal recommendations were :—

- 1.—Abolition of Jessfield Sub-Station.
- 2.—A reduction of seven in the number of machines.
- 3.—A reduction of Headquarters staff from 15 to 13.
- 4.—A reduction of foreign station staff from 44 to 26.
- 5.—A reduction of Chinese staff from 781 to 648.
- 6.—The abolition of three Watchtowers and the staffing of the remainder by Chinese staff only.

The annual saving was estimated at \$220,000, and in the opinion of the sub-committee the economies suggested would not impair safety or diminish the efficiency of the Brigade.

In June, 1936, the Council announced the terms under which the reductions in foreign and Chinese personnel were to be made. The majority of the junior officers involved were transferred to other departments of the Council to fill vacancies arising therein.

The recommendations were all put into effect during the year.

Chinese Councillor Honoured.—In July Mr. Yu Ya Ching celebrated his seventieth birthday and the completion of his fifty-fifth year of residence and public service in Shanghai. One of the most prominent figures in the Chinese business community, Mr. Yu Ya Ching is also the doyen of the Chinese Members of Council and on the occasion of the double celebration he was the recipient of congratulations from all sections of the community. The Chairman of Council, in forwarding the congratulations of the Council, paid tribute to Mr. Yu Ya Ching's untiring efforts and invaluable public services in promoting sino-foreign co-operation and harmony and expressed the hope that the Council might for many years to come continue to have his valued association and assistance on the Council. In Mr. Yu Ya Ching's honour, the Council decided to rename Thibet Road as Yu Ya Ching Road and this decision was given effect to later in the year.

Resignation of Secretary.—The resignation of Mr. J. R. Jones, M.A., Secretary to the Council, was accepted with effect from September 30, 1936, and Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, M.A., LL.M., was appointed Secretary with effect from October 1, 1936.

Resignation of Mr. C. Harpur.—Mr. Chas. Harpur, O.B.E., Commissioner of Public Works, retired from the Council's service in June, 1936. Mr. Harpur served the Council for 34 years, the last 14 of these as Commissioner of Public Works. From 1906-1909 he was Chief Engineering Assistant and from 1909-1922 he was Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. During his incumbency of the post of chief of the Public Works Department, many works of great importance to the Settlement were carried out, including concrete bridges, remodelling of the Ward Road Gaol, new abattoir and meat market, district markets, the new Central and other police stations, modern sewage treatment works, incinerators, schools, fire stations, Yangtszepoo Wharf, and many other works. Tribute was paid to Mr. Harpur's long and valued services and to the high esteem in which he was held by the community at a dinner given by the Council in his honour prior to his departure. Mr. A. F. Gimson succeeded Mr. Harpur as Commissioner of Public Works in June.

Presentation to Municipal Compradore.—In order to mark his fiftieth year of service and a family association of over 75 years with the Council, Mr. Pon Ming Fan, Municipal Compradore, was made the recipient of a suitable presentation as a token of the Council's appreciation of his long and faithful service. The presentation was made at a Council meeting in February when Mr. Arnold, Chairman of Council, in handing over the gift expressed gratification that Mr. Pon was not retiring from the Service and stated there was every indication that the Pon family connection with the Municipal Compradore's work would remain unbroken for many more years to come.

Obituary.—During the year the Council learnt with deep regret of the death of several former residents who during their stay in Shanghai had taken an active interest in Municipal matters. Included among these were Messrs. Otto Meuser, who represented the German community on the Council

for several years, T. D. Woo, formerly a Chinese Councillor, A. S. P. White-Cooper and W. A. C. Platt, leading British lawyers, J. Harold Dollar, a member of the well-known American shipping firm, T. Morioka, a member of the Traffic Committee and the Council's representative on the Board of Governors of the Country Hospital in 1933-1934, Joseph Welch, a member of the Council for several years between 1890-1899 and on two occasions Vice-Chairman of Council, Dr. J. W. Jackson, a member of the Health Committee from its inception in 1918 until 1921 and representative of the ratepayers on the Board of Governors of the General Hospital, and Dr. R. S. Ivy, who served almost continuously from 1905-1920 on educational committees and also acted as a Land Commissioner.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The economic situation in industrial enterprises.—During the first nine months of the year, industrial enterprises suffered considerably from a general depression. A returning purchasing power in the interior, however, following a good harvest after several years of poor crops, stimulated Shanghai factories, especially textile mills. Two cotton mills which had been closed since the early part of 1935 reopened early in October, and with other mills worked full time, except where interrupted by labour disturbances. Additional wages of textile workers, who constitute more than 40% of the workers in Settlement factories and workshops, in turn contributed to a demand for goods from other factories, and hence to an increased general industrial activity. The Shanghai Power Company's load rose to reach a high point in November. Owners of several factories indicated their intention to extend their operations. A thoroughly modern paper board plant was erected during the year and came into production in December.

During the last month of the year, however, the confidence which was manifest in the two preceding months faded somewhat because of the political situation.

The publication during 1936 of "The Growth and Industrialisation of Shanghai" by Dr. D. K. Lieu, the facts in which are restricted to Chinese enterprises, gives important information not previously available. By far the greater number of Chinese factories are in rented premises: less than one third, possibly one fourth, are in premises which are owned. Approximately 20% only are financed by share capital. The remainder depend on bank loans, either on the premises if they are owned, or on the plant, or on raw materials or even on the future finished goods. This speculative basis of capitalization is one reason why factories find it difficult to withstand economic adversity, and why closures and reorganizations are frequent. From the point of view of betterment of industrial conditions, the effect is that there is little money available even for those basic safety measures without which industry should not be carried on.

Wages, which during 1935 were reduced by 10% or more in many enterprises, were restored in part during the latter part of 1936 in some undertakings. One group of textile mills which had not reduced wages raised them nevertheless by 5% in November. An interesting statement in Dr. Lieu's study is that, so far as Chinese factories are concerned, wages constitute a very small part of the operation expenses. Under such circumstances it would seem that wage reduction might be regarded as a last expedient in adjustments necessary in times of industrial depression.

Relation with the Chinese Authorities.—In the section of the Council's Annual Report entitled "Survey of 1936" a statement is made concerning the efforts toward an agreement with the Chinese Authorities in the matter of factory inspection. In other directions useful informal relations with officials of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Shanghai and with the National Factory Inspection Bureau of the Ministry of Industries can be recorded. The latter organ held, in January 1936, a first "National Factory Safety First Exhibition" in Nanking. A series of exhibits which had been related to actual accidents were forwarded by the Industrial Section and roused considerable interest. All members of staff of the Section journeyed to Nanking during the Spring Vacation to visit the Exhibition. The thanks of the Bureau were expressed for interest and co-operation in the enterprise.

Scope and methods of work.—In consequence of the delay in reaching an agreement in the question of the application of the Factory Law which would be acceptable to all concerned, work aiming at the regulation of industrial conditions has proceeded as before, namely, on the basis of education and request. Though restricted in numbers of staff available until an agreement shall provide sufficient staff for the size of the task, four inspectors have continued to make regular visits to factories and to a considerable extent have succeeded in having precautionary measures taken. Building on the work of previous years, useful teaching material in photographic, poster, and model form has been evolved in the field of industrial safety, and some demonstration machinery is available. An increasing number of factory owners have shown themselves willing to take steps recommended. With the exception of some beginnings in the field of protection of apprentices, the scope of the work of the Industrial Section has been for the time being confined in the field of hygiene and safety. It has been found possible by the use of reason and argument, especially if related to an accident which has recently occurred, or to obvious conditions of ill health, to obtain fairly general compliance with accepted requirements in these two fields, without the use of the Court as an instrument of enforcement. It is recognised, however, that when the question becomes one of the application of such restrictive clauses as those concerning hours of work, persuasion will be inadequate. For the present, seeing the necessity of teaching standard safety practice, compliance after definite instruction is the only possible method, and request as an instrument is found sufficient.

It is realised that progress toward implementing laws is dependent upon a knowledge of the law. Accordingly 5,000 copies of those portions of the Chinese Government Factory Act and regulations governing health and safety provisions have been printed, as well as leaflets defining the legal position and protection of apprentices. These are distributed to owners as visits are paid, and the pertinent clauses are read if the owner is himself unable to read.

Industrial accidents: the index of safety.—The practice of investigating accidents of which report is received has been continued. It is still found that the actual accident forms the most useful basis for instruction in prevention, not only in the location where the happening occurred, but in all similar and even in other danger zones in the factory.

Two figures are customarily used in estimation of accidents. One is termed a frequency rate, and is calculated on the time lost per 100,000 hours of work: the second is known as the severity rate. Obtaining such figures, however, is dependent on routine compulsory reporting rigidly enforced. It is obvious that conditions do not hold generally in the International Settlement which permit statistical estimations of the kind. An effort was made in 1936 to find a frequency rate in three of the better organized industries, and information as to the length of absence from work, number of workers in the factory, hours of daily work, etc. which is essential for the compilation of these indices, was collected. But many factors could not be determined with sufficient accuracy and even effort in a partial sphere had to be abandoned.

Table I analyses reported accidents by causes and by trades, and shows comparative figures for preceding years. The number reported was 2,200 as against 2,301 in 1935 and 1,788 in 1934. 95 cases had fatal consequences, as against 104 in 1935. The number of women reported injured remained about the same—103 as against 106 in 1935. Reliance has still to be placed on information received from a variety of sources, including police, ambulance, hospitals, etc., in addition to notification by some factory owners. It cannot, therefore, be said that the number given is the total occurring in industry in the International Settlement. The analysis of these known examples is nevertheless important in determining where teaching emphasis should be placed. 1,368 cases were notified by hospitals. The co-operation thus given is much appreciated. But until factory owners automatically report, the figures given must remain indications only.

TABLE I ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

THE INJURED PERSON IS THE UNIT

Kinds of Industry	Machinery Moved by Mechanical Power																								Transport				
	Cases unknown	Prime Movers (Steam, Gas and other Engines, Electric Motors (except shocks))						Transmission Machinery		Lift and Lifting Machinery	Machine Tools for Metal Works			Wood Working Machinery				Rollers or Calenders for Metal or Woodworking ("Nip" accidents)	Others	Whether Moved by Power or not									
		N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	Belts, Ropes, Pulleys, Gearing	N.		F.	Milling Machines	Power Presses	Other Machines	Planing and Moulding Machines	Circular Saws (all types)	Others			N.	F.	N.	F.	Hand drawn Vehicles	Other Vehicles (excluding trucks, etc.)	N.	F.		
Woodworking	N. 4	F. 1	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.			
Furniture Manufacture .. .	2	1																											
Metal Industry .. .	2	1																											
Machinery and Metal Products ..	62	1			12	1	51	1	24	100	5																		
Vehicles for water, land and air ..	1	1			1				2																				
Brick, Earthenware, Glass .. .	1						4	1		1																			
Roads, Buildings, Railways .. .	8																												
Water, Gas, Electricity .. .	3	1							1						1														
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	1						5			2																			
Textiles—Cotton, Silk, Wool, Hemp ..	22				4		65		6						1														
Clothing Industry .. .	8						18																						
Leather, Skins and Rubber .. .	1																												
Food, Drinks, Tobacco .. .	12	1			2		9		2						1														
Paper, Bookbinding, Printing, Photography .. .	10						9			1		1			1					24		44		1					
Scientific and Musical Instruments; Precious Metals and Stones ..	1						1			1		1																	
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	3						5			1		1			1									1					
Occupation Unknown .. .	20	1					1																	1					
Transportation .. .	11	3					2																	2					
Others .. .	6	1							3	1														18	66				
1936 Total ..	174	8	—	—	12	—	174	2	15	1	28	—	106	—	5	—	24	1	11	—	101	2	164	2	36	1			
1935 Total ..	295	3	3	—	15	3	145	1	16	3	34	—	102	—	33	—	5	—	20	1	4	—	71	—	93	1			
Others																													
Kinds of Industry	Electricity		Explosions (including back-straights)		Fires (not Occurrences or Explosions)		Gasging		Molten Metal: Other Hot or Corrosive Substances		Machinery not Moved by Mechanical Power		Use of Hand Tools		Struck by Falling or Hurling Body		Persons Falling		Stepping on or striking against Objects (not included in other Columns)		Handling Goods or Articles in Manufacturing, or Carrying or Process (not included in other Columns)		Poison		Others		Total : all Accidents		
	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	
	Woodworking	N. 12	F. 1	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.
	Furniture Manufacture .. .	1	1																										
Metal Industry .. .	1	1																											
Machinery and Metal Products ..	12	2	3		12	5			12				13		27		80	1	29	1	34		12		11		30		
Vehicles for water, land and air ..	1	1											2				1	1							1		11		
Brick, Earthenware, Glass .. .	1	1															1	1									11		
Roads, Buildings, Railways .. .	12	1															1	1									15		
Water, Gas, Electricity .. .	20	5	2		1		7		3				1				11	1			2						213		
Chemicals and Allied Products ..	3	1	2		7		1		7				1				3	3									75		
Textiles—Cotton, Silk, Wool, Hemp ..	1	1	1		1		1		10				1				4	6									17		
Clothing Industry .. .	1	1	1		1		1		20				1				13	3									37		
Leather, Skins and Rubber .. .	1	1	1		1		1		1				1				18	26									266		
Food, Drinks, Tobacco .. .	2	1			12		3		1				2				3	3									124		
Paper, Bookbinding, Printing, Photography .. .	1	1					3		1				12				19	18									12		
Scientific and Musical Instruments; Precious Metals and Stones ..	1	1															4	1									1		
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	1	1															13	2									28		
Occupation Unknown .. .	1	1															45	9									17		
Transportation .. .	1	1															71	13									2		
Others .. .	1	1															13	2									4		
1936 Total ..	50	8	24	6	54	19	17	1	87	—	—	—	35	—	71	—	318	4	302	28	101	2	37	—	1	—	53	10	
1935 Total ..	21	7	46	6	79	34	23	2	88	—	2	—	31	—	138	—	307	10	334	26	125	2	40	—	2	—	75	1	

Total Accidents : 2,200. Fatal cases : 95. Non-fatal cases : 2,105. Male cases : 2,097. Female cases : 103. No. of cases with causes known : 2,018. Causes unknown : 182. No. investigated as to causes : 1,592. No. of hospital reports : 1,368. No. of cases with

Age of workers injured.—For a second year it is demonstrated that the youth and inexperience of workers below 20 years of age (Chinese count) are factors contributing to the number of accidents which befall them. 489 out of 1,713 cases where the age is known fall in this age category. Seeing how large a proportion of the work of small scale undertakings is carried on by unpaid boy workers to whom reference is made elsewhere in this report, this toll is an indication of the necessity for impressing on the workshop owner his responsibility to his younger workers. Table II indicates the age distribution in accident cases for the years 1935 and 1936.

TABLE II

AGE OF WORKERS INJURED.*

	Total known	Under 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Over 60
1935.....	1,530	20	509	313	208	201	107	92	29	28	17	6
1936.....	1,713	29	460	350	269	246	143	106	39	33	26	12

* Stated Chinese age count. By Western calculation approximately one year less.

Time of accidents.—Out of 1,615 cases in which the time at which the accident occurred is known, the largest number, 196, occurred between 10 and 11 a.m. and the next highest incidence, 157, was between 4 and 5 p.m. This tallies with information obtained during 1935, and would serve to indicate the validity of the deduction there ventured. Bearing in mind that fewer workers are engaged at night and that the peak of employment is not reached perhaps until 8 a.m. it would appear that when work has proceeded for some two to three hours in both morning and afternoon, factors of fatigue and inattention may influence the incidence of accidents. The fact, however, that 20% of the accidents took place between 6 p.m. (when lesser numbers are engaged) would point to the possibility that there are factors associated with night work which tend toward the occurrence of accident.

The largest single cause of fatalities is from falls, to which 28 out of 95 are attributed. Eleven of these took place on buildings under construction, the remainder in other types of occupation. Fires caused the death of 19 persons as against 34 in 1935. Classified by industries, the largest number of fatalities occurred in connection with the textile industry, namely 17: 16 persons were killed in transport duties: 12 each were fatally injured in road and building operations, and in machinery and metal products trades.

Power driven machinery accidents.—649 out of 2,200 reported accidents in 1936 were found to be associated with machinery moved by mechanical power. This number exceeded the number for 1935 by 106. There were eight fatalities among the machinery accidents; but many which did not lead to fatal outcome caused injuries so serious as to impair the skill and earning capacity of the worker, with social consequences for dependent family members.

Accidents associated with electricity.—Table III shows the number of accidents from electrical causes seen in relation to the number of units of power expressed in kilowatt hours sold in the International Settlement. Comparison with the figures for 1935 indicates that there were in 1936 twice the number of accidents due to electricity, namely 56 as against 28.

TABLE III
ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO UNITS OF POWER.

Year	*Units sold in the International Settlement in millions of kilowatt hrs.	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
1934.....	552	14	20	34
1935.....	530	7	21	28
1936.....	555.8	8	48	56

* 1934 and 1935 annual reports gave total units sold by the Shanghai Power Company. In this report the figures for these years and for 1936 represent consumption in the International Settlement only.

Table IV analyses these in relation to apparatus. In both years cables and flexibles are responsible for several fatalities; but in 1936 the majority of accidents has been associated with switchgear, both above and below 650 volts, five cases being fatal.

TABLE IV
ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO APPARATUS.

	Fatal		Non-fatal		Total	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
Switchgear above 650 volts	5	—	16	—	21	—
Switchgear below 650 volts	—	1	17	6	17	7
Lamps and lampholders.....	—	1	4	7	4	8
Cables and flexibles	3	5	10	6	13	11
Plugs and adapters	—	—	1	1	1	1
Motors.....	—	—	—	1	—	1

Accidents on buildings under construction.—Though 144 accidents associated with the construction and demolition of buildings is considerably less than the figure 215 for 1935, the fatalities were proportionately higher. There were eleven deaths among the 144, as against 14 among the previous larger total.

Table V analyses the causes, and gives comparative figures for 1935.

TABLE V.

ACCIDENTS ON BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Causes	1935			1936		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
Persons falling	11	122	133	11	91	102
Struck by falling body	3	35	38	—	30	30
Use of hand tools	—	12	12	—	5	5
Handling goods	—	11	11	—	2	2
Lifts and lifting machinery	—	7	7	—	2	2
Electricity	—	6	6	—	3	3
Other causes	—	8	8	—	—	—
Total ..	14	201	215	11	133	144

It will be seen that falls constitute the most frequent cause. This is related to the use of planks not sufficiently wide, and to the absence of guard rails and toe rails such as are demanded by regulation in Western countries.

Injuries to transport and non-factory workers.—Apart from buildings under construction, many accidents occur in non-factory occupations. Table I shows that 263 out of 2,200 were associated with transportation activities, and 16 of these were fatal. Many take place on ships in port during loading and unloading operations, and many in the movement of cargo on wharves. As yet the Chinese Government has not defined controls over dock occupations: but the information being collected from year to year as to wharf-side dangers, may, in future, be of value in pointing the necessity for regulations. The fact that much wharf labour is of a casual nature, or is related to contractors who move from wharf to wharf as work is available, makes difficult the tracing of facts concerning accidents to workers.

Toward greater industrial safety.—(a) *Boilers and systems under pressure.*—The rapid rate at which the number of boilers in the Settlement had increased during the first half of this decade, as shown in the 1935 Annual Report, and the success which had accompanied experimental efforts to induce owners of boilers to have these inspected by qualified engineers, were factors in the recommendation to the Council, in March, 1936, by the Commissioner of Public Works that Rules governing Vessels and Systems under Pressure should be adopted. Reference to this question is made elsewhere in this report, in the section devoted to the "Survey for 1936." The Rules provide that the owner shall apply for an identification number for an existing pressure vessel, which will be given only when it has been inspected by a supervising engineer approved by the Council, and the site of the vessel approved. In addition, in respect of any plant to be newly installed, permit will be given, if locally made, only if the design, and manufacture, are under the supervision of a qualified engineer and if constructed of certified materials, and only if covered by certificates from an inspecting authority if ordered from abroad. Installation shall also be under qualified supervision.

The Industrial Section has concerned itself with inducing owners of pressure vessels in factories to conform with the rules. The hazards are greater in respect of boilers than of other vessels, and accordingly first attention has been given to these and to those of local manufacture in particular. A total of 200 boilers has had attention during the year. 112 certificates were issued, 82 boilers were under inspection and repair at the end of the year, and six were condemned as being unfit for use. When the total of 200 is added to the 81 which were inspected during the last part of 1935, and allowance is made for some few which represent reinspections, at least 260 boilers are known to have

had expert attention within the last year and a half. This represents approximately 50% of the total number in the Settlement. In addition, an unknown number of boilers installed without previous official application in the premises of owners who have been accustomed to have regular inspection, have had attention. Thus considerable progress has been made toward greater safety of this type of pressure vessel. In the period from October to December, when the new regulations were being enforced, application was made for identification numbers for 60 boilers, and permit was given to manufacture two boilers locally.

(b) *The use of hazardous processes.*—Factory fires occurring during the year as shown in a preceding section continued to impress the necessity for supervision of factories using hazardous processes.

Rubber factories.—There are now 20 rubber products factories in the Settlement, the majority of them using gasoline as a solvent. Regular visits have been paid to all of these, seeking to keep exits clear for emergency, electrical installation in a safe condition to prevent spark of ignition, and achieve isolation of certain more dangerous processes. Though the risks are successively reduced each year, careless operation on the part of management, however, permits situations to arise which may at any time cause a fire or explosion, despite official efforts.

Gasoline in printing processes.—Gasoline is used for the cleaning of rubber and metal rolls on printing presses used for colour work. Forty-seven premises engaged in colour printing were visited, of which 36 were found to be located in alleyway houses. Where any quantity exceeding five gallons of gasoline is kept in stock, a storage bin is being required. To date six plants have installed satisfactory bins of approved type. The practice of bringing in the charcoal stove into the press room in winter is a source of danger in gasoline atmospheres. The danger of this is explained and electrical installation is checked in these locations.

Photo-engraving.—Thirty-eight photo-engraving shops are known which use collodion, composed of nitrated cellulose in a solution of ether and alcohol. Arrangements have been made in 34 of these for a store cupboard for open stocks of collodion and solvents which offer risks, and the locations where these substances are in use have been cut off from source of ignition. Managers have been instructed as to the risks involved. Owners of the remaining four which are newly opened are in process of complying with requirements.

Celluloid.—Premises using celluloid have been regularly visited. Where celluloid has been found to be used in alleyway houses, owners have been required to move from these to others more suitably situated.

Alcohol.—In six factories where alcohol is manufactured or used, electrical installation of fume proof type has been installed by request.

Cellulose spray painting.—In fourteen shops where spray painting of motor cars has been carried on under dangerous circumstances visits have been paid. Three have moved outside the Settlement. In the remaining eleven, lofts have been removed and ventilation improved, while suitable electrical installation has been required.

Use of coal gas.—Eleven small factories manufacturing flashlight bulbs were found to have installed an intricate system of piping made of glass and rubber tubing for the distribution of coal gas to workbenches. Since the premises are very crowded and the workers are small children, there is the danger from breaking a pipe and possible explosion. All the main piping is now of suitable type, and branch piping is being improved.

Acetylene.—Standard practice in the generation and use of acetylene gas has been explained to owners of 40 out of 62 known shops using oxy-acetylene processes for cutting and welding. An approved type of water-seal to prevent the flash-back into the generator of the flame from the nozzle has been worked out, and its use adopted for 42 generators. Sixty generators of poor design were condemned.

Dust processes.—The possibilities of a dust explosion occur where dust is present in the air in proper proportions. This risk occurs in thirteen factories manufacturing flannellette and eleven producing raised woollen cloth. The risk is minimised if the dust is removed from the machines at the point of origin by exhaust methods. 55 machines of the type are known : of these 47 are now fitted

with exhaust, and the remaining eight are in process of being so fitted. Despite the provision of these precautions, managements frequently permit the system to become inoperative by the use of openings in the ducts. In these circumstances the danger of fire persists. Owners have been instructed as to the risks involved, but practice is far from satisfactory. Electrical installation of dust proof type is necessary, but it is expensive to replace existing types. Eleven motors in these premises are, however of the suitable totally enclosed type.

Cotton waste factories.—Experiments were carried out designed to reduce the amount of dust escaping into the air in cotton waste factories. By enclosing the openings of machines in jute cloth and by construction of special delivery boxes an improvement was effected in one factory. A second installed exhaust fans and dust filters such as are in use in flour mills.

(c) *Electrical safety.*—Owners of shops are recommended to replace poor electrical equipment by safer types whenever flagrant examples of bad practice are observed. Flex strung loosely throughout premises, knife switches without covers, and uncovered fuses are commonly found, and the practice combatted. In fume and dusty atmospheres special attention has been given to the type of lamps in use, and wherever possible, motors, if not of the totally enclosed type, and switches, are required to be excluded from locations where danger of explosion exists.

(d) *Machine safety.*—In the field of machine safety considerable progress in evolving standard practice to meet local conditions can be recorded. The method adopted is to induce both factory owners and the manufacturers of machinery to fit guards, and, through enlisting the interest of the latter, to ensure that machines manufactured in future shall be fitted before they leave the makers' premises. In this way not only is safety promoted in the International Settlement but elsewhere where machines may be dispatched.

Textile machinery.—There are 35 cotton mills and 5 worsted mills in the International Settlement. Some of the machinery is of modern type, with individual motor drive obviating the use of belts with the risks attendant on these. In others accidents caused by climbing up to mount belts are serious when they occur, but the problem of belt mounting on pulleys on mainshaftering at high level is difficult of solution. The guarding of belts and shafts has proceeded where necessary.

It has been found by study that it is in the dyeing and printing sheds of textile undertakings that accidents are frequent. 260 guards in 8 dyeing factories have been placed over the bevel gears of dyeing jiggers, 60 other machines have had gears guarded, 50 belts have been guarded, and 30 calenders in 12 factories have been fitted with guards to prevent arms being drawn between rolls under steam pressure. A factor in causing accidents in dyeing works is the poor visibility due to steam in winter, hence the importance of guarding all dangerous locations on machinery.

There are 366 silk weaving factories known. Most of them are situated in unsuitable alleyway houses, in which lofts are constructed for machinery and for sleeping quarters. In 18 of these belts running from floor to floor have been guarded satisfactorily.

Printing machinery.—Visits have been paid to 97 job printing shops in addition to 47 colour printing shops. Provision of safety features on printing presses has been studied in collaboration with a leading local printing machine manufacturer. The most common source of accidents is on the platen printing press: a simple guard for this type of machine calculated to sweep away the hand out of the danger zone was evolved. It has been satisfactorily fitted to two presses in two different factories and others are in process of being installed. Cost, which is an important item in widespread adoption, has been considered. A sum of \$10 is sufficient for a guard for a heavy duty machine.

Rubber rolling machinery.—An emergency stopping arrangement in the event of the hand of a worker being caught in these heavy rolling machines has been recommended. All mixing rolls in seven factories have been equipped with this device, and in two others machinery being newly installed has the emergency stop incorporated.

Machine tools.—156 lathes have had top and side gears guarded, and 18 drills have been similarly made safe. 37 grinders have been fitted with hoods and guard of suitable material to prevent injury in the event of the breaking of the grindstone while moving at high speed. Three crank hoists have been guarded. On 28 power presses of various types guards have been placed. For use with presses where the material to be stamped has to be placed by hand under the descending ram, a sweep away

guard designed to remove the hand out of the danger zone has been evolved. The cost, which is an important factor, has been kept low, and guards may be obtained for \$2.50.

Woodworking machinery.—The Public Works Department woodworking shops at Wuchow Road provided a very useful unit for demonstrating modern safe practice in this trade. Circular saws, band saws, planing machines, etc., are well guarded, and in addition an exhaust system to remove saw-dust at the point of origin has been installed. One large concern has expressed its intention to make a similar installation. Owners of wood-working machinery have been taken to see the safe-guards, and in several cases steps have been taken to guard machines in consequence.

Transmission machinery.—Standard belt and gear guards, and guards for shafting have been worked out, with due regard to the cost feature. Approximately 100 each of gear guards and belt guards of approved pattern have been installed.

(e) *Exit facilities.*—In factories where large numbers of persons are employed and where there may be no special hazard to safety, a danger nevertheless exists by virtue of the possibility of panic during a rush for exit facilities. Accordingly it is insisted that stairways shall be free from obstructions and doors shall be unlocked and available for use at all times. Of the 40 cotton and woollen mills, employing probably more than 60,000 workers, the exit stairs and doors are satisfactory in 22 plants. Through the assistance of the Chief Officer of the Fire Department a type of latch has been evolved which is easy of operation in emergency and which may be covered by a glass case to prevent unauthorised exit otherwise. The latches have been installed on exit doors in three mills, and several others have indicated their intention to use them.

Tobacco factories have also large numbers of workers in packing operations. Fifty of these factories in the Settlement have been visited, and instructions given for clearance of exits.

Lifts are not regarded as exit facilities, but the proper enclosure of lift wells is important for prevention of accident in the event of rush through panic. All lift wells and lift openings on every floor in 22 mills and factories are now satisfactory in this regard, and in addition devices to prevent the lift well being open when the cage is not at the floor in question have been installed wherever necessary in all mills but two.

Studies in industrial hygiene.—The Industrial Section has been again fortunate in being able to collaborate with research workers of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research in several studies contributing to a better understanding of industrial hygiene problems. Two studies reported a year ago as being in progress have been completed and published by the Chinese Medical Association during 1936: the first, a study of the health of workers in the plating and polishing industries, and the second, the diet of factory workers, created considerable public interest. During 1936 also examination of the health of workers in electric battery works, in type founding works, and enamel works, was undertaken, the results of which have not yet been published. A survey of the health of young workers in several trades, found to be suffering during the summer from beri-beri and other diet deficiency diseases, has been particularly useful in making known the fact that, in a situation where the food which they eat is the sole reward of many, this food causes definite disease. The significance of this finding, though the results have not yet been published in detail, is far-reaching. It would tend to show that there is an industrial hygiene factor present in this city which would be unknown as an industrial hazard in the West, and marks the importance of local studies in the early stages of development of policy aimed at industrial health improvement.

Research workers of the Lester Institute are planning to carry into the field of prevention laboratory experiments which have saved the lives of several apprentices in the summer of 1936. It is proposed to operate a kitchen and to feed young workers from several factories on food of no greater cost than that now supplied, but such that it is hoped that deficiency disease can be eliminated from the group during the summer of 1937. The Industrial Section, appreciating the opportunity for scientific confirmation thus in a practical way, is assisting by interesting owners of factories in the problem and obtaining their ready consent to co-operate.

Toward more healthful working conditions.—Studies which research workers in the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research have made into the health of workers in certain industries would seem to indicate that though specific health hazards exist, the general health level is also low. In consequence efforts are made to improve the general conditions of factories and workshops. Increased cleanliness

is asked for, with whitewashing of walls, disposal of rubbish, sufficient and cleaner latrine accommodation, better ventilation, etc.

In addition, however, acting upon the information made available in the studies of the health of workers in the printing industry and in the metal plating and polishing trades, a definite effort has been made to reduce the hazards of lead poisoning in the former and of the hazards arising from the chronic acid baths in the latter. There are more than 400 printing establishments in the Settlement. Of these, some 97 job printing establishments using lead type have been visited, and both owners and workers have been told of the dangers of lead poisoning. The necessity for washing hands before eating has been pointed out. Managers have been asked to provide other sleeping accommodation than in the typesetting room, and advice has been given as to keeping typeboxes clean. Copies of the Chinese edition of the Lester Institute study have been given to owners able to read and understand. There are now known to be 52 plating establishments who have chromium plating vats. In fifty, vats are fitted with suitable exhaust to draw the fumes from the top of the tank, and the remainder are newly opened premises where installation will shortly be achieved. Attention has been given to the proper use and maintenance of the exhaust provisions by frequent visits to check the operations.

Factories making lamp bulbs are of two kinds—those manufacturing the larger bulb for ordinary use and those making small bulbs for flash-lights. There has been an increase of nine of the latter type during the year. An average of sixty children is employed in each. Efforts have been made to have better ventilation provision and, in the case of those making larger bulbs, exhaust which will draw off the fumes from the coal gas burnt in the room.

In glass blowing factories owners have been requested to provide baths for the workers, and five establishments have complied. In other factories also, provision of baths has been urged. Three rubber factories and one enamelware factory have installed them.

Industrial housing compounds: co-operation with owners.—During the sittings of the Housing Sub-committee of the Public Works Committee, a report was prepared covering the housing erected by owners of industrial enterprises for their workers' use. In general it was found that control of the houses has been difficult to achieve, the compounds have been invaded by other than workers in the factory, who sublet their houses, and as a result severe over-crowding exists. In only about one-third of the compounds is the situation at all satisfactory.

While it is held that wages of workers should be such that they are able to obtain satisfactory accommodation in rented premises not owned by factory management, the generally high rental values in relation to the wage scale makes useful accommodation thus specially provided. In consequence an effort has been made to interest the owners of industrial compounds in the better supervision of these. Two women social workers have been appointed to two compounds, and initial months of their residence have shown that they are able to obtain the confidence of workers' families, and generally to promote greater cleanliness and sense of group responsibility for the area. It is hoped that the experiments now being tried may prove the value of a resident who can thus obtain co-operation, and may be the forerunner of similar efforts in other compounds.

Apprentice and child labour.—In pre-industrial times in China, apprentices desiring to learn a craft entered the home of a master craftsman and for a period worked without wages in return for food and an opportunity to learn definite skills. The same method has been carried over into the modern workshop and small factory, the essential difference being, however, that merely routine repetitive processes are learned. In effect unpaid child labour is used. The Chinese Government Factory Act contains clauses which provide certain safeguards for "apprentices," but there is no definition which states what an apprentice is. In December, 1936, the Legislative Yuan enacted a Minimum Wage Law, a pertinent clause of which indicates that child workers are to be paid half the adult wage determined as equitable for the trade and district. When the opportunity arrives for the application of this law, and should the definition of "apprentice" be held to apply as in Western countries only to those trades where skills are to be taught, an important step toward reduction of child labour could be taken. Child workers will continue to be employed instead of older workers only when it pays to do so. When half the wages of adults have to be paid to child workers, it is conceivable that it will no longer be of value to use them to the present extent.

In the meantime, wherever unpaid boy labour is used, opportunity is taken to bring to the attention of workshop owners their responsibility. Especially is it pointed out that the food which

is given the boys to eat is an important factor in preventing the serious diet deficiency diseases to which attention is drawn elsewhere in this report. Workshop owners who have a high turnover in a single year due to this cause are anxious for information as to how sickness may be prevented. Insistence upon proper medical care for boys who are injured, on better sleeping accommodation from which there is easy exit and in locations which do not offer industrial health hazards, are among some of the protective measures which at the present time the Industrial Section requests on behalf of these young workers.

The Chinese Government Factory Act applies only to enterprises where more than thirty workers are employed. It is in small shops where less than this number are to be found that unpaid boy workers are frequently used. It may thus be seen that a downward revision of the number which constitutes a factory under the law will be necessary if young workers are to have the benefit of legal protection.

Standard of living study: Municipal and public utility company employees.—In December, 1935, the Council approved a request from the Institute of Pacific Relations for an investigation into the standard of living of municipal and other similar employees in Shanghai. The Industrial Section was instructed to make the investigation forthwith, in co-operation with the Institute, and to invite the co-operation of Public Utility Companies. The request of the Institute was based on the desire for information concerning standards of living among workers performing similar duties in non-competitive undertakings in several cities on the Pacific rim, for use in seeking a basis of comparison.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company and the Shanghai Power Company indicated that the information which a study of the kind proposed would place at their disposal would be of considerable value, especially if it could be assessed to what extent the wages of lower paid workers were sufficient for their needs. Cordial co-operation in making contact with the families of workers was given by both enterprises. Though the possibility existed that there would be some misunderstanding among workers as to the motive of the work, such was quickly disposed of by the skilful handling of explanations by the investigators and staff conducting the study. Eight investigators were responsible for finding families who would consent to give information as to daily expenditures and as to income received from all sources. The study commenced on April 1 and continued till June 30. 288 families of the two public utility enterprises undertook to give information, and records were finally obtained in full from 280 families. Such small percentage of loss in the period is unusual in such studies.

In addition, the Commissioner of Police permitted members of the force to collect information from 59 families of lower paid police.

The tabulation and interpretation of the results of the material thus obtained is a long process but by the end of the year it had materially been completed. It is understood that the Institute of Pacific Relations will make available a sum of money during 1937 which will permit the completion and publication of the report.

Though unforeseen at the time the request of the Institute was complied with, information has been able to be extracted from the material obtained which has been of value to the Housing Subcommittee. That Committee has needed to know certain basic economic facts such as what proportion of the wage of the breadwinner has to be paid for rent, and what is the actual rent which has to be paid and for what accommodation.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES.

CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

Tariff.—The Company approached the Council in February with a proposal to convert its fares from a copper to a cent basis, necessitated by the issue of the new currency by the Chinese National Government.

The proposed revision was approved by the Council in March, but the new fares could not become effective immediately owing to the amount of the new coinage in circulation being insufficient. Throughout the year, however, they were gradually adopted on the various routes of the Company, and at the end of the year they were operative on all routes.

During the year the Company applied for permission, which was granted by the Council, to vary or extend some of its routes to meet the convenience of passengers.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Tariff.—In June the Company requested the approval of the Council to conversion of its fares to terms of the new coinage on the basis of 100 cents to 300 old coppers, which had been the rate accepted on the Company's vehicles since the new coinage had been in circulation.

As in the case of the China General Omnibus Company, the conversion did not involve an increase in fares, but merely a necessary adjustment, and was not to become effective until the proportion of the new coinage received by the Company indicated its desirability.

The Council approved the Company's proposal in July.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE CO.

Application of Message Rate.—In the annual report for 1935 intimation was made of the adoption by the Council on November 11 of the report of the Special Committee of Telephone Experts, subject to the suggested scale of tariffs being put into force as from March 1, 1936. The revised tariff based on the message rate accordingly came into force in March, 1936.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

Directorate.—In March, under the provisions of Clause 25 of the Franchise, Messrs. Singloh Hsu and H. Porter, C.M.G., were nominated by the Council to the Board of Directors of the Company.

Tariff.—It was agreed at the end of 1935 that the existing tariff of charges as modified by a rebate of 25% would be subject to revision at the end of 1936. In August the Company submitted an application proposing that the basis of the tariff should remain unchanged, but that the rebate should be reduced from 25% to 15%, it being stated that this was necessary in order to produce sufficient revenue to meet the obligations of the Company as set forth in its agreement with the Council. This matter received the earnest consideration of the Council, and negotiations in regard thereto were still in progress at the close of the year.

COMPANIES' REPORTS.

On the invitation of the Council, the Public Utility Companies again supplied reports on their activities during the year, and these reports are appended.

THE CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

During the year under review three routes have been extended and three new services inaugurated. The activities of the Company, however, have largely been concentrated on improving established routes.

In order to serve the Western suburban district, special Express Coach Services were inaugurated, one running from Hungjao Golf Club to The Bund, via Hungjao, Columbia, Great Western, Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads, and the other from Jessfield Park to The Bund, via Yu Yuen and Edinburgh Roads, Avenue Haig, Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VII. These coaches run four times daily and, it is pleasing to report, are being moderately well patronized. In addition, a service known as Route No. 1A has been extended to Keswick and Great Western Roads, and the route known as Route No. 1 A.S. as far as the corner of Columbia Road and Amherst Avenue.

Route No. 9 has been extended to Jessfield Park in the West, and by arrangement with the Shanghai Bus Company to Chun Kung Road in the East. The latter Company has also extended its services to this road; thus a linked service is provided between Jessfield Park and the Civic Centre. This arrangement has proved satisfactory.

A new North and South cross route has been opened. This service runs from the intersection of Avenue Foch and Yates Road to Markham Road Bridge, via Yates, Bubbling Well, Burkill, Tatung and West Soochow Roads.

All fares have been converted from coppers to the new cent basis. This alteration has resulted in smoother working, and has alleviated the exchange difficulties previously experienced, when coppers were the principal medium for fares.

The following figures give comparisons of the passengers carried and the miles operated for the years 1935 and 1936 :—

	<i>Passengers Carried.</i>	<i>Total Miles Run.</i>
1935	36,363,276	5,148,690
1936	35,850,983	5,761,611

J. D. E. SHOTTER,
Manager and Chief Engineer.

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

On October 5 the trolley bus route which formerly operated between Kiangse Road (South End) and the intersection of Chapoo Road and Haining Road was extended along Haining Road, Yalu Road and Point Road to Chaoufoong Road.

On November 2 Dalny Road and Pingliang Road from Ward Road to Lay Road were opened to trolley bus services.

During the year under review ten new trolley buses were put into service.

At the close of the year work was in progress on the extension of the tramway track in Yangtzepoo Road from the present terminus near Glen Road to the Point, and it is hoped to complete this extension early in 1937.

No change in fare rates or stages took place during the year.

The following is a summary of operations for 1936, with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

<i>Tramways.</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1935.</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1936.</i>
Route mileage of tracks	18,090 miles	18,012 miles
Track mileage in terms of Single Track	34,706 "	34,706 "
Tramcars—Tractor	107	107
Trailers	107	107
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>		
Route mileage	17,167 miles	19,028 miles
Trolley buses	99	109
<i>Operation.</i>		
Vehicle miles run	10,627,132	10,720,602
Passengers carried	115,201,428	112,085,248

A. A. EWING,
General Manager.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LTD.

During the year under review the following extensions to the Company's plant were made :—

- (a) The erection of a new 4-lift spiral guided gas holder (capacity 1,900,000 cubic feet) on the Company's Yu Ya Ching Road site was completed.
- (b) The erection of a plant for the production of benzol was completed on the Company's Yangtzepoo site.

WORKING RESULTS

	1936	1935
Gas sold for domestic and industrial purposes	787,137,300 c.ft.	719,668,200 c.ft.
Gas sold for public lighting	3,769,329 "	7,351,486 "
Gas sold in bulk by contract	89,894,500 "	57,673,400 "
Gas used on works by Gas Company	30,311,600 "	15,323,700 "
Total gas accounted for	911,012,729 "	800,016,786 "
Coal gas made	949,537,000 "	807,205,100 "
Water gas made	25,481,000 "	52,690,900 "
Total gas made	975,018,000 "	859,896,000 "
Gas not accounted for	62,974,271 "	59,924,214 "
Percentage of gas not accounted for	6.5%	7.0%
Coal carbonized	44,703 tons	39,251 tons
Coal gas made per ton of coal carbonized	21,240 c.ft.	20,560 c.ft.
Total number of gas consumers at December 31	13,450	13,910

W. J. BAKER,

Engineer-in-Chief and Manager.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

The consumption of electricity during the first half of 1936 was materially affected by the business depression, with the result that the first half of the year compared unfavourably with the corresponding period of 1935. However, during the last half of the year the consumption increased, due to increased production on the part of large bulk supply customers, re-connection of consumers whose plants were shut down due to the depression, and to a small increase in newly connected load. The total consumption for the year compares favourably with 1935.

There was less than the normal increase in the number of customers and the connected load. The only extensions and additions to the transmission and distribution systems made during the year were short extensions required to connect new customers. The Company's facilities have been maintained on a high standard of condition and efficiency throughout the year.

The following are the usual statistics with respect to the Company's business for the years 1936 and 1935 :—

	1936	1935
Number of customers	78,934	76,705
Connected load kilowatts	329,497	318,216
Station output (kilowatt hours)	812,507,000	769,906,000
Maximum hourly peak generation	156,269	143,733
Station load factor (based on maximum hour nett output)	64.0%	64.8%
Installed capacity (kilowatts)	183,500	183,500
Number of municipal street lights	5,598	5,468
Number of private street lights	6,060	6,044
Miles of transmission system (underground)	235.5	235.5
Miles of distribution system (total)	761.7	758.2

L. M. PHARIS,

Vice-President and General Manager.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The inauguration of message rate tariffs and their acceptance by the public ; the development of the Company's system to the point where the number of telephones in service constituted a new record ; the expansion of domestic long-distance telephone communication available to subscribers ; the opening of radio telephone service with Japan ; the continued high standards of exchange service and the introduction of new equipment and facilities—these are the major features of the Company's operations during 1936, the year under review.

Summarized below are the outstanding facts and figures pertaining to the features already mentioned :—

Tariffs.—Following the approvals of both the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council, the message rate tariffs were introduced on March 1, 1936.

These new tariffs brought into effect lower base rates and placed telephone service within the reach of large numbers of new subscribers, with the result that the system received an important impetus toward growth.

Growth of the System.—The total number of telephones in the exchange network (exclusive of private lines and service stations) at the end of 1935 was 48,671. On December 31, 1936, this figure was 53,326, representing a gain of 4,655, or 9.5%. The total number of telephones in service (including private lines and service stations) was 56,020 as of December 31, 1936, which was a record.

The number of connections effected for new service and change in address was 21,975, representing an increase of 31.8% on the 1935 figure.

Service.—The maintenance of the Company's plant continues to be of a high standard. Not only is the service mechanically good, but through improvements in routine, practices and staff training, more individual attention to the requirements of subscribers has been possible. The service is accurate, dependable and speedy. Records show that 80% of orders for installation were completed within three days. During the year, 89% of business subscribers' telephone troubles were cleared within two hours, and 95% of residential subscribers' troubles within four hours.

At the end of 1936, 94% of all telephones were operating under full automatic conditions ; the remaining 6% (on manual operation) serve the Western Outside Roads area.

Long Distance Service.—In February the first step was taken to link Shanghai to the world's international radio network through the inauguration of radio telephone communication with Japan. In addition, tests were conducted during the year with San Francisco, London and Manila. Their success indicates that in 1937 Shanghai can look forward to radio telephone communication with the United States, Europe and the Philippines.

Considerable headway has been made during the year in long-distance communication between Shanghai and the rest of China. Up to the end of August communication was available only to the important cities in Chekiang and Kiangsu ; but with the completion of one of the initial steps of the Chinese Government Telephone Administration's "Nine Province Scheme," Hankow was brought into both radio and land line communication with Shanghai on September 1. On December 5 the long-distance link with Canton was placed in service, and it is expected that Hongkong will shortly be added.

Plant Additions.—The linking of the Company's system with both these networks has made it necessary to install special cable circuits of the required grade to meet accepted international standards for long-distance transmission. This work of installation was carried out during the year.

Other projects completed consisted of extensions made to the existing inter-communication and long-distance toll switchboards to take care of the constantly increasing traffic. Additions were also made to the underground and aerial cable networks, notably in the Western and Eastern districts.

Public Pay Stations.—The introduction of message rates has made possible the installation of a widely distributed system of public pay stations. Introduced in 1935, the number of pay stations as at December 31, 1935, was 32. On December 31, 1936, there were 207 pay stations in service.

Personnel Education.—To maintain and even improve on personnel efficiency the Company must have a thoroughly trained staff ; and because Shanghai is, from a telephone point of view, isolated from the rest of the world, it is necessary for the Company to conduct its own training school.

The principal educational activities in 1936 included full time training for a number of Chinese apprentices, who, upon completion of their courses, will be taken into the staff. Present personnel are given the advantages of specialized courses at evening classes. Attendance is voluntary, and it is gratifying that more than 200 employees are enrolled for these lectures. Supplementing the work of the School are evening classes at the Lester Institute. The enrolment from the Company totals over 50.

In addition, the School maintains a fairly comprehensive technical library of text-books and current journals, and provides facilities which enable the Company to keep in touch with telephone progress and events in other parts of the world.

Private Automatic Branch Exchanges.—During the year the Company introduced the Private Automatic Branch Exchanges, designed to meet the needs not only of large and small offices, but also those of the larger homes where several telephones may be installed.

The particular advantages of this equipment are economy, ease of intercommunication within the organization or home, and instant access to the whole exchange network.

Telephone Answering Service.—To the personal services with which the subscribers are already familiar, i.e., Directory Information, Emergency Service, Repair Service and Time Service, the Telephone Company added, on October 1, a Telephone Answering Service. In this service specially trained operators record and transmit messages intended for subscribers whose telephones for one reason or another are left unattended.

C. W. PORTER,

Vice-President and General Manager.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

WATER SUPPLY DURING 1936.

The quantity of water supplied by the Company during the year was 15,286,566,600 gallons, or 68,243,600 tons ; this is 4.8% less than the amount purified and pumped in 1935, due to a cold spring, a comparatively cool summer, and to decreased industrial demand during the earlier months of the year.

The quality of water has been in accordance with the standard agreed between the Council and the Company ; 3,300 analyses were made during the various purification processes, and 1,270 samples, drawn at various points in the Company's distribution system, were examined in the Company's laboratory in addition to 458 samples independently examined by the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The total length of the Company's mains is now 192.67 miles, as compared with 189.37 miles at the end of 1935.

Owing to the temporary cessation in the increase of the demand, no major new works were undertaken during the year other than a 20-in. diameter main, of 1.29 miles, laid in the Eastern District.

While no extensions to the Company's plant in the area west of the Settlement were made during the year, negotiations are now in progress which, it is anticipated, will result in a supply to would-be consumers being available in the near future.

A continuous supply, at not less than the pressure laid down in the agreement made between the Council and the Company, has been afforded throughout the year, and the whole of the Company's plant has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

C. D. PEARSON,

Engineer-in-Chief and Manager.

RICSHA BOARD.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN.

In making a Report for the year 1936 which, as the Board was dissolved on December 31, is the last report that it will make, one may suitably review not only the work of the year, but also the achievements of the Board as a whole since its inception.

The terms of reference to the Board referred particularly to the implementing of the recommendations of the Ricsha Committee (1933/4), in so far as they were adopted by the Council. These read as follows, and below each clause is given a short resumé of the progress achieved during the Board's existence. The first three recommendations of the Ricsha Committee, which favoured the transfer of 4,500 licences to new organizations willing to operate on "model" lines, were not adopted by the Council.

RECOMMENDATION 4.—*That no definite recommendation be made in regard to the reduction of public ricsha licences below 10,000, but that the Board. . . shall from time to time make recommendations to the Council with a view to the gradual reduction of ricsha licences.*

A start has been made in the reduction of public ricsha licences (see comment on last year's work *infra*).

RECOMMENDATION 5.—*That a register of owners as recently compiled for the Ricsha Committee be given effect as soon as possible.*

Complete lists of owners and contractors have been completed. Ownership Certificates have been issued,—only upon presentation of which licences are issued each month.

RECOMMENDATION 6.—*That immediate amelioration of the conditions under which ricsha pullers live should be achieved by providing increased opportunity for earning through regulated rentals and fares, pullers' licences, provision of better vehicles, etc.*

The establishment of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association and the work it is doing, as summarized at the end of this report, has resulted in considerable progress towards improving the living conditions of pullers.

Rentals are now regulated and have been reduced about 30% below those ruling in 1933. Fares have been standardized, as far as it is possible to regulate a factor which must almost always remain a matter of bargaining between puller and passenger. Pullers are licensed; and nearly half the public rishas are now of the improved new model. Increased opportunity for earning is provided by the restriction in the number of licensed public pullers which will be increased when the number of rishas is reduced next March and still more so if and when further reductions take place.

RECOMMENDATION 7.—*That all ricsha pullers, public and private, be licensed by the Council, a small annual fee be charged, and, as in the case of chauffeurs, a photograph of the puller be attached to his licence card: that a licensing scheme be prepared and put into effect as soon as possible, and that it be as simple and efficient as possible; that the pullers' licence badge be his own private property, and that the badge be worn visibly.*

All rishas pullers, public and private, are now licensed and possess a licence (with photograph and thumb-print) and badge which must be renewed annually.

RECOMMENDATION 8.—*That the rent charged to the public ricsha puller be 80 cents (small money) per 24 hours or proportionately for any period of less than 24 hours; that such rental charge may be revised by the Council from time to time; and that there be included in the licence the following condition: The rent charged to the puller shall not exceed the maximum rent charge authorized by the Council at the time.*

The ricsha rental has not yet been brought down to the equivalent of 80 cents, small money, but is now within 15% of it. This point is enlarged upon in the review of the year's work.

RECOMMENDATION 9.—*That a table of public ricscha tariffs, both by distance and time, be posted prominently on each ricscha. The Committee is of opinion that the tariff of fares should be 20 cents (small money) per mile, with a minimum fare of 10 cents (small money) and 60 cents (small money) per hour. The tariff should be printed on an enamel plate suitably placed on the ricscha.*

A table of fares is now placed on each ricscha, and the latest fare plates issued give the official tariff in National Currency for distance and time.

RECOMMENDATION 10.—*That as soon as feasible the type of public ricscha be improved.*

Over 4,000 of the old style ricschas have been replaced by new models, which have met with favour on the part of the general body of passengers, as well as pullers.

RECOMMENDATION 11.—*That much stricter inspection of vehicles be enforced than has heretofore been the practice.*

The standard of inspection has been distinctly improved. In order to induce the owners to replace old models with new models voluntarily, the interval of inspection was originally made four months for new models instead of the customary two months. As the privilege was abused it was withdrawn.

RECOMMENDATION 12.—*That the present system of lighting being most inadequate, both the front and rear lights of ricschas be very radically improved, especially the rear light.*

An improvement has been effected, though perfection has by no means been achieved.

RECOMMENDATION 13.—*That where practicable ricscha stands might be erected, e.g., where new properties are being developed, or outside places of public resort. In such cases, regulations should be laid down that users of ricschas be compelled to take ricschas in strict rotation.*

92 Ricscha stands have been marked out by the Police; but it is difficult to educate pullers to use them.

RECOMMENDATION 14.—*That prior to any change in the system of operation, licence conditions for pullers, and the present licence conditions for both public and private ricschas, together with the method and times of their issue by the revenue office, be the subject of consideration by the Municipal departments concerned; and that a report thereon be submitted to the Council for the necessary action.*

That every owner of a licence for a private ricscha shall have the number of his ricscha and his name endorsed on his puller's licence, an endorsement which must be made each time he changes his puller.

Licence conditions for ricschas and pullers, public and private, have been revised. Among other alterations the regulation re provision of uniform coats and rain coats for pullers has been strengthened, it now being incumbent on the public ricscha licensee to submit three of the former and one of the latter, all with the number of the ricscha clearly marked on the back thereof, at each bi-monthly inspection. All private pullers' licences have the name of the employer and the number of the vehicle endorsed on the licence.

RECOMMENDATION 15.—*That the Police continue their campaign against "tramp" private ricschas.*

The campaign has been continued with vigour. This point is further commented on below.

RECOMMENDATION 16.—*That the Council approach the French and Chinese Authorities with a request for their co-operation in the improvement of the public ricscha services of all three areas.*

Nothing definite has been done as yet; but there are signs of more co-operation being achieved in the future.

It can thus be fairly claimed that the main objects for which the Board was constituted have been achieved. That it has taken longer to reach this point than was visualized when the Board was appointed is undoubtedly true but the difficulties attendant on the accomplishment of the programme laid down were not fully assessed by anybody, albeit that those most closely concerned with the problem did not minimize its complexity. A realization of the pitfalls awaiting those who sought to bring about such a reform as the Council has attempted increased as the work progressed and the

constant and persistent opposition in certain quarters to the extent to which it was demonstrated in practice is something which could hardly have been anticipated.

The progress achieved may be likened to pushing a boulder up a hill-side ; as one gets higher the effort required is greater ; but if one relaxes at all it is certain to slip down and at a far faster rate than it went up.

In previous reports, emphasis has been laid on the irresponsible attitude of licensees with regard to the fulfilment of licence conditions. Though no doubt the bitter school of experience has brought some owners to a realization of their obligations, there are still far too many who take no steps whatever towards supervising the management of their rishas by their contractors and sub-contractors, and often they are not even aware of the existence of the latter, their own financial dealings being all with the former. Nothing but constant disciplinary supervision prevents owners from attempting to evade any and every regulation ; but it can fairly be said that what has been done has resulted in a generally much stricter observance of licence conditions.

The Authorized Rental Charge was reduced to 77 cents per day (inclusive of the pullers' subscription of seven cents to P.M.A.A.) in April. This was a drop of eight cents per day on the previous figure. The reduction was strongly opposed by owners, who sought to influence the Council into modifying their attitude, by threatening a lock-out. This policy, being of no effect, the lock-out actually took place on April 1 ; but it was of short duration. The owners soon realized that they were fighting a losing battle, the P.M.A.A. having organized its forces to subsidize its members during the period of enforced idleness and the Council having announced a policy of discontinuing issuing licences to the ringleaders of the opposition. The industry was working normally again on April 4, with the new rental accepted by the owners. The pullers behaved with exemplary restraint during the period they were deprived of the opportunity to earn their scanty subsistence. They realized the principle that was being fought for was one solely for their benefit and were prepared to suffer to gain a victory. Of course, the situation could not have been prolonged without the backing of the P.M.A.A., supported by the Council, and this fact only made the owners as a class even more rigid in their opposition to the P.M.A.A. and its policy in general. Before the decision to make the reduction of eight cents per day in the rental, the Owners' Association did everything in its power to prove that such a "cut" spelt bankruptcy for owners. On the other hand there were those, the Board amongst them, who advocated a heavier reduction ; and the recent sale of three rishas in open auction by order of the Court at \$207 each (intrinsic value of the vehicle not more than \$30-40), goes far to justify their contention. It may be hoped that the aim of the Ricsha Committee, adopted by the Council, which was for the rental not to exceed 80 cents, small money, equalling 60 cents national currency (i.e. 67 cents with P.M.A.A. contribution, or 10 cents less than at present), will not be lost sight of.

The Licensing of Public Pullers.—As was foreshadowed in last year's report, the contention of owners to the effect that 907 owners had only 22,035 pullers available, which would mean that there were in all only about 25,000 pullers available, was disproved during the renewal process, which commenced in January, 1936, the total of renewals reaching 36,045. During the process 136 pullers were found unfit to pull, and their licences were not renewed. They were all taken care of by the P.M.A.A., they being set up in some other business, or repatriated with their families. After it was thus demonstrated that a wastage of about 5,000 had occurred, the Board advised the Owners' Association that owners could obtain nomination forms for new pullers on the basis of one form for each two rishas. This did not suit the owners, as they wished to have double this number or more ; in fact they practically wanted unlimited licensing, which would have stultified the whole idea of rishsha reform. The Owners' Association therefore called on all owners to bring all unlicensed pullers to the Licensing Station on the date fixed, as they evidently hoped that by such action the Council would be intimidated into acceding to their demands. A mob of 8,000 to 10,000 gathered, a large number of whom were loafers ; and a considerable portion of which was subsidized by agitators working in the interests of owners and contractors. As a result there was a fracas and the owners professed themselves afraid to take out nomination forms. To cut a long story short, the net result was that the process was delayed three to four weeks. In the end the forms were distributed with the next month's rishsha licences and were all used, 4,992 new pullers being eventually licensed. Compulsory licensing was then enforced,

which immediately led to loud complaints from owners who said there were not enough pullers. This agitation has been consistently withstood, as the Board believes there are enough and with the system now in force whereby those going back to Kiangpeh may be replaced temporarily by licensed substitutes and those known to have died or given up pulling through any cause, have their places filled by others, there is no legitimate cause for complaint. The position must be again reviewed when the renewals are completed in February next, bearing in mind the smaller number required from March 1, when licensed ricshas will be reduced to the figure of 9,500. From then on, with the "Substitute" and "Filler" system operating normally, there should be no difficulty in maintaining the proper balance. It is astonishing that even as late as September last, a proposal should have been put forward by responsible parties that there should be no restriction in the number of licensed pullers. As has been stated above, to accede to such a request would be to undo almost the whole benefit of licensing. By regulated licensing, one not only eliminates those too young or too old, the infirm and diseased, but one ensures that the supply of pullers corresponds broadly with the legitimate requirements of those hiring out ricshas which means, and this is the cardinal point, that an active puller has a reasonable chance of making a fair livelihood. If all other considerations went by the board, the fact that unlimited licensing would, in practice, prevent a further reduction in ricsha licenses owing to the humanitarian and perfectly justifiable contention that such action would lead to great suffering through unemployment, should alone prevent such a calamitous reversion in policy.

The Replacement of Condemned Ricshas has continued at a rather faster pace during the past year, as a result of which there are now 4,122 new model ricshas in commission as at December 31, 1936.

The Tramp Ricsha Question has by no means been lost sight of. The procedure involved in obtaining private ricsha licences has been considerably tightened up, the punishment of private pullers found touting for hire has been made more severe in the matter of fines and the puller, on conviction, has had his licence suspended for one month for the first offence and confiscated for the second offence. The system of issuing private ricsha licences half yearly instead of quarterly, as from January 1, 1937, will also help to eliminate this evil as the money at stake when a ricsha is found to be a real "tramp" and therefore liable to have its licence confiscated will be appreciably greater.

During the year 318 private pullers were punished for "touting" and 172 private ricsha licences were confiscated for the rest of the unexpired term.

The number of private ricshas licensed in the Settlement has decreased from 12,695 in 1934 to 9,609 in December, 1936.

Overcharge in Rental.—This feature has continued to receive the attention of the Board. Many investigations have been held and when the offence has been definitely established, punishment has been inflicted. In all 13 ricshas had their licences suspended for one month, eight for two months and four licences were withdrawn altogether. The enquiries into the many cases in which no actual punishment was imposed were all conducive to better observance of Council regulations and the moral effect throughout the industry was appreciable. It must be stressed that overcharging is far from non-existent. It still requires vigorous efforts and continual attention to combat this exploitation of the poor pullers. Any slackness in this matter will undoubtedly have disastrous repercussions.

Reduction in Number of Public Ricshas.—As mentioned above, it has been decided to reduce the number to 9,500 (a reduction of 484) as from March 1, 1937. The fact that the reduction takes place simultaneously with the ascertaining of the number of pullers working, ensures that by the adjustment in the number of those to be newly licensed (of which there are bound to be some), no pullers will be thrown out of employment.

The effect of this on traffic conditions is bound to be beneficial and from the puller's point of view, as pointed out in comment on the carrying out of Recommendation No. 6, the reduction is welcome as he is thereby enabled, by the lesser competition, to earn a better livelihood.

It can be decided later on in the light of experience how much further in reduction the Council can reasonably go, bearing in mind the requirements of the public.

Pullers' Mutual Aid Association.—The work has continued, unhindered by the storms of controversy which have raged at times over the heads of the governing body. That the advantages it offers are appreciated by the members, is amply demonstrated by the following figures of a weekly attendance.

	December, 1935	December, 1936
Attendance at Clinics	3,008	4,390
District Nursing	118	152
Attendance at Classes	2,271	5,643
Attendance at Reading Rooms	5,485	7,561
Lectures and Educational talks	3,181	8,584
Stereopticon and Moving Pictures	1,970	1,721
Dormitory	1,562	1,454
Baths	5,062	10,708
Tea Lobbies	12,487	19,477
Games	3,656	4,904
Relief Cases	149	482
Restaurant	212	694
Barber service	96	276
Library	881	1,758

Those who were responsible for the founding of this Association were gratified with the figures given in 1935. The wonderful increase since transcends all expectations. If further proof were wanted as to the appreciation of members, it can be readily found in the fact that in May last, when the owners refused to take out licences on the plea that they could not collect the P.M.A.A. contributions of pullers, the members in *three days* collected the signatures (actually thumb-prints), of 80% of the total membership, affixed to a leaflet which expressed appreciation of benefits available and willingness to go on making contributions as before. In the face of this, the owners promptly capitulated. The result of the plebiscite was an astonishing tribute to the value of the work and it was certainly astounding that such a referendum could be organized and carried through by the pullers themselves, without any promptings or help from outside whatever.

In October last, it was decided by the Council to alter the constitution of the Board of Management, which now consists of nine members, three nominated by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, three nominated by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and three nominated by the Council itself from among the community at large. It is to be hoped that the new Board will keep ever before it the true aims and objects for which the Association was formed, and will not allow itself to be swayed by the obstructive forces which seek to undermine it and emasculate its usefulness.

P. W. MASSEY,

Chairman, Ricsha Board.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING.

Covering period January 1 to December 31, 1936.—The training year is from October 1 to June 1. This Report therefore deals with a part of the two training seasons. It is divided into five parts :—

PART I.—The second half of the training season, 1935-36, dealing with events from January 1, 1936, to May 31, 1936.

PART II.—The non-training season—June to September, 1936.

PART III.—The first half of the training season 1936-37, dealing with events from October 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936.

PART IV.—The Russian Detachment.

PART V.—General.

PART I.—January 1, 1936, to May 31, 1936.

Inspections.—The O.C. British Troops carried out inspections of certain units, stores and arrangements for mobilization during March and April.

Corps Annual Inspection Parade.—The Corps Annual Inspection Parade was held on April 18. It took the form of a march past in column of route, the inspecting officer taking the salute in front of the Country Club. The attendance at this parade was believed to be a record, the number on parade being 1,588.

Corps Annual Inspection Dinner.—The Corps annual inspection dinner was held on April 18 at the S.V.C. Club.

Corps Annual Rifle Meeting.—The annual rifle meeting was held during the four week-ends in May. Usually this meeting takes three week-ends, but owing to the greatly increased entries, four had to be allotted. The numbers competing were: in individual events, 504; in team events, 114 teams. The meeting was carried through without a hitch. Great credit is due to the Officer i/c Weapon Training, Major Fanthorpe, and his volunteer staff.

Field Exercises.—During February, March and April the Cavalry, Artillery and "A" and "B" Battalions, Signals and Transport Companies carried out certain exercises.

PART II.—June 1 to September 30, 1936.

Training—Armoured Car Company, Signals and Transport Company.—During the non-training season, June to September, the Signals Coy continued to train and the Armoured Car Company carried out night driving weekly. The Transport Company carried out driving instruction, and four combined night exercises were carried out by the Armoured Cars and Transport Company, infantry being carried in lorries. The Japanese and Chinese Companies participated.

Reconnaissances.—During June and July a series of weekly reconnaissances of certain parts of the Settlement were carried out by officers and N.C.Os of most units.

Constructive Work During Non-Training Season—Armoured Car Construction.—The question of armoured car construction and a suitable but cheap type of car for use in Shanghai has always been a difficulty confronting me since my arrival. Soon after my arrival early in 1934, two Thornycroft Chassis were delivered as the first instalment of a replacement programme decided upon in 1933. Owing to certain difficulties with regard to the armour and plans and to the fact that I considered this type of chassis too big, and not altogether suitable for the duties it was to perform in Shanghai, I decided to delay the construction of the cars.

After much correspondence with various authorities on armoured cars, I discovered that the type used by the Tientsin Volunteers was the cheapest and most suitable. From experiments with the S.V.C. cars during this summer, it was discovered that the continual breakdowns to which they were subject were not caused, as surmised, by the cars being worn out, but by structural defects in armour, causing overheating. On visiting the Tientsin Volunteers and thoroughly examining their cars, it was discovered that, by making small inexpensive alterations to S.V.C. cars, they could be kept on the road for a further period without replacement. These minor alterations and adjustments are now being carried out. Since then owing to the necessity for economy, any replacement programme, even a gradual one, must be deferred.

The two Thornycroft chassis, by arrangement with the Commissioner of Police, were handed over to the Reserve Unit and are the two chassis on which the new riot squad vans are constructed, thus saving considerable new expenditure.

Royal Army Ordnance Inspection of British Arms and Equipment.—During the summer thorough inspection of all British arms and equipment by a Royal Army Ordnance Corps representative from Hongkong was carried out. The report was satisfactory.

Inspection of and System of Maintaining American Arms and Equipment.—In conjunction with the O.C. 4th United States Marine Corps, an inspection and check of American arms and equipment was carried out, and a system for their better supervision and maintenance was initiated.

Ammunition Supply.—A thorough check of all ammunition was made, an establishment laid down and a replacement policy initiated.

Stores.—The overhaul of the Quartermaster's stores was completed and unserviceable articles and the accumulated rubbish of years was collected, listed and sold by auction.

Mechanical Transport Policy.—A mechanical transport policy was initiated and repairs, replacements and additions agreed upon.

Preparation for Forthcoming Training Season.—Schemes, Weapon Training and Tactical Courses for the forthcoming training season were prepared, and a map of the sector of the defensive line for which the Corps is responsible was made, showing the exact dispositions units are to take up in case it is again necessary to man the perimeter.

Recruits' Course.—Prior to the opening of the training season on October 1, a course of instruction for recruits was held in the last week of September. The result was gratifying—118 recruits and men who had joined during the latter half of last training season attended.

PART III.—October 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936.

The training season 1936-37 opened on October 1. The whole of October was devoted to courses for training Officers and N.C.Os as instructors. These courses comprised Weapon Training, Tactics, a series of sixteen lectures on the Corps Mobilization and Police Liaison Scheme, a series of nine Drill Parades, a series of four lectures by Mr. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner, S.M.P., on the technique in handling mobs, etc. Attendances were as follows:—

Mobilization Lectures	All ranks	444
Drill Parades	Other ranks	245
Weapon Training Courses	Officers and N.C.Os.	323
Tactical Courses	Officers and N.C.Os.	161
Mr. Fairbairn's Lectures	Officers and N.C.Os.	121

The scope of the courses was enlarged this year and the attendance was far better. 28 Instructors were lent by the British and American Regular Forces for the Weapon Training Courses, whilst the permanent staff, S.V.C., carried out the Tactical Courses, Lectures and Drill.

During November and December, units were taught by their own instructors the syllabus given at the courses.

Additional courses in November and December were held for Platoon Commanders, Company Sergeant-majors, Quartermaster-sergeants and N.C.Os in the general duties of their rank, both in peace time and on mobilization. These courses were well attended. The maximum vacancies allotted were 134, the attendances being 96.

Unit Week-end Camps.—Week-end camps for the purpose of firing the annual range courses have been held each week-end. In addition to the actual firing on the range and evening indoor instruction, most units have been put through a two hours' scheme on the ground in taking over, picqueting, policing and patrolling a given area. The Wayside District has been mostly used for this purpose.

PART IV.—The Russian Detachment.

The Russian Detachment had no difficulty in maintaining its strength at the establishment laid down of 12 officers and 311 other ranks. There is a waiting list, but since the decision of the Economy Committee to cut the pay of the Detachment, no recruits have presented themselves for enlistment. This I regard as only temporary. About 50 per cent of prospective recruits are rejected for some physical disability, mostly eyes, teeth, general debility from lack of nourishment as children, tuberculosis and flat feet.

Training.—The training of the Detachment has been considerably developed, especially training designed to increase the individual's initiative. English classes are held, and a supply of interpreters is now available. A close liaison has been maintained with the Police Reserve Unit (Riot Squad).

Arrangements for Close Support of Police.—As the result of experience gained during the Christmas, 1935, student disturbances, special telephone lines separate from the dialing system have been installed; and the Detachment has been made 100 per cent mobile with its own trucks. 100 per cent mobility on the part of the Russian Detachment is, in my opinion, essential, for unless its personnel can before or during internal disturbance be transported to threatened points with the utmost dispatch, it will be non-effective. The time factor appears all-important. During the past year the Detachment was standing by in barracks owing to threatened disturbances on 21 occasions. Portions of the Detachment left barracks to take up "positions of readiness" at Police Stations on seven occasions and assisted the Police on four occasions.

Guards.—The Russian Detachment continues to find the Ward Road Gaol guard of one officer and 43 other ranks daily.

Drafting of Personnel of Russian Detachment to Police Reserve Unit (Riot Squad).—By arrangement with the Commissioner of Police, trained personnel of the Russian Detachment will be transferred to the Riot Squad as vacancies occur, their places being filled by recruits. 16 men were transferred on November 16. The advantage of this scheme is that the Riot Squad, instead of taking in raw recruits, are supplied with trained and disciplined personnel. This should prove a very satisfactory scheme, and the Assistant Commissioner (Armed and Training Reserve) is well satisfied with the personnel sent to him.

Health.—The health and physical fitness of the Detachment is good. Experiments have been carried out by the Commissioner of Public Health practically eliminating "bugs" from the beds, walls and ceilings of the wooden huts at Range Barracks.

PART V.—General.

Corps Artillery.—The Corps Artillery was eliminated from November 1, for reasons stated in the "Municipal Gazette." The Light Battery elected to become a Machine Gun Company *en masse* and retain its separate identity: the Howitzer Battery elected to disband. About half of its personnel joined other units.

Weapon Training.—1,563 fired the Annual Weapon Training Course. Numbers not exercised were: Recruits 50; Sick 15; On Leave 93; Absent 122.

Efficiency Return.—85 per cent of the active strength of the Corps qualified as efficient, i.e., reached the necessary weapon training standard and attended the number of parades specified. The work of the Corps as a whole shows improvement, both in quality and quantity. Parades are better organized, better instruction is given and the dress, standard of cleanliness of arms and equipment, etc., have improved.

Recruiting.—Considering the depression and the general business uncertainty in Shanghai, the strength of the Corps has not shown so much change. The fighting strength, less Headquarters, Chaplains, Medical Officers and Reserve of Officers on January 1, 1936, was 2,085; on December 31, 1936, it was 1,943.

The increase or decrease in the strength of the principal nationals represented in the Corps is approximately as follows:

<i>December 31, 1936</i>	<i>Fighting Strength.</i>	<i>Plus.</i>	<i>Minus.</i>
British	600	—	55*
American	200	—	74*
Scandinavian, German, Netherlands and Swiss	86	—	8
Russian	480	—	17
Portuguese	115	18	—
Philippine	81	—	3
Chinese	246	21	—
Japanese	118	5	—

*In addition to resignations caused by men leaving Shanghai or for business reasons, these reductions represent the elimination of a good deal of "dead wood" previously carried on Units' rolls.

Assistance by Foreign Commanders and Municipal Police.—My thanks are due to Foreign Commanders and the Commissioner of Police for the great assistance they have given by lending instructors throughout the year, and the friendly co-operation by their personnel with all ranks of the Corps.

Social Activities.—The social activities of the Corps have been maintained. A feature has been the formation of an "A" and "B" Bns. Sergeants' Mess, where contact has been gained with the regular British and American Forces. Officers' Mess and Unit cocktail parties have somewhat replaced Officers' Mess and Unit dinners. They are cheaper and more sociable.

F. R. W. GRAHAM,

Colonel,

Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

FIRE BRIGADE.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

FIRE BRIGADE AND AMBULANCE SERVICE (EMERGENCY AND HOSPITAL BRANCHES).

PART I.—FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.

I have to report that there were 786 fires and special calls during the year, a decrease of 5 on 1935.

The percentage of loss for the year was 1.18 per cent, a decrease of 0.15 per cent on 1935.

Lives Lost and Injuries.—It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of Assistant Station Officer A. H. Morton as the result of severe burns which he received at an outbreak of fire, followed by an explosion, at the Yangchow Road Power Sub-Station on January 20. Mr. Morton, who was only 30 years of age and had 8 years' and 5 months' service in the Department, was a very keen and promising young officer with an excellent record, and his loss was most keenly felt by all members of the Brigade.

Apart from casualties amongst members of the staff of the Shanghai Power Co. and Police Force (details of which are given under "Important Fires"), 2 Cadets and 11 Firemen were also injured at this outbreak; in most cases these were serious, and, although they all recovered, two of the latter—Supervising Fireman No. 59 and Leading Fireman No. 49, with 22 years' and 17 years' service respectively—were so severely burned that they were invalided from the Brigade.

The following is a summary showing the total fatalities and injuries amongst civilians and Brigade staff at fires and special calls during the year :—

Lives Lost—

Civilians :

At Fires	31
At Special Calls	12
Died as result of burns and/or other injuries at Fires	8
Total	<u>51</u>

Brigade Staff :

1 Officer died from burns received at a fire.

With the exception of the 8 persons who died as a result of burns and/or other injuries at fires, in every case of mortality life was extinct on the arrival of the Brigade, and in no instance could any blame be attributed to this Department.

Injuries—

Civilians :

At Fires	98
At Special Calls	72
Total	<u>170</u>

Brigade Staff :

At Fires	59
At Special Calls	1
Total	<u>60</u>

PROPERTY AT RISK, DAMAGE AND PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

	1935			1936			Comparisons 1936-1935	
	Inside Settlement	Special Rated Area	Total	Inside Settlement	Special Rated Area	Total	Increase	Decrease
<i>Risk</i>								
Foreign \$	46,827,150	4,944,425	51,771,575	37,500,255	459,410	37,959,665	—	13,811,910
Chinese \$	63,278,005	440,500	63,718,505	41,627,608	1,181,310	42,808,918	—	20,909,587
Total	110,105,155	5,384,925	115,490,080	79,127,863	1,640,720	80,768,583	—	34,721,497
<i>Loss</i>								
Foreign \$	881,237	9,714	890,951	212,627	43,850	256,477	—	634,474
Chinese \$	625,516	18,313	643,829	602,211	98,713	700,924	57,095	—
Total	1,506,753	28,027	1,534,780	814,838	142,563	957,401	—	577,379
<i>Percentage of Loss</i>								
Foreign	1.88	.197	1.721	.567	9.545	.676	—	1.045
Chinese	.99	4.157	1.01	1.447	8.356	1.637	.627	—
Total	1.368	.52	1.33	1.03	8.689	1.185	—	.145

Distribution of Calls :

There were	52	days on which no call was received	.....	94
"	"	"	"	176
"	"	"	"	198
"	"	"	"	136
"	"	"	"	90
"	"	"	"	36
"	"	"	"	56
	366			786

Stations responded to fires and special calls as hereunder :—

Hongkew	177	Iehang Road	47
Yangtszepoo	168	Wayside Sub-Station	84
Central	163	*Tiendong Rd	81
Sinza	152	Point	14
Bubbling Well	114	†Jessfield	14

*Tiendong Road Sub-Station was vacated and replaced by an annexe to Central Fire Station in December.

†Jessfield Sub-Station was closed in April

Nationality :—The nationality of tenants of premises to which the Brigade was called follows :—

Chinese	528	Russian	6
British	52	Italian	3
Japanese	18	Portuguese	2
American	14	Canadian	1
International	14	French	1
German	8	Netherlander	1

Fires Outside Settlement Limits.—The Brigade responded to 30 calls outside the Settlement, rendering assistance at 9.

Ladders and Escapes.—Ladders and Escapes used totalled 14,879 feet, an increase of 437 feet on 1935.

Hose.—The hose used totalled 256,100 feet—48 miles, 886 yards and 2 feet—a decrease of 6 miles, 358 yards and 2 feet on 1935. Of this amount 84,165 feet were $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", 98,035 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", 70,700 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 3,200 feet 1".

Water.—2,445,376 gallons of water, a decrease of 3,494,540 gallons on 1935, were used.

IMPORTANT FIRES.

The most noteworthy fires were:—

January 20. Hrs. 08.59. Yangchow Road Power Sub-Station.—An outbreak of fire in the Yangchow Road Power Sub-Station was followed by an explosion which caused the death of Assistant Station Officer A. H. Morton of the Brigade and three Chinese employees of the Shanghai Power Company, and injured (in most cases very severely) 2 cadets, 11 firemen, 3 members of the Police, and 1 Power Company engineer.

A detachment turned out from Yangtzepoo Station under Assistant Station Officer A. H. Morton, and on arrival found workmen extinguishing burning oil in the neighbourhood of a gallery of four oil-switches on the ground floor of the sub-station. It was apparent that the fire had been practically extinguished, but an investigation was made to ensure that it had not spread to the cable trenches underneath the oil-switches, and while this was being done there was an explosion in one of the latter, blazing oil being thrown over the members of the detachment, workmen and police in the immediate vicinity; the majority were so badly affected that they were alight from head to feet as they rushed from the building into the compound. Emergency ambulances were immediately turned out and the victims were taken to hospital, first-aid being rendered where possible.

The oil, which had been thrown out by the explosion, continued to burn, and jets were got to work to extinguish it and cool the neighbouring oil-switches, etc., every precaution being taken to prevent unnecessary damage to machinery and fittings by water.

A workman in the sub-station was killed outright by the burning oil, and Assistant Station Officer A. H. Morton and two Chinese workmen died from severe burns after admission to hospital, the former 10 days, one of the latter one day, and the other 13 days later.

February 25. Hrs. 10.38. Lane 157, House 12, Thorburn Road.—One woman and 3 children were burned to death and 2 children received slight burns as a result of this fire.

When sections from Yangtzepoo Station arrived on the scene they found two dwellings of flimsy construction well alight on both floors, with the fire threatening dwellings adjoining on both sides, as well as those in the rear on the opposite side of the alleyway, the window frames, etc. of which were already alight. As soon as the flames had been sufficiently subdued to make it possible for the premises to be entered, a search was made for persons who were reported to have been trapped, and the bodies of a woman and 3 children were found underneath piles of debris on the ground floor.

It appears that the fire had spread with such rapidity that the occupants of the upper floor had found the staircase impassable through being enveloped in flames. A boy of 12 and a baby, who were later found near the scene of the outbreak suffering from burns and other injuries, had apparently been dropped into the alleyway, but the mother and 3 children had been unable to make their escape.

Two dwellings were very severely damaged.

February 29. Hrs. 20.06. No. 912 North Soochow Road. Cotton Press-packing Plant.—Sections from Hongkew Station turned out to the Ewo Cotton Press-packing Plant and godowns located at No. 912 North Soochow Road and found flames and smoke issuing from the front second-floor windows. The fire had gained a strong hold on loose cotton and, in view of the difficulty of reaching it on account of the heat and dense smoke, coupled with the fact that the floors, staircases and partitions throughout the extensive premises were constructed of wood, a call for assistance was turned in, three machines from Sinza, a turntable escape and additional large pumps from Central, Hongkew and Ichang Road responding.

While lines were laid up the interior staircase, a turntable and escape were extended as water towers and jets directed through the windows. Ventilating measures were carried out and, as these became effective, the smoke and heat abated sufficiently to enable the men working at the interior nozzles to tackle the flames at close range; this accomplished, no difficulty was experienced in surrounding the outbreak and confining it to the section of the second floor in which it originated.

March 11. Hrs. 07.40. No. 633 Thibet Road. Iron Shop.—Sections from Sinza Station responded to this call and found the rear portion of a native iron shop well alight. Whilst lines of hose were being laid, it was reported that a man was still in the building; entry into the premises was made from the rear and a badly charred body was found near the back door. In the meantime other members of the detachment had entered the building from the front and rescued a male child from a bedroom on the first floor.

Two other occupants of the premises had also been trapped, but they escaped by jumping from a first-floor window, although they suffered somewhat severe burns and other injuries and had to be removed to hospital in a Brigade emergency ambulance.

The Division experienced little difficulty in extinguishing the outbreak, but the premises in which the fire originated were badly damaged.

March 30. Hrs. 00.58. No. 209 Nanking Road. Photographic Studio.—Sections from Central Station found a portion of the top floor of a four-storeyed building of brick construction, used as a photographic studio and residential apartment at No. 209 Nanking Road, well alight, with flames issuing from the windows and from underneath the eaves of the roof. Aided by the inflammable nature of the interior construction of the premises and by the fact that the roof, being of corrugated iron and offering no outlet, caused the flames to "mushroom," the fire spread rapidly and threatened to involve the whole of the extensive building (comprising Messrs. Boyes, Bassett's jewellery store, the Chocolate Shop café, etc.), as well as godowns of old construction at the rear and the modern office building of the Shanghai Power Company to the east; consequently a call for assistance was immediately turned in, large pumps and a turntable responding from Central, Hongkew and Sinza Stations.

Apart from directing a number of jets through the windows from escapes, turntables and adjacent roofs, the outbreak had to be attacked from the interior by way of staircases, this proving a most difficult task on account of the heat, smoke and rapidity with which the flames increased their hold within the roof spaces and throughout the numerous corridors and compartments on the uppermost floor, their progress in the latter being assisted by the flimsy lath and plaster partitions and floor construction.

In spite of the difficulties encountered, the combined Divisions succeeded in confining the outbreak to the roof and section of the upper floor in which it originated, the damage to the latter, however, being considerable.

June 10. Hrs. 02.08. No. 370 Avenue Foch. Motor Accessories Shop.—Five persons lost their lives and eight others were injured at this fire.

The Brigade was called by watchtower, and sections from Sinza Station found the premises a mass of flames on both floors, with six persons lying in the roadway suffering from burns and injuries sustained in jumping from the building.

While jets were being got to work on all sides, an emergency ambulance was called out and, after first-aid had been rendered, the injured were conveyed to hospital.

The premises were entered as soon as the flames had been sufficiently subdued, and the charred bodies of three adults and a child were found amongst the débris. Twenty-one people were sleeping on the premises when the fire occurred, and the flames had spread so rapidly that they awoke to find the entire building, including the only staircase, alight. The fourteen occupants of the first floor were thus trapped, and while five were able to make their escape to an adjoining roof by way of a window and six jumped to safety, the remainder perished.

A female died from burns after admission to hospital, this bringing the total casualties to five dead and eight injured.

The detachment succeeded in confining the fire to the premises in which it originated, but the damage was very severe.

November 13. Hrs. 00.59. Lane 172, House 15, Alabaster Road. Wool (Flannelette) Weaving Factory.—This fire caused the death of seven male workers.

Sections from Sinza Station found a wool (flannelette) weaving factory, which was a converted large native hong of old construction, a mass of flames on both floors, with the roof already in, and the upper floor and roof of two dwellings adjoining also well alight. Although the fire had gained such a strong hold and was spreading rapidly, having jumped the alleyway in front and ignited the

window frames of a dwelling on the opposite side, the Division succeeded in checking it and confining it to the weaving factory and the upper portions of two dwellings adjoining. The former was practically gutted, and after the fire had been extinguished the charred remains of seven persons were found underneath the débris.

It appears that a night-shift of about 10 were at work at the time of the fire, while seven other employees were asleep; the former succeeded in making their escape, but the latter, of whom four were sleeping on the first floor and three on the ground floor, were trapped.

The fire is alleged to have been caused by a dust explosion which occurred near an electric motor as the power was switched on.

SPECIAL CALLS.

The Brigade responded to 56 special calls, and these are classified as:—

Collapsed flooring, lofts, verandahs and other portions of buildings	11	Electrical faults	2
" walls	3	Workmen asphyxiated in gas governor chamber ..	1
" buildings	2	" scalded by steam from boiler safety valve	1
" scaffolding	1	Linesman overcome on wireless aerial mast	1
" chimney	1	Man trapped in coal chute	1
" stack of timber	1	" falling down lift-shaft	1
" " metal	1	Motor vehicle plunging into canal	1
" sign-board	1	" " crashing into electric light standard ..	1
Explosion of boiler	2	Assisting police to recover bodies of murder victims	1
" " cupola for melting scrap iron	1	Breaking of electric cable	1
" " stove	1	Calls for oxygen resuscitating apparatus	3
" " gasoline drum	1	Salvage—leaking interior hydrants, etc.	2
Leakage of acid on to roadway	6		
" " coal gas	4		
" " ammonia	1		
Persons pinned underneath motor vehicles	2		
			<hr/> 56 <hr/>

The more noteworthy special calls were:—

January 3. No. 23 Paoting Road.—A boiler operating a steam pile-driver exploded and severely injured four workmen.

July 1. No. 1021 Point Road.—An explosion in a cupola for melting scrap-iron injured four workmen.

August 15. No. 81 Taku Road.—Portion of the facing of a building collapsed and, falling into the roadway, injured an aged female and three children.

August 31. Sinza and Myburgh Roads.—A block of old dwellings was being demolished when a section collapsed, injuring five workmen.

October 27. Hochien and Linching Roads.—A foreign engineer and two Chinese employees of the Shanghai Gas Company were found asphyxiated in a gas governor chamber. The Leading Fireman in charge of the Emergency Ambulance succeeded in rescuing them, at great personal risk, using an ordinary smoke respirator, which is not considered to be protection against coal-gas. They were promptly conveyed to hospital, where they recovered.

PART II.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The total number of ambulance calls received during the year in the Emergency and Hospital Removal Branches of the Service was 8,346, an increase of 1,107 calls on 1935.

A. EMERGENCY BRANCH.

(For accidents and/or emergency sickness).

This branch received 5,955 calls—an increase of 810 calls, or approximately 15.74 per cent, on 1935.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Increase 1936 over 1935	
						Number	Percentage
Calls received	1,555	2,621	4,085	5,145	5,955	810	15.74%
Patients conveyed	1,673	2,767	4,211	5,253	6,077	824	15.69%
Mileage	4,862	9,129	13,626	17,210	20,575	3,365	19.55%
Time occupied	Hrs. Mins. 751.47	Hrs. Mins. 1,104.37	Hrs. Mins. 1,710.28	Hrs. Mins. 2,148.39	Hrs. Mins. 2,477.8	Hrs. Mins. 328.29	15.29%
Average Number of Calls per day	4.25	7.18	11.19	14.10	16.27	2.17	15.39%
Average Mileage per Call	3.12	3.48	3.33	3.34	3.46	.12	3.59%
Average Number of Patients per Call	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.02	—	—

There was	1 day	on which	4 calls	were received	4 calls
.. were	3 days	.. ..	6	.. ..	18
.. ..	4	.. ..	7	.. ..	28
.. ..	7	.. ..	8	.. ..	56
.. ..	14	.. ..	9	.. ..	126
.. ..	12	.. ..	10	.. ..	120
.. ..	13	.. ..	11	.. ..	143
.. ..	23	.. ..	12	.. ..	276
.. ..	20	.. ..	13	.. ..	260
.. ..	38	.. ..	14	.. ..	532
.. ..	46	.. ..	15	.. ..	690
.. ..	30	.. ..	16	.. ..	480
.. ..	25	.. ..	17	.. ..	425
.. ..	28	.. ..	18	.. ..	504
.. ..	30	.. ..	19	.. ..	570
.. ..	16	.. ..	20	.. ..	320
.. ..	10	.. ..	21	.. ..	210
.. ..	8	.. ..	22	.. ..	176
.. ..	6	.. ..	23	.. ..	138
.. ..	5	.. ..	24	.. ..	120
.. ..	3	.. ..	25	.. ..	75
.. ..	6	.. ..	26	.. ..	156
.. ..	5	.. ..	27	.. ..	135
.. ..	3	.. ..	28	.. ..	84
.. ..	3	.. ..	29	.. ..	87
.. ..	3	.. ..	30	.. ..	90
.. was	1 day	.. ..	31	.. ..	31
.. ..	1	.. ..	32	.. ..	32
.. ..	1	.. ..	34	.. ..	34
.. ..	1	.. ..	35	.. ..	35

366 days

5,955 calls

This branch of the Ambulance Service has now been under the control of the Brigade for six years, and during that period the rate of increase in the number of calls received has been extraordinary, this having risen from a total of 870 in 1931 (on January 1 of which year it was inaugurated) to 5,955 calls in 1936, the latter being an average of 16.27 calls per day (with a daily "peak" of 35 calls). This rapidly extending activity, clearly shown in the statistics given herein, indicates that this branch of the Service has now become established as a very important section of this Department and of the Council's Emergency Services.

The proper care and handling of patients and their prompt despatch to hospitals, which the Service ensures, must obviously be responsible for greatly alleviating the suffering of the victims of accidents and persons stricken with sudden illness.

Seven Emergency Ambulances are now in commission, each fitted with up-to-date hydraulic stretcher-bed equipment, oxygen reviving apparatus and other first-aid appliances, and, with the exception of the areas beyond Glen Road in the East and the Railway Line in the West, a 4-to-5 minute service is provided, under normal conditions, for any point in the Settlement or Extra-Settlement areas. It is hoped that during 1937 it will be possible to commission an additional ambulance at Point Sub-Station to cover the rapidly developing industrial section which that Station serves, and also to provide one to relieve any of the other ambulances while they are out of commission for overhauls, repairs, etc.

B. HOSPITAL BRANCH.

Ordinary Removal Cases (To or from Hospital).—The calls totalled 1,610, and the number of patients carried was 1,986, an increase of 207 calls and 177 patients on 1935.

Infectious Cases.—781 calls were received and 790 patients were carried, an increase of 90 calls and 89 patients on 1935.

PART III.—PERSONNEL, STATIONS, WORKSHOPS, HOSE AND HYDRANTS.

Personnel.—It is with regret that I have to report the following deaths amongst members of the Staff during the year :—

Assistant Station Officer A. H. Morton died on January 30 from burns received at a fire; and the following died from natural causes :—

Sub-Officer Paul Liang—June 14.

1st Class Fireman No. 365 : Wong Tsi Ziang—February 16.

2nd Class Fireman No. 552 : Soong Ching Tse—October 7.

The following reductions in Staff were effected in the interests of economy :—

Mr. B. M. Hunting, Third Officer, District Officer S.M. Vincent, and Stores Officer R.O. Jackson were retired on modified pensions.

The services of 4 Sub-Officers, 15 members of the Watchtower Staff, and 98 Firemen and Motormen were terminated and seven Sub-Officers were transferred to other Departments of the Council's Service.

In addition to the foregoing, the following changes in Staff were also made during the year :—

Mr. W. Charters, Fourth Officer, was appointed Third Officer.

Mr. R. G. Watkins, District Officer, was promoted to Fourth Officer.

Sub-Officer E. L. Saunders was appointed Stores Officer.

The services of 2 Sub-Officers were terminated.

Cadets Chang Zie and Yih Ping Yung were appointed Sub-Officers.

Supervising Fireman No. 59 and Leading Fireman No. 49, who were severely injured at a fire on January 20, and 7 other members of the Chinese Staff were invalided from the Service.

Stations.—Jessfield Sub-Station, which had housed one machine and crew since 1923, was closed in the interests of economy.

Tiendong Road Sub-Station was vacated in December, and the salvage tender and other machines previously in commission there were transferred to a temporary sub-station erected for that purpose on a site adjoining Central Fire Station.

The Watchtowers at Hongkew Station, Sassoon House and Park Hotel were closed in June.

Workshops.—The Workshops continue to effect a very large saving in the expenditure of the Department, machine bodies being made and fitted, machines modernized and most Brigade equipment and appliances made therein, while the highest standard of efficiency has been maintained on all machines, cars and equipment.

The more important work carried out, in addition to ordinary running repairs, the maintenance of all equipment and the making of a large number of appliances of various descriptions, includes the following :—

Body made and fitted to 1 Reo Chassis.	
Bodies fitted to 2 Leyland Pumps.	
Bodies altered on 3 Machines and 5 Hospital Ambulances.	
Wheels of 4 Leylands and 1 Trailer Pump converted from solid to giant pneumatic tyres, and equipment fitted.	
New hubs made and wheels fitted to Rescue Van to take low-pressure tyres	
Self-starters fitted to 5 Leyland machines.	
Complete Engine overhaul	12 machines
Light Engine overhaul	10 "
Transmission overhaul	16 "
Complete electrical overhaul	9 "
Complete electrical wiring and equipment	1 "
Duco, painting and/or varnishing	14 "
Duco painting and/or varnishing 2 Turntables and 4 Escapes (55ft.)	
Complete overhaul of 2 Turntable Escapes and 2 Escapes (55ft.)	
7 Machine Tools completely overhauled.	
Fire Float wired and equipped for duplicate shore lighting.	

The making of :—

12 Bow-trussed Ladders	
1 complete Ladder Section for Turntable	
7 Aluminium Adjustable Stretchers	
7 Metal Stretcher-beds for Ambulances	
1 Hydraulic Testing Pump	
1 Hydraulic Press Stand	
1 Sheet-metal Rolling Machine	
6 Metal Kitchen Tables	
10 Kitchen Chopping-tables and Blocks	
4 Sets Gantry-gear, Door-releases, Stops, etc., for Engine-room	
3 Sets Timing-gear for Fire Float and Leyland Engines	
2 3rd-Speed and 4 pairs Pump Gears for Fiats	
78 Battery-charging Plugs and Sockets (special pattern)	
64 Curtain Boxes and Fittings	
36 Engine-room Drip-plates	
22 Battery Boxes	
87 Patterns	
100 Hose Straps	

Repairs to :—

1,143 Lengths of Delivery Hose
17 Lengths of Suction Hose
252 Private Fire Installations
80 Fire Extinguishers

The re-plating of 78 Batteries and the upholstering of 6 Cars.

Hose.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hose is being used extensively, nearly 33 per cent of the total laid at fires during the year being of that diameter. It has proven very advantageous, for it conveys nearly twice as much water as the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hose (which was the largest previously used), thereby increasing efficiency at fires and saving considerable time and labour.

Hydrants.—The following table shows the total number of public street hydrants (all standpost or pedestal type) installed in the Settlement and Special Rated Area as on December 31 :—

District	Single Outlet No. 1 Type				Double Outlet No. 2 Type	Treble Outlet Type						Totals		
	A	B	C	Total		3-4	A.P.S.	Mark 1	Mark 2	Mark 3	Total	In District	In Settlement and S.R.A.	Grand
<i>Within Settlement :</i>														
Western	2	64	—	66	4	180	6	—	227	172	585	655		
Central	14	48	30	92	—	34	1	2	173	13	223	315		
Northern	2	6	—	8	—	15	33	2	61	185	296	304		
Eastern Section A	3	30	1	34	6	160	61	2	188	137	548	588		
Eastern Section B	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	110	24	181	181		
<i>Special Rated Area :</i>														
West of Western	—	20	—	20	9	103	13	—	65	9	190	219		
North of Northern	—	21	—	21	3	25	—	—	9	2	36	60		
													279	
Totals	21	189	31	241	22	564	114	6	833	542	2,059	2,322	2,322	2,322

118 new S.F.B. Mark III standpost hydrants, with 5-in. branch supplies, were installed on mains of various sizes (ranging from 6-in. upwards) during the year. Each hydrant has two 2½-in. Delivery Outlets and one 5-in. W.W. Pump Suction Hose Outlet, from which adequate supplies of water are available for fire purposes.

PART IV.—INSPECTIONS AND FIRE PREVENTION.

The general business depression was responsible for continued slackness in building operations, and consequently there was less activity in buildings requiring fire installations.

The following is a summary of the work done in this connection :—

New fire installations completed, tested and put into service	28
Additions to existing fire installations	26
Alterations to existing fire installations	3
Fire installations partially completed at end of year	57

Noteworthy buildings completed during the year included the Sun Company's Department Store (with amusement section) and the Development Building, of ten and seventeen storeys respectively, and the fire installations therein were tested with satisfactory results.

Although every effort was made to carry out inspections and attend to other matters connected with Fire Prevention and Protection on the same scale as in previous years, Staff reductions were responsible for a drop in the number of inspections made.

It is hoped to inaugurate, in the near future, a system whereby Fire Pumps in buildings will be periodically inspected and tested, to the mutual benefit of the owners and this Department.

Work in connection with the licensing of various premises, such as places of entertainment, public garages, hotels, restaurants, etc., as well as stores for hazardous goods, has been considerable.

Nearly 200 inspections were carried out as the result of complaints received from various sources regarding fire hazards, etc.

The number of Pumping Connections in the International Settlement and Special Rated Area is 1,175, viz. :—

Within Settlement :

Central District	285	
Northern District	131	
Eastern District (Section "A")	109	
Eastern District (Section "B")	319	
Western District	303	
		1,147

Special Rated Area :

North of Northern	7	
West of Western	21	
		28
		<u>1,175</u>

Prosecutions.—The licensees of three Sing-Song and Story-Teller Establishments, two Dancing Saloons and one Cinema were prosecuted for contravening Licence Conditions; two persons were charged with unlicensed storage of hazardous goods, one with excessive storage of straw, and one with negligence in setting fire to an unoccupied building. A conviction was obtained in every case.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Traffic and Accidents.—Traffic congestion is still acute, particularly in the down-town districts during the busier hours. The Police, however, continue to render valuable service by assisting the progress of fire engines and emergency ambulances responding to calls, and although two persons were convicted and fined for obstructing a fire engine and an emergency ambulance respectively, drivers of other vehicles are generally courteous and considerate.

Brigade machines, cars, etc. were involved in a number of accidents, but all these were fortunately of a minor nature.

Arson.—Fires of suspicious origin were remarkably rare. However, four Chinese were convicted on a charge of setting fire to a book-binding works, one being sentenced to 3½ years' and three to 3 years' imprisonment.

In another case, six foreigners—3 Russians, 2 Poles and a Latvian—were charged with attempting to set fire to cargo in a godown by means of an incendiary machine in order to defraud an Insurance Company; after a protracted trial three of them were convicted of various charges connected with the manufacture of explosives for criminal uses, one being sentenced to 2 years' and 2 months, one to 2 years', and the other to 18 months' imprisonment. Five months prior to their arrest an incendiary machine, similar to that allegedly used in this case, was discovered after an outbreak of fire in an egg-factory, and just after it had been removed into the open by the Police and representatives of the Brigade it exploded, the contents instantly bursting into flames and burning with great intensity.

Uniform.—The strictest economy has been exercised, a considerable saving having been effected by the great amount of work carried out by the firemen-tailors and bootmakers, which included the making of :—

48 Tunics.	18 prs. Trousers.
10 prs. Shorts.	4 Overcoats.
and repairs and alterations to :—	
554 Shorts.	427 prs. Trousers.
301 Tunics.	133 Waterproof Overalls.
35 Overcoats.	15 Leather Coats.
157 Dungaree Overalls.	34 Caps.
1,652 prs. Boots.	116 Axe Pouches.
101 Helmets.	13 Leather Belts.

New Machines.—During the year one "Reo" First-turn-out Machine and a 45-metre all-steel 6-section Turntable Escape were placed in commission, and 4 Pumps (1 Merryweather and 3 Dennis), 1 Morris Turntable Ladder and 4 Cadillac First-aid Ladder and Hose Tenders were sold.

Salvage Section.—This section of the Department attended 85 fires during the year and, by devoting its entire attention and special appliances to covering-up and other salvage measures, was responsible for a very considerable reduction in damage to property and contents.

Rescue Squad.—The regular crew received routine training and, in addition, selected members of the Staff were given instruction in the use of oxygen breathing and resuscitating apparatus and other special appliances. The equipment was augmented during the year, and the Rescue Squad maintained a high standard of efficiency.

Drills.—Drills were held daily in all Stations, except during July and August, the two hottest months.

Sickness.—The health of the Staff was, generally speaking, satisfactory, this being undoubtedly due to the comparatively mild climatic conditions prevailing.

Water Supply.—The water supply has been satisfactory, as also have the relations between the Shanghai Waterworks Company and the Brigade.

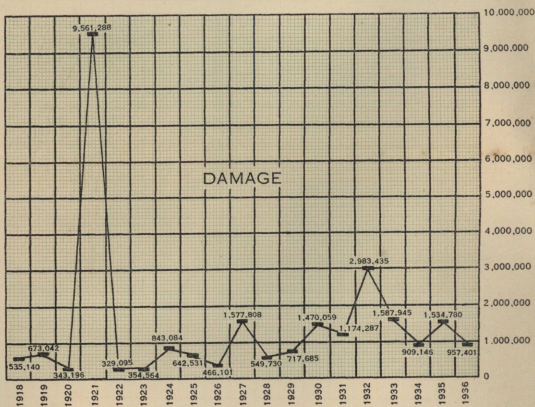
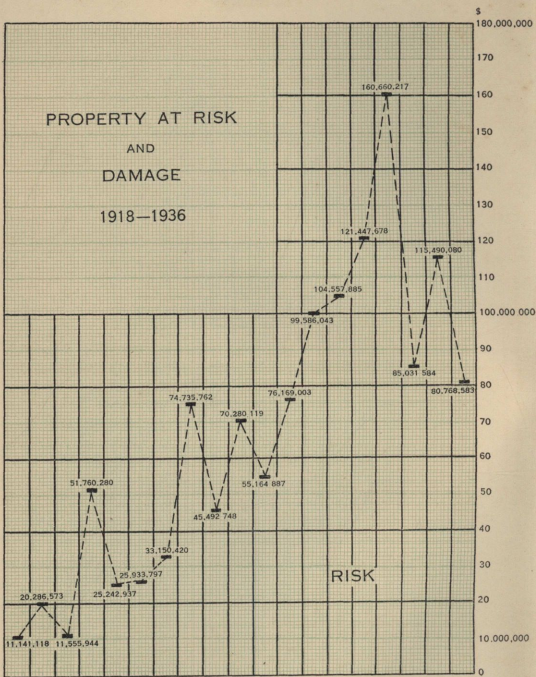
Neon Lights.—Although it is estimated that there are approximately 5,000 exterior Neon signs in the Settlement, and possibly more than 250 on extra-Settlement roads, in addition to a very large number of interior signs and illuminations, the Brigade attended only 20 fires in which these were involved, from which it would appear that they do not constitute a serious fire risk.

Neighbouring Brigades.—The co-operation between this Brigade and those in neighbouring territories continues to be very satisfactory.

Appreciation of Assistance Given.—The thanks of the Brigade are due to the members of the Volunteer Reserve, the Staff of the Waterworks Co., Power Co., Gas Co., Telephone Co., and all Municipal Departments for their assistance and co-operation.

Charts, tables, etc. relative to the various sections of this Report are appended.

J. GORDON DYSON,
Chief Officer.



FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.

1936 AND 1935 STATISTICS COMPARED.

Classification	1935				1936				Comparisons 1936-1935	
	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	In- crease	De- crease
Calls : Total Number ..	663	92	36	791	666	90	30	786	—	5
Genuine Fires	541	77	36	654	528	68	27	623	—	31
False Alarms (Good Intent) ..	50	8	—	58	62	10	3	75	17	—
" (Malicious)	15	—	—	15	9	2	—	11	—	4
Chimney Fires	16	5	—	21	14	7	—	21	—	—
Special Calls	41	2	—	43	53	3	—	56	13	—
Total ..	663	92	36	791	666	90	30	786	—	5
Received by :										
Telephone	403	57	13	473	345	47	9	401	—	72
Police	145	9	5	159	200	8	6	214	55	—
Watch-towers	61	18	16	95	61	23	15	99	4	—
Staff and Messengers	54	8	2	64	59	12	—	71	7	—
French Brigade	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Total ..	663	92	36	791	666	90	30	786	—	5
Loss of Life (Civilians)										
at Fires	45	2	—	47	34	5	—	39	—	8
at Special Calls	5	—	—	5	12	—	—	12	7	—
Total ..	50	2	—	52	46	5	—	51	—	1
Loss of Life (Brigade Staff)										
As the result of burns at a Fire	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Injuries (Civilians) :										
at Fires	153	10	1	164	86	12	—	98	—	66
at Special Calls	50	1	—	51	70	2	—	72	21	—
Total ..	203	11	1	215	156	14	—	170	—	45
Injuries (Brigade Staff) :										
at Fires	72	3	10	85	52	7	—	59	—	26
at Special Calls	1	4	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	4
Total ..	73	7	10	90	53	7	—	60	—	30
Buildings Destroyed (Foreign and Chinese) ..	20	—	—	20	3	1	—	4	—	16
Buildings Damaged (Foreign and Chinese) ..	175	16	—	191	131	20	—	151	—	40
Mileage	3,416	733	266	4,415	3,480	720	240	4,440	25	—
Ladders and Escapes Used (Feet)	13,264	911	267	14,442	13,405	1,282	192	14,879	437	—
Time Occupied	Hrs. Mins 1,575 - 20	Hrs. Mins 111 - 54	Hrs. Mins 69 - 34	Hrs. Mins 1,756 - 48	Hrs. Mins 1,502 - 31	Hrs. Mins 147 - 21	Hrs. Mins 19 - 20	Hrs. Mins 1,669 - 12	—	Hrs. Mins. 87 - 36

FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS.

NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES, SUPPOSED FIRES AND SPECIAL CALLS FROM 1932 TO 1936.

Month	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January	83	88	82	65	81
February	93	58	82	72	69
March	85	73	89	74	85
April	84	64	69	54	59
May	46	74	99	106	60
June	47	46	121	70	43
July	68	75	96	70	56
August	57	62	84	35	45
September	53	50	56	52	59
October	106	53	62	74	80
November	79	75	85	50	81
December	99	94	75	69	68
Total	900	812	1,000	791	786

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS.

Nationality	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Chinese	458	366	445	460	506	580	652	583	496	412	394	394	5,746
Russian	10	18	7	8	11	17	15	7	8	6	3	6	116
British	6	6	7	4	1	4	9	2	5	12	4	10	70
Indian	2	—	1	3	—	5	5	1	5	4	—	2	28
Japanese	2	1	—	4	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	25
American	—	1	2	5	1	1	3	—	—	2	2	2	19
German	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	9
Norwegian	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	6
Polish	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	5
Portuguese	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Danish	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Jugo-Slav	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Korean	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Arabian	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Australian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Italian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Latvian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Roumanian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Czechoslovakian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Egyptian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Estonian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Javanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jewish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malayan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spanish	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tartar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Turkish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	14
Total	483	396	467	490	525	613	693	605	528	441	408	428	6,077

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS, ETC.

Classification	No. of Patients	Classification	No. of Patients
Street Accidents :		Falling from Electric Light Standard	2
Motor Vehicles	810	" " " Pile Driver	2
Bicycles	138	" " " Gasoline Tank	1
Handcarts and Wheelbarrows	92	" " " Tree	1
Tramcars	67	" " " Wall	1
Ricshas	42	" " " down Stairs	53
Horse-drawn Vehicles	1	" " " Lift Shaft	2
Motor Vehicles and Ricshas	46	" " " on to Glass	1
" " " Bicycles	39	" " " Metal	1
" " " Handcarts or Wheel- barrows	23	" " " into Creek	10
Motor Vehicles and Tramcars	6	" " " Excavation	2
Motor Vehicle, Ricsha and Handcart	4	" " " or Slipping in Street	76
Tramcars and Bicycles	5	" " " in Home	21
Ricshas " Bicycles	5	" " " whilst Handling or Carrying Merchandise	6
Ricsha " Tramcar	1	Fainting or Fits	213
Bicycle " Handcart	1	Finger crushed in Meat Mixer	1
Accidents on Ships (various causes)	52	Fingers " between Iron Bars	1
Accidents in Factories and other Industrial Premises (various causes)	163	Foreign body in Throat	3
Abandoned Child	17	" " " Eye	1
Alcohol	97	Gored by Bull	1
Asphyxiation	126	Gun-shot Wounds (Murder, Robbery, etc.)	60
Assault or Fighting	556	" " " (Accidental)	11
Backfire in Motor Vehicle	3	Hanging or Strangulation	10
Bitten by Animal	7	Heat or Sunstroke	70
Burns or Scalds	130	Injured at Fires	17
Collapsed on Street	93	" " " Sports, Games or Play while Evading Arrest	21
" Buildings, Walls, Scaffolding, Lofts, etc.	22	" " " Effecting Arrest	9
" Stack of Iron	2	Jumping from Burning Buildings	28
Confinements (emergency)	35	" " " Building	7
Crushed by Boat	3	Kicked by Horse	1
" " " Lift	2	Knocked down by Horse	3
" " " Lift-Door	1	Malingering	9
" " " Bull	1	Mental Disorder	56
" " " Iron Gate	1	Murder	3
" " " Steam Roller	1	Opium Poisoning	148
Cut by Glass	2	Poisoning	87
Drowning	26	Stabbing, Knife or Axe Wounds	48
Electric Shock	18	Struck by Falling Objects	110
Explosion (gas)	1	" " " Chopper, Hammer, etc.	2
Exposure and/or Starvation	244	" " " Hurling Objects	3
Falling from Buildings, Roofs, Verandahs, etc.	95	" " " Pile Driver	1
" " " Moving Vehicle	62	" " " Door	5
" " " Ladder	36	" " " Shaft of a Handcart	2
" " " Scaffolding	24	" " " Window	1
" " " Loft	9	Striking against Objects	2
" " " Chair	12	Suicide or Attempted Suicide	480
" " " Bed	3	Treading on Basket	1
" " " Horse	3	" " " Cigarette Tin	1
" " " Stage	3	" " " Glass	1
" " " Table	3	Sickness (emergency)	1,221
		Unknown (emergency)	126
		Total	6,077

CLASSIFIED LIST OF COMPLETED PREMISES WITH FIRE INSTALLATIONS, 1936.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 1936.

Classification of Buildings and Number												
	Hydrants only	Pumping Conn. and Hydrants only	Fire Pump and Hydrants only	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn. and Hydrants only	Sprinklers only	Hydrants and Sprinklers only	Pumping Hydrants and Sprinklers only	Fire Pump Hydrants and Sprinklers only	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn., Hyds. and Sprinklers only	Hydrants and External Drenchers only	Pumping Conn., Hyds. and External Drenchers only	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn., Hyds. and External Drenchers only
Apartment Houses	46	2	25	6	—	—	5	1	7	—	—	—
Banks and Exchanges	85	30	36	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bath Houses	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses (Blocks of), Foreign and Chinese	282	10	271	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churches	18	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clubs	21	7	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Storage	14	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consulates	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Mills	49	3	13	1	—	8	20	2	2	—	—	—
Cotton Mill Staff Quarters	23	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (General)	227	70	147	2	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	—
Flour Mills	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Foundries and Workshops	46	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garages and Repair Shops	148	136	7	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Godowns and Wharves	92	20	62	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Hospitals	13	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Hotels	54	24	22	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lodging Houses (Chinese)	29	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offices (Blocks of)	106	16	57	27	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Printing Works	28	9	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Residences	12	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Restaurants	35	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Stores	45	18	18	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—
Schools	32	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk Filatures	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	47	10	27	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—
MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES												
Police Stations, etc.	25	9	11	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Schools (Public)	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health (Markets, Hospitals, etc.) ..	13	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works (Offices and Depot) ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.V.C. Rifle Range	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Stations	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1,563	531	855	2	69	15	50	5	24	1	2	5

(a) The above total represents an increase of 29 on 1935.

(b) In addition there are 66 buildings now in course of construction in which fire installations have been called for under the Building Rules; also a further 3 Municipal buildings, making a total of 69.

In the above Table all premises with fire installations are included, which in the case of small buildings may consist of one hydrant only, while in the larger ones (Cotton Mills, etc.) the number of hydrants often runs into hundreds.

INSPECTIONS AND/OR TESTS OF FIRE INSTALLATIONS, BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC STREET HYDRANTS.

Classification	Yearly Totals						
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1. Licences.							
(a) Premises of Applicants for Licences . .	619	864	761	769	699	701	795
(b) Reinspections of above	590	797	2,391	1,481	2,202	1,735	1,712
2. Licensed Premises.							
(a) Places of Entertainment	9,399	8,795	5,870	8,553	8,739	7,890	5,524
(b) Public Garages	231	322	484	195	205	242	105
(c) Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses and Bath Houses	327	341	75	67	88	117	91
(d) Restaurants, Tea Shops, Taverns and Bars	42	19	197	16	29	81	17
(e) Storage of Explosives and Dangerous Materials	468	310	28	18	20	43	56
(f) Licensed Manufacturers	—	—	3	2	3	—	1
3. Buildings under Construction	3,451	6,413	4,695	4,313	4,513	3,448	2,626
4. Unlicensed Premises.							
(a) Banks, Exchanges, and Office Buildings	324	282	59	131	68	96	58
(b) Retail and Department Stores	105	76	4	31	19	16	18
(c) Godowns and Wharves	155	182	29	44	130	51	42
(d) Apartment Houses, Blocks of Houses, and Residences	351	314	80	304	428	394	261
(e) Miscellaneous	249	41	38	42	9	33	20
(f) Inspections as the result of complaints	—	193	105	99	13	10	192
5. Public Buildings.							
Consulates, Churches, Guilds, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools and Municipal Properties	514	335	201	288	240	242	319
6. Factories, Filatures, Mills, etc.	469	571	212	1,570	591	389	218
7. Unlicensed Storage of Dangerous Materials	—	—	29	78	47	29	10
8. Proposed Sites for Gasoline Pumps	—	—	35	43	35	39	40
Totals	17,294	19,855	15,296	18,044	18,078	15,556	12,105
9. Pumping Connections and Hydrants.							
(a) Private Pumping Connections	4,110	6,621	9,373	13,415	15,983	16,706	11,696
(b) S.W.W. Street Hydrants	17,998	24,991	22,931	29,637	48,501	36,454	33,167
(c) Private Hydrants	11,320	11,563	21,588	40,801	45,341	49,550	20,352
Totals	33,428	43,175	53,892	83,853	109,825	102,710	65,215
10. Breaches of Licence Conditions Reported	3,705	1,300	853	994	1,324	1,159	1,029
11. Letters Written in Connection with Inspections and Tests	3,590	3,540	2,257	2,595	3,240	2,628	2,175
12. Hazardous and Dangerous Goods Permits Issued.							
(a) Landing and/or Storage	889	871	590	766	817	946	974
(b) Transportation within Settlement Limits	1,062	840	405	356	317	341	346

POLICE FORCE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Officers.—Mr. T. P. Givens, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. H. E. Peck, Assistant Commissioner, retired on March 20 and April 20 respectively.

Major F. L. Wainwright, M.C., Assistant Commissioner, was invalided on February 14.

Captain H. M. Smyth was appointed Assistant Commissioner on May 22.

Captain E. R. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, died on September 9.

Retirements.—The following men retired during the year :—

Superintendent	J. G. Adams	on March 15
"	T. Crookdake	" " 18
"	W. Whiting	" July 3
Chief Inspector	D. J. Webb	" May 6
Inspector	A.G.W. Groves	" July 15
Sub-Inspector	G. H. Hall	" May 6

Awards of Distinguished Conduct and Long Service Medals.—Chinese Police Constable No. 1341 Yen Yung-cheng (顏榮成), was awarded the Police Distinguished Conduct Medal, Class II, for bravery and devotion to duty displayed in an encounter with armed criminals on May 25.

Long Service Medals were awarded during the year, distributed amongst branches as follows :—
Specials 4, Japanese 9, Sikhs 2.

Roll of Honour.—The following members of the Force were killed in the execution of duty by armed criminals :—

Probationary Sergeant E. M. Slater.

Sikh Police Constable No. 498 Santa Singh.

Encounters with Criminals.—During the year the Police took part in twenty-nine encounters with armed criminals in which shots were exchanged. The casualties in the Police Force were two killed and five wounded.

288 shots were fired by the Police and 71 by armed criminals. Eleven criminals were shot dead and thirteen were wounded.

The following table shows Police casualties during the last five years :—

Branches	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Killed	Wound- ed	Killed	Wound- ed	Killed	Wound- ed	Killed	Wound- ed	Killed	Wound- ed
Foreigners	—	*4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sikhs	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chinese	2	6	1	5	2	3	1	5	—	4
Total	2	10	1	8	3	4	1	6	2	5

* Includes one member of the Specials.

Widows and Orphans Fund.—The balance of the Fund including investments at the close of the year was \$54,107.00 as compared with \$52,171.80 at the end of 1935.

A total of \$4,190.00 was expended during the year in affording relief to widows and orphans.

Strength.—The strength on December 31, 1936, is shown in Appendix IA. There were the following vacancies at the end of the year :—

	<i>Authorized Strength.</i>	<i>1936 Budget Strength.</i>
Foreign.....	41	7
Japanese.....	46	6
Sikh.....	90	27
Chinese.....	218	109

The number of men enlisted during the year, and the number of men who left the service for various reasons, is shown in Appendix Ic.

Police Watchmen.—At the close of the year the number on the register of watchmen under Police supervision was as follows :—

Russians.....	100
Indians.....	299
Chinese.....	3,823

Distribution.—The distribution of the strength at the close of the year is shown in Appendix II. The number of men shown under Crime and Special Branches (Headquarters) includes only those employed on the Headquarters Staff. The detective officers attached to Police Districts are included in the figures of each of the four divisions.

Recruiting.—No difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable recruits, and the general standard of recruit has been fully maintained.

Training.—47 recruits were trained and posted for duty during the year. They comprised : eight Foreigners, 12 Japanese and 27 Chinese including seven Chinese Probationary Sub-Inspectors. Two Foreigners and 19 Chinese remained under training at the end of the year. All the Foreigners joining the Force were recruited locally. Refresher courses for Sikh and Chinese Police officers in traffic control, police duties and drill, were carried out continuously throughout the year.

During the year, the staff and recruits of the Dépôt have been called upon to stand by during 48 periods of emergency ; and on 21 of these occasions left the Dépôt to supplement the staffs of various Police Stations.

Discipline.—Appendix Id shows the number of men awarded for outstanding good work, and the number of men departmentally punished, minor punishments for petty defaults excluded. The standard of discipline was satisfactory and the general bearing and conduct of members of all branches of the Force was excellent.

Health.—The health of the Force is satisfactory. The average numbers of members of the Force rendered daily unfit for duty on account of sickness were :—

	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>
Foreigners.....	13.52	15.11	15.94
Japanese.....	10.04	12.36	13.01
Sikhs.....	11.47	14.69	17.84
Chinese.....	56.48	64.07	61.65

The average percentage of sickness per diem was :—Foreigners 3.14, Japanese 4.33, Sikhs 2.19, and Chinese 1.60 as against 3.41, 5.30, 2.77 and 1.78 respectively in 1935.

The number of men who died during the past three years is as follows :—

	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>
Foreigners.....	5	4	3
Japanese.....	—	—	1
Sikhs.....	4	2	2
Chinese.....	17	11	9

The number of men invalided during the past three years is as follows :—

	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>
Foreigners.....	3	5	2
Japanese.....	1	10	4
Sikhs.....	8	4	2
Chinese.....	19	19	17

Police Buildings.—The new Chengtu Road Police Quarters, providing accommodation for Sikh and Chinese members of the Force with their families, was ready for occupation on April 1.

Armament.—The armament of the Force is shown in Appendix IB.

During the year 5,915 weapons were overhauled in the Police Armoury at little cost and all weapons are in effective condition.

In shooting affrays during the year none of the weapons used was found to be defective.

Of the 354 bullet proof vests on charge, 123 were overhauled and 114 re-constructed.

Of the 80 bullet proof shields on charge, 34 were overhauled.

Musketry.—107 Police and Warder recruits and 93 Watchmen were trained in the use of the automatic pistol, revolver or carbine. 173,871 rounds of ammunition were fired in pistol practice. The usual high standard of marksmanship has been maintained throughout the year.

Reserve Unit.—The Reserve Unit turned out to 15 riot calls, and on eight occasions to the scene of armed robberies. The majority of these calls were of minor importance.

In addition the Unit "stood by" on 18 occasions, carried out 14 riot squad mobile search parties and 465 fixed post search parties, supplied 78 mobile escorts, 101 guards to Courts and 15 guards at the Police Hospital. Assistance was rendered to various Police Districts on 91 occasions. The high standard of efficiency of the Unit has been fully maintained.

Mounted Police.—There were eight horses and 39 ponies on charge at the close of the year.

Three horses and six ponies were presented to the Police by residents of the Settlement.

Specials.—The strength at the close of the year was 500. 58 men were enlisted and 42 men resigned during the year. Three pistol shoots for all ranks were held during the year with good results.

The Specials "stood by" on two occasions and assisted the "Regulars" in the control of traffic during the Chinese Spring Festival and the naming of Yu Ya Ching Road. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained.

Long Service Medals were awarded to four members; and four members received Bars to their Long Service Medals for 17 years continuous services.

A total of 8,908 duties was performed during the year.

Traffic.—The total number of vehicles of all types showed a slight increase over the previous year, but it is satisfactory to record that the number of accidents and injuries were the lowest on record for the past five years, and fatalities the lowest for the past 10 years.

Co-operation with the Police of the French Concession and of the Shanghai City Government was constantly maintained throughout the year.

Motor Cycle Patrols continued to prove useful in checking dangerous and improper driving and other serious breaches of the Traffic Regulations by all types of vehicles, and in maintaining an even flow of traffic at the peak hours of the day.

New Parking Regulations.—The New Parking Regulations were framed on the principle that no parking would be permitted except at authorized places and were made effective from October 15. As a result of the new regulations, congestion in the streets in the Central District was greatly reduced and the flow of traffic accelerated.

Additional Parking Places.—The number of parking places was increased and accommodation for the majority of business men's cars was provided. The 60 minute waiting regulation in the Central District has cleared the streets of extended parking and has so provided space for cars "Waiting" while business and social calls are being made.

Ricsha Stands.—Stands for both Public and Private Ricschas, erected in connection with the new regulations, were provided on practically every street in the Central District and on many streets in other districts. The good effect on traffic, particularly at street corners, was apparent.

Loading Zones.—Loading Zones were erected on the Bund Foreshore between the Customs Building and Avenue Edward VII, enabling the loading and unloading of cargo to be carried out in an orderly manner without encroachment on parking space.

Pedestrian Safety.—A number of experiments with traffic islands, pedestrian lanes, guard rails and notices were made. An experiment with guard rails and notices carried out at the intersection of Nanking-Bubbling Well-Yu Ya Ching Roads proved satisfactory. A decrease of 8.67% in the number of accidents in which pedestrians were involved is shown, and can be attributed largely to these precautions.

Nanking-Bubbling Well-Yu Ya Ching Roads intersections.—Tram Islands East and West of Yu Ya Ching Road on Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads respectively were set back. At the same time the kerbing dividing the carriageway from the slow moving track on the West side of Yu Ya Ching Road, between Bubbling Well and Kiukiang Roads, was abolished. This had the effect of eliminating congestion and confusion and accelerating traffic at this intersection.

Roundabout at Avenue-Kiaochow intersection.—A Roundabout was installed at the intersection of Avenue and Kiaochow Roads, thus providing for a continuous flow of traffic with greater safety.

The Short Right Turn.—A traffic island was installed at the intersection of Weihaiwei and Seymour Roads and with it the "short turn" introduced, whereby traffic is not required to pass around a central point in making a right hand turn. This proved successful in eliminating an awkward turn and greatly accelerated traffic with safety. Further experiments with the "short turn" will be made.

Traffic Signal Lights.—There were Traffic Signal Lights at 63 road intersections at the end of the year, a decrease of three on the previous year, the lights at Hankow-Kiangse, Foochow-Honan, and Avenue Edward VII—The Bund intersections having been withdrawn. The first was dismantled to effect better traffic control, the second to permit alterations in the lay-out of the crossing, and the third to allow for the building of a crow's nest with improved signal light system.

A stretch of the Bund freight road near Avenue Edward VII was joined to the Bund to provide better traffic control at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Bund.

One Way Traffic—Hankow Road.—The one way rule on Hankow Road was abolished in November.

Tourist Licences.—In July, the French Concession Authorities and the Council agreed to issue temporary licence plates and driving licences to visitors or tourists to Shanghai, and nine applicants were afforded these facilities during the year.

Private Motor Cars used for public hire.—During the year, 33 Private Motor Cars were reported for being used for hire purposes. Court proceedings were taken in each case, and the driving licences were suspended on conviction of the chauffeurs.

Court Proceedings.—There were fewer reports of traffic offences recorded; prosecutions decreased slightly in comparison with the previous year. A summary of reports and prosecutions for the last five years follows:—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Reports	26,686	27,042	48,941	53,034	52,069
Chinese prosecutions.....	7,738	8,237	8,073	7,845	5,671
Foreign ..	993	1,198	595	650	615
Total prosecutions	8,731	9,435	8,668	8,495	6,286

The practice of sending written warnings for minor breaches of Traffic Regulations was followed, and cases of a merely trivial nature were dealt with by verbal warnings on the spot.

The "Bail" system, approved by the Chinese Court for Chinese and non-Extraterritorial Foreigners, continued to show a saving of time to all concerned. Out of 8,114 prosecutions during the year, bail was furnished and forfeited in 2,004 cases.

Sixty Foreign and 1,035 Chinese drivers were prosecuted and convicted for excessive and unnecessary use of the horn; 69 Chauffeurs' driving licences were suspended on account of repeated convictions for this offence.

Driving Licences.—Full driving licences were issued to 1,071 owners and 823 chauffeurs. Thirty-eight chauffeurs' licences were cancelled and 273 suspended.

The number of chauffeurs registered in the Settlement totalled 20,103, an increase of 785 over 1935.

Tram Service.—The rolling stock of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., was comprised of 107 motors, 107 trailers and 109 trolley-buses or railless-cars, showing an increase of 10 over 1935, and the number of passengers carried was 112,085,248 as compared with 115,201,428 in 1935.

Omnibus Service.—The fleet of omnibuses of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. totalled 170, showing an increase of three compared with last year. The number of passengers carried was 35,850,983 as against 36,363,276 during 1935.

Motor Freight Vehicles.—Motor Freight Vehicles showed a slight decrease, 1,701 being licensed as against 1,762 in 1935. The total number was classified under the following headings:—Private Trucks including Private Omnibuses 1,022; Public Trucks including Charabancs 679.

One truck was condemned as unfit for further service; and 241 licences were suspended for mechanical defects.

Thirty vehicles were equipped with Charcoal Gas Fuel equipment; and vehicles with solid tyres showed a further decrease of 32, there being 104 on the roads at the end of the year.

Out of 72 calls received from various Stations to examine trucks concerned in accidents, 20 were found to be defective.

There were 1,053 cases of overloading prosecutions, as against 1,358 in 1935.

Private Motor Car Luggage, Camping or Caravan Trailer.—A special type of luggage, camping or caravan trailer was approved for licensing, and two of these trailers were licensed by the Automobile Club of China during the year.

Hire Cars.—An application to operate small sized hire cars was disapproved by the Council.

A further decrease of four in the number of Garages was shown, there being 27 in operation at the end of the year, and hire car licences correspondingly dropped from 500 to 418.

Twenty-seven licences were suspended on account of mechanical defects, and of 21 vehicles examined as a result of accidents, three were found to be defective.

Livery Stables.—The number of Livery Stables continued to decrease, and there were 15 in operation as against 22 in 1935.

Public and Private Carriage licences dropped from 74 to 51, and 30 to 24 respectively, during the year.

Private Ricshas.—The quarterly average of Private Ricsha licences during the year was 10,005, a decrease of 1,277 on 1935 figures.

Police action against the "Tramp" Private Ricshas continued and in all 271 licences were withdrawn, as against 87 during 1935, following the conviction of the pullers for touting for public hire.

9,742 pullers were licensed at the end of the year.

Public Ricshas.—The number of Public Ricshas decreased by six, there being 9,984 in operation during the year. 3,374 ricshas were condemned as unfit for further service. 3,081 ricshas of the new type were licensed during the year, making a total of 4,122 vehicles of the new type at the end of the year.

In the course of bi-monthly and street inspections, 1,931 licences were suspended on account of various defects or breaches of Licence conditions.

30,086 pullers were prosecuted for breaches of Traffic Regulations in the congested Central and Louza Districts as against 19,307 pullers in 1935.

41,796 pullers were licensed at the end of the year.

Bicycles.—A large increase of 3,807 over last year's figures was shown, the total number in operation at the end of the year being 39,550.

These vehicles were involved in 2,499 accidents.

Carts.—A slight increase in the number of carts was shown, the average quarterly licensing being 15,463 as against 14,926 in 1935.

Wheelbarrows.—Wheelbarrows again showed a decrease, from 6,531 in 1935 to 5,778 in 1936.

Accidents.—The following table gives the number of accidents coming under or brought to the notice of the Police during the past five years :—

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Killed</i>
1936	9,520	3,634	84
1935	9,632	3,918	85
1934	13,557	4,462	120
1933	13,571	4,495	107
1932	12,016	4,250	134

The total number of accidents involving injury to person and/or damage to property was 9,520, classified as follows :—

1. Damage to property and injury to person (including 32 fatal).....	864
2. Damage to property only	5,982
3. Injury to person only (including 52 fatal).....	2,674
Total	9,520

TABULAR DETAILS :—

(1) *Damage to Vehicles and Property :—*

	<i>Trivial</i>	<i>Serious</i>
Tramcars	441	1
Omnibuses	267	5
Motor Trucks	416	9
Private Motor Cars	2,518	71
Public Motor Cars	506	26
Motor Cycles	118	1
Ricshas	1,898	—
Bicycles	1,416	—
Handcarts and Wheelbarrows	178	—
Other Vehicles	5	—
Fixed Objects	452	3
Pedestrians' Property.....	84	—
Totals	8,299	116

Total :—8,415.

(2) *Injury and Death and Vehicles involved :—*

	<i>Pedestrians</i>			<i>Passengers, Drivers and Pullers</i>		
	<i>Injured</i>		<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>		<i>Killed</i>
	<i>Trivial</i>	<i>Serious</i>		<i>Trivial</i>	<i>Serious</i>	
Tramcars	61	10	4	7	2	—
Omnibuses	44	15	14	6	1	—
Motor Trucks	168	21	15	30	14	4
Private Motor Cars	779	38	13	60	1	—
Public Motor Cars	195	14	3	23	—	—
Motor Cycles	56	2	—	26	2	—
Ricshas	165	11	—	501	12	5
Bicycles	586	19	—	353	18	15
Handcarts and Wheelbarrows.....	188	11	2	171	12	9
Other Vehicles	8	1	—	3	—	—
Totals	2,250	142	51	1,180	62	33

Where Accidents occurred :—

	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Killed</i>
At street intersections	683	16
Elsewhere	2,951	68

Of the total of 3,634 persons injured, and 84 persons killed, the causes are attributed as follows:—

	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Killed</i>
(1) Crossing streets	1,614	34
(2) Stepping from pavement	247	3
(3) Collisions	97	3
(4) Playing on roadway	220	1
(5) Defective brakes	13	1
(6) Falling from vehicles	32	4
(7) Skidding vehicles	49	2
(8) Coming out from behind vehicles	138	4
(9) Reckless driving	5	2
(10) Careless driving	112	10
(11) Driving intoxicated	3	—
(12) Passing stationary trams	3	—
(13) Careless cyclists	407	14
(14) Passing (vehicles)	3	—
(15) Turning (vehicles)	2	—
(16) Careless rickshas and other pullers	673	6
(17) Other causes	16	—
Totals..	3,634	84

Ages of Injured :—

Under 7 years	243
7 to 16 "	666
16 to 60 "	2,543
Over 60 years	182

Ages of Killed :—

Under 7 years	8
7 to 16 "	11
16 to 60 "	59
Over 60 "	6

Of the above persons injured, 10 were Police Officers injured whilst on duty.

Times of Accidents :—

<i>Hour a.m.</i>	<i>No. of Accidents.</i>	<i>Hour p.m.</i>	<i>No. of Accidents.</i>
12—1	101	12—1	669
1—2	75	1—2	624
2—3	73	2—3	799
3—4	47	3—4	719
4—5	39	4—5	786
5—6	54	5—6	694
6—7	97	6—7	437
7—8	272	7—8	422
8—9	640	8—9	333
9—10	733	9—10	273
10—11	662	10—11	181
11—12	628	11—12	162
Total	3,421	Total	6,099
		Grand Total	9,520

The following is a tabulation of vehicles concerned in accidents :—

	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>
Private Motor Cars	5,147	5,411
Public "	1,009	1,130
Trams	948	971
Omnibuses	729	591
Motor Cycles	233	243
Rickshas	2,722	2,805
Bicycles	2,499	2,293
Motor Trucks	1,468	1,494
Handcarts and Wheelbarrows	1,238	1,211
Other Vehicles	29	92
Totals..	16,022	16,241

Safety First.—The two Story-tellers visited and gave 1,723 lectures in various teashops, mills, open spaces, etc., on "Safety First" themes to approximately 69,600 persons.

Motor Vehicle Licences.—Here follows a comparative table showing the number of motor vehicles licensed during the last five years:—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Private Motor Cars	6,534	6,628	6,389	5,756	5,448
Public	834	1,003	1,055	1,013	964
Trucks, Trailers, Vans, etc.	1,701	1,762	1,821	1,656	1,605
Omnibuses	185	179	179	162	159
Motor Cycles	622	649	705	717	815
Trade Licences	54	71	72	63	56
Totals ..	9,930	10,202	10,220	9,367	9,047

(The above figures do not include licences issued to the naval and military authorities or those issued in respect to the Council's departmental vehicles).

Communications.—The teleprinter system has now been installed for three years, and has proved the most satisfactory and efficient means of communicating information to Police Districts.

Further additions have been made to the street telephones box system, which provides a quick method of communication to and from the Stations and outlying roads.

The radio vans have continued to patrol the Settlement and have proved a useful link in the chain of Police communications.

Crime.—Below is given a general analysis of the figures of crime as shown in statistical form in the appendices. An increase (3,363) over the 1935 figures is shown in the total number of cases registered. This increase has been accompanied by an increase in the number of persons arrested. The increase is principally in respect of minor offences against property and petty assault cases. It is to be noticed that the figures in Class I (Serious offences against the person) show a slight increase over those of 1935. In Class II (Serious offences against property) the figures, with the exception of those relating to armed robbery, also show a slight increase. In Class I true cases of murder remain at a comparatively low figure. There is a marked decrease in the crime of armed kidnapping compared to former years. In Class II armed robbery cases show a slight decrease compared to 1935, whilst there is an increase in the offences of burglary, house-breaking and pocket-picking, and a decrease in snatching. There is also a decrease in the number of threatening letter cases.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial is 88.22 per cent, which, though not quite so high as the figure for 1935, still shows that the high standard of efficiency in the preparation of cases has been maintained. The total value of property stolen shows a substantial decrease of 48.71 per cent. The actual loss covered by armed robberies is only 9.11 per cent of the total figure, while the loss due to embezzlement, misappropriation and fraud accounts for 43.86 per cent of the total. Burglary, snatching, pocket-picking, and theft amount to 47.03 per cent. An important record is contained in the comparative table of percentage of convictions to true cases under the various headings of offences against property.

Statistics for the year under review show a total of 20,473 cases registered as against 17,110 cases in 1935 and 15,231 cases in 1934, 17,376 cases in 1933, and 16,429 cases in 1932. Investigation was refused in 530 cases of a petty nature, leaving, with 376 cases pending from 1935, a total of 20,319 for investigation. Of these cases 3,439 were found on investigation to be false or non-criminal. 17,120 cases of true crime were therefore recorded, as compared with 17,023 in 1935, of which number 287 were pending at the end of the year. Convictions were obtained in 9,783 cases, a percentage of 57.14 as against a percentage of 60.47 in 1935, 61.68 in 1934, 67.85 in 1933 and 59.98 in 1932. The number of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year was 6,504, showing a percentage of 37.99 as against a percentage of 36.24 in 1935, 36.32 in 1934, 29.98 in 1933, and 36.61 in 1932.

Class I. Serious offences against the person.—In this class there were 384 cases for disposal as against 343 cases in 1935, 346 cases in 1934, 382 cases in 1933, and 442 cases in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 163 cases as against 162 cases in 1935, 166 cases in 1934, 210 cases in 1933, and 218 cases in 1932.

There were 25 true cases of murder as against 13 true cases in 1935, 24 true cases in 1934, 26 true cases in 1933, and 43 true cases in 1932. The victims included a Foreign male found murdered in his home; a member of the Japanese Landing Party; a Japanese employee of a merchant ship; a Japanese female strangled to death by a compatriot; a Chinese female stabbed to death by her paramour, who then committed suicide; an Indian Police Constable hacked to death by a colleague; an Indian Police Watchman killed by another Indian Watchman; a Chinese shoemaker's apprentice, who was first abducted and for whose release a ransom was demanded; and a Chinese male and female whose bodies were discovered buried underneath the floor of a Chinese obstetrical clinic.

There was one true case of armed abduction and two attempts as against 5 true cases and 1 attempt in 1935; 3 true cases and 1 attempt in 1934; 6 true cases and 2 attempts in 1933; and 11 true cases and 3 attempts in 1932. No cases in 1936 were attended by murder, as against 1 case attended by murder in 1935; no cases attended by murder in 1934; 1 case attended by murder in 1933; and 4 cases attended by murder in 1932. One of the attempts in 1936 was accompanied by attempted murder. The one victim was liberated by the Municipal Police and the two intended victims escaped capture, one owing to personal foresight and promptness of action and the other due to his chauffeur purposely colliding with a tramcar.

A detailed summary of kidnappings that occurred during the year is given in Appendix V.

The one victim was held in Chinese Territory.

Motor cars were used in all the three cases which occurred in "B" Division (Western District). Two occurred during the hours of darkness and one in daylight.

120 reports of receipts of threatening letters are recorded as against 131 recorded in 1935, 123 recorded in 1934, 128 recorded in 1933, and 174 recorded in 1932. A large percentage of the letters contained demands for money by threats of violence. 39 persons were arrested for these offences, of whom 28 were convicted.

During the year under review 6 reports were received of the depositing or throwing of bombs or other explosive missiles at dwelling-houses, shops and other premises with the object of intimidating merchants and for purposes of extortion. In two cases 2 persons were slightly injured. Slight damage only was done to property.

Class II. Serious offences against property.—In this class 2,685 cases were recorded as against 2,367 in 1935, 2,217 in 1934, 2,154 in 1933, and 2,536 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 1,297 cases as against 1,031 in 1935, 1,057 in 1934, 1,233 in 1933, and 1,215 in 1932.

There were 379 cases of armed robbery and attempted armed robbery as against 380 in 1935, 452 in 1934, 443 in 1933, and 604 in 1932. 79 cases of this nature were reported in "A" Division, 109 in "B" Division, 78 in "C" Division, and 113 in "D" Division. Eleven cases were attended by murder or attempted murder. 326 cases occurred in shops, dwelling-houses and other premises, and the remainder on the highway. In connection with these cases 1 Foreign Police Sergeant, 1 Sikh Police Constable, 1 Chinese Police Watchman and 3 Chinese civilians were killed or died of wounds as the result of shots fired by armed robbers, whilst 1 Chinese Police Constable and 6 Chinese civilians were wounded. A Foreign Police Sergeant was also wounded by an armed criminal wanted by Chinese Authorities for robbery. In 15 cases Chinese females were reported as having been members of the gang or gangs operating.

There were 103 cases of robbery and attempted robbery in which arms were not used as against 101 in 1935, 67 in 1934, 105 in 1933, and 104 in 1932. 37 cases occurred in dwelling-houses and 66 on the highway.

There were 518 cases of burglary and 586 cases of house-breaking as against 414 cases of burglary and 556 cases of house-breaking in 1935, 376 cases of burglary and 457 cases of house-breaking in 1934, 352 cases of burglary and 470 cases of house-breaking in 1933, and 432 cases of burglary and 616 of house-breaking in 1932.

Class III. Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 2,509 cases for disposal as against 1,612 in 1935, 1,038 in 1934, 1,363 in 1933, and 1,192 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 724 cases. In 92 of the above cases investigation was refused, and 1,509 cases were found to be due to mistake of fact or proved to be false.

Class IV. Minor offences against property.—In this class there were 12,936 cases recorded as against 10,331 in 1935, 8,397 in 1934, 9,158 in 1933, and 9,552 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 5,886 cases.

There were 518 cases of snatching and 1,082 cases of pocket-picking as against 530 cases of snatching and 908 cases of pocket-picking in 1935, 417 cases of snatching and 692 cases of pocket-picking in 1934, 490 cases of snatching and 744 cases of pocket-picking in 1933, and 700 cases of snatching and 971 cases of pocket-picking in 1932. Of the 450 persons arrested for snatching 204 were identified as old offenders. Of the 909 persons arrested for pocket-picking 600 were identified as old offenders. There were 9,366 cases of simple theft as against 7,734 in 1935, 6,560 in 1934, 7,240 in 1933, and 7,449 in 1932. The 9,366 cases included 996 thefts of bicycles and 145 thefts of sewing machines.

Class V. Miscellaneous offences.—In this class there were 1,959 cases for disposal as against 2,457 in 1935, 3,233 cases in 1934, 4,319 cases in 1933, and 2,707 cases in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 1,713 cases. There were 55 arms cases as against 57 in 1935, 60 in 1934, 87 in 1933, and 83 in 1932. 156 persons were convicted in this class of trafficking or being in possession of arms for an unlawful purpose.

There were 53 cases of uttering counterfeit banknotes as against 59 in 1935, 33 in 1934, 42 in 1933, and 32 in 1932. 77 persons were convicted in connection with these cases.

There were 15 cases of uttering counterfeit silver coins as against 28 in 1935, 20 in 1934, 28 in 1933, and 35 in 1932. 15 persons were convicted in these cases.

Cases tried to conclusion.—The Courts tried 10,086 cases. Of these 9,783 ended in conviction and 303 in acquittal. These cases involved 18,918 persons, of whom 16,690 were convicted and 2,228 were acquitted.

Persons in crime cases.—19,417 persons were arrested by the Police as against 19,053 in 1935, 21,486 in 1934, 24,513 in 1933, and 19,853 in 1932. 516 were not tried and were released. 198 persons were under remand at the end of the year. Of the persons who stood their trial 16,690 were convicted, a percentage of 88.22 as against a percentage of 88.95 in 1935, 89.37 in 1934, 91.43 in 1933, and 89.96 in 1932.

A comparative summary, showing the classes of crime under which the 19,417 persons were arrested, is given below :—

Class	1936			1935			1934			1933			1932		
	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted	Arrested	Tried	Convicted
I	405	397*	283	340	327*	257	402	419*	301	535	595*	439	596	575*	471
II	2,555	2,586*	2,356	2,079	1,946*	1,746	2,113	2,129*	1,967	2,283	2,497*	2,302	2,683	2,720*	2,420
III	1,993	1,760*	1,171	1,323	1,270*	900	1,240	1,144*	882	1,678	1,617*	1,279	1,525	1,477*	1,230
IV	7,914	7,689*	7,329	6,412	6,303*	5,992	5,155	5,052*	4,852	6,443	6,490*	6,225	6,540	6,463*	6,158
V	6,550	6,486*	5,551	8,899	8,863*	7,727	12,576	12,549*	11,027	13,574	13,583*	12,167	8,509	8,432*	7,345

* Includes persons under remand from previous year.

Breaches of Municipal Bye-Laws.—108,101 persons were dealt with during the year as against 120,364 in 1935, 106,603 in 1934, 95,638 in 1933, and 76,462 in 1932. 87,334 persons forfeited their bail, 19,921 were convicted, 852 discharged, and 33 are awaiting trial.

Breaches of Licensing Bye-Laws.—14,525 persons were dealt with during the year as against 19,223 in 1935, 17,652 in 1934, 10,944 in 1933, and 8,890 in 1932. 6,800 persons forfeited their bail, 7,579 were convicted, 166 were discharged, and 61 are awaiting trial.

Stolen Property.—The total value of property stolen amounted to \$1,329,860.67 as against \$2,592,639.48 in 1935, \$2,021,374.69 in 1934, \$1,307,994.63 in 1933, and \$2,284,313.73 in 1932. The total value of property recovered amounted to \$373,956.75, which gives a recovery percentage of 28.12, as against a percentage of 43.23 in 1935, 36.92 in 1934, 32.71 in 1933, and 28.33 in 1932. Appendix VI shows the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified. The amount of property recorded as stolen in cases of embezzlement and fraud, and which may be termed non-preventable crime from the police point of view, totalled \$583,287.03, or 43.86 per cent of the total value of property stolen during the year. In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$52,734.55 was recovered in connection with cases reported in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of cases of theft of all classes in which the Police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful.

Offence	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as due to mistake of fact.	True cases for investigation.	Number in which convictions were obtained	Remarks.
Armed Robbery ..	384	1	5	—	421*	209	*Includes 43 pending from 1935 and 13 pending for 1937.
Robbery	121	1	13	5	112*	54	*Includes 10 pending from 1935 and 2 pending for 1937.
Burglary	526	1	—	8	536*	231	*Includes 19 pending from 1935 and 24 pending for 1937.
House-breaking, etc.	594	2	3	5	600*	288	*Includes 16 pending from 1935 and 14 pending for 1937.
Snatching	557	4	7	32	521*	383	*Includes 7 pending from 1935 and 4 pending for 1937.
Theft	10,732	383	67	1,209	9,175*	4,382	*Includes 192 pending from 1935 and 130 pending for 1937.
Pocket-picking....	1,164	14	12	70	1,070*	766	*Includes 2 pending from 1935 and 6 pending for 1937.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the following table shows the percentage of convictions to true cases obtained in special type of cases as compared with the percentage of previous years.

Type of Case	Percentage of Convictions.				
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Armed robbery	51.23	37.54	43.89	61.46	48.15
Robbery	49.09	50.53	44.44	62.60	49.07
Burglary	46.02	52.62	45.17	61.94	45.47
House-breaking	49.15	43.30	46.04	43.44	35.04
Snatching	74.08	70.24	70.63	80.82	70.54
Theft	48.45	46.70	45.03	50.67	44.74
Pocket-picking	71.99	51.67	65.26	71.08	60.06

Suicides.—The following table shows the number of suicides coming to the notice of the Police during the last five years :—

Year	Foreign		Chinese	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	15	6	129	86
1935	18	4	170	118
1934	17	2	211	46
1933	10	3	133	53
1932	17	1	135	14

Modus Operandi Section.—During the year 111 cases, as compared with 53 cases in 1935, 61 cases in 1934, and 73 cases in 1933, were successfully investigated in which information was supplied by the Section to Station Detectives. These cases were as follows :—

Armed robbery	11	Fraud	27
Unarmed robbery	—	Larceny by trick	11
Murder	—	Larceny	17
Intimidation (Bomb)	1	Snatching	1
Burglary	43		

Valuable information was also supplied by the Section to Station Detectives in connection with criminal activities generally.

Opium Prevention.—The Narcotic Section and Staffs at Police Stations dealt with 1,180 cases during the year as against 1,694 cases in 1935, 2,328 cases in 1934, 2,867 cases in 1933, and 1,688 cases in 1932, and arrested 3,191 persons, in addition to 11 in custody on remand from 1935. Of the total, 2,516 were convicted, 634 discharged, 20 released, 3 died, and 29 were on remand at the end of the year. 379 of the persons arrested during the year were prosecuted for selling or manufacturing opium and opium substitutes, 2,393 persons for conducting opium or pill-smoking dens and smoking opium or opium substitutes, and 419 persons for being illegally in possession of narcotic drugs or smoking paraphernalia. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was \$7,008 and Yen 760.00. The seizures effected by the Municipal Police included raw opium 1,419½ ozs., prepared opium 257 ozs., morphine 287 ozs., heroin 211 ozs., cocaine ½ oz., and red pills 2,668 ozs., 116 hypodermic syringes, and 1,514 opium, heroin and pill pipes, together with the usual paraphernalia, were also confiscated. It is noteworthy that no less than 1,247 of the persons arrested had criminal records, the majority of them having been convicted for larceny, pocket-picking and snatching.

Finger Print Bureau.—During the year under review the Finger Print Bureau received the finger prints of 33,632 persons, and identified 15,857 as having previous convictions recorded against them.

The various sources from which these finger-prints were received were as follows :—

	Received	Identified	%
Chinese prisoners from Stations	25,173	12,544	49.83%
Foreign " " " "	533	217	40.71%
Chinese " " " French Police	3,627	1,687	46.51%
Chinese " " " River Police	563	209	37.12%
Chinese " " " Chinese Police	144	28	19.44%
Chinese " " " Japanese Police	63	5	7.94%
Foreign " " " French Police	137	80	58.39%
Total of Prisoners	30,240	14,770	48.84%
Chauffeurs for driving permits	1,800	653	36.22%
Chinese Police Recruits and Prison Warders	24	1	4.17%
Chinese Police Watchmen	112	16	14.29%
Supernumeraries (mafoos, cooks, coolies, etc.)	366	76	20.77%
Fire Brigade Recruits	43	—	—
Miscellaneous (Station Servants, Bodyguards, Bus Drivers and Conductors, Russian Applicants, Suspects, etc.)	1,047	341	32.57%
Grand Total	33,632	15,857	47.15%

A comparison of the total records received, with the average for the preceding five years, shows an increase of 2,296, and an increase of 5,116 in the number identified.

A comparison with 1935 shows a decrease of 2,243 in the records received and an increase of 18 in the number identified. The number of identifications is the highest recorded since the inauguration of the Bureau in 1910. The percentage of persons identified has risen from 25.44 per cent in 1931 to 47.15 per cent in 1936.

The classification of Chinese offenders arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police is as follows :—

First offenders	12,629
Second offenders	4,230
Third offenders	2,345
Habitual offenders	5,969
Total	<u>25,173</u>

In accordance with the arrangements existing between the Police of the French Concession and the Municipal Police for the exchange of prisoners' finger-prints 6,390 records were sent to the French Police during 1936.

A similar arrangement was made in September with the Chinese Police Authorities, and since then 288 records have been sent to them.

The following table of identifications gives the annual results of 10 years' work in the Bureau :—

	<i>Finger Print Records Received.</i>	<i>Identifications Made.</i>
To December 31, 1927	212,813	72,383
1928	230,917	77,362
1929	252,274	82,922
1930	272,221	88,221
1931	301,118	95,572
1932	329,096	103,376
1933	361,819	114,043
1934	393,021	126,088
1935	428,899	141,927
1936	462,531	157,784

Summary of Sex, Weapons used, Age and Residence of Persons arrested under Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 :—

Total Male persons arrested	9,505
Total Female persons arrested	483
	<u>9,988</u>

930 persons were concerned in crimes in which weapons were used. The weapons in question were as follows :—

Pistols and Bombs	269
Axes, Knives, Chisels, Daggers, etc.	124
Iron Bars, Clubs, Sticks, etc.	126
Bricks, Stones, Bottles, etc.	16
Miscellaneous	81
Total aged 20 years and under	<u>1,901</u>
Total aged 21 years to 30 years	4,268
Total aged 31 years to 50 years	3,512
Total aged over 50 years	295
Mutes, ages unknown	12
	<u>9,988</u>
Total Residents of the Settlement	3,176
Total Residents of the French Concession	470
Total Residents of Chinese Territory	2,315
Total of no fixed abode	4,015
Mutes, residence unknown	12
	<u>9,988</u>

Accordingly, the total arrests show that the number of Settlement residents arrested was 3,176, as against 6,812 persons apprehended whose addresses were outside Settlement Limits or of no fixed abode (excluding 12 mutes).

Government Amnesty Scheme.—On June 24, 1932, the Chinese Government promulgated a set of rules governing the release of prisoners under General Amnesty, and in appliance of such rules the first batch of prisoners was released from the Municipal Gaol with the sanction of the Shanghai Special Area No. 1 District Court on July 16, 1932. A total of 2,936 prisoners were released from July 16, 1932, to December 31, 1936.

The following particulars show the number of prisoners released and their various offences for the year 1936 :—

First offenders released during 1936	61
Prisoners released having previous convictions but who are not	
habitual criminals.....	23
Habitual criminals released.....	13
Total prisoners released.....	<u>97</u>

Of those released under this scheme no fewer than 1,133, i.e. 38.62 per cent, have been re-arrested for offences committed since their release ; of these 61.34 per cent are habitual criminals.

Particulars of offences for which released prisoners were serving sentences :—

Armed kidnapping	1	Members of criminal gangs	3
Attempted murder	4	Burglary	3
Armed robbery	76	Communist	1
Robbery.....	7		

Conditional Release.—During 1936, 249 persons were released under this heading, whilst 29 persons who had been so liberated were re-arrested in the same period. Since the first batch of prisoners was liberated on Conditional Release on February 27, 1934, until December 31, 1936, 446 persons have been so released, of whom 34 have been re-arrested, 3 have since died, while 5 are wanted for failing to report, and one for the attempted murder of a foreign detective.

With the object of securing latent finger-prints of the offenders investigations were made into 912 cases of the following nature :—

Murder and attempted murder	11	Factory-breaking	13
Armed kidnapping or attempted armed kidnapping	2	Garage-breaking	3
Threatening letters.....	2	Godown-breaking	15
Armed robbery with murder or attempted murder	4	Office-breaking	46
Armed robbery	178	Shop-breaking	69
Robbery	5	Larceny	199
Attempted arson	1	Larceny of motor-car	63
Fraud	1	Larceny from motor-car	16
Burglary	231	Seizure of pistols	17
House-breaking	17	Suspected suicides	3
		Minor offences	16

From finger-prints thus secured 83 persons responsible for the following cases were identified : 2 armed kidnappings, 60 armed robberies, 58 burglaries, 9 frauds, 1 house-breaking, 28 larcenies, 2 thefts of motor-cars, 3 murders, 1 attempted murder, 1 member of a criminal gang, 11 office-breakings, 1 possession of firearms and 23 shop-breakings.

The Battley Finger Print System is in operation, and records are steadily increasing.

The finger-printing and photographing of dead bodies by the Police, with a view to establishing their identity, continue to show results. During the year 318 bodies have been finger-printed and/or photographed, with the result that identification was effected in 69 cases.

During the year the Crimé Branch Studio took 4,524 photographs and printed 9,707 copies.

Several cases which involved the examination of handwriting occurred during the year, and in a number of cases evidence was given in the local Courts with successful results.

Criminal Record Office.—The Criminal Record Office organized on June 1, 1935, at the end of 1936 contained the dossiers of 7,307 Chinese males, 986 Chinese females, and 2,503 foreign habitual criminals.

Arms Identification Section.—The Arms Identification Section during the year examined 162 fired cartridge cases, 82 fired bullets and 93 unfired rounds of ammunition, representing 121 crimes, of which 40 were connected with other crimes. Comparisons showed that these cartridge cases and bullets were fired from a total of 93 automatic pistols and revolvers, of which 77 were fired once, 11 twice, 3 three times, 1 four times, and 1 five times.

In the same period 341 firearms seized by the Police were examined and tested for records, resulting in 62 being identified with 78 previous records as having fired 43 cartridge cases and 58 bullets and ejected 6 unfired rounds in 66 previous crimes.

The following table shows the percentage of identifications of the weapons used in crimes during 1936 in comparison with the nine previous years. It also shows the percentage of seized arms identified during the same period.

Year	Arms Used Identified	Arms Seized Identified.	Year	Arms Used Identified	Arms Seized Identified.
1927	20.-%	16.-%	1932	52.6%	13.6%
1928	29.-%	10.2%	1933	26.4%	10.-%
1929	35.-%	10.2%	1934	50.2%	19.-%
1930	54.5%	17.4%	1935	47.5%	20.-%
1931	43.-%	13.6%	1936	69.9%	17.7%

The records show that the arms in use varied from .25 calibre to 7.63 calibre, with a large majority of .32 calibre. Of the arms seized 27.56 per cent were of Spanish origin, 23.75 per cent German, 13.78 per cent French, 11.73 per cent Belgian, 11.73 per cent American, 5.61 per cent unknown, 2.34 per cent Chinese, 1 per cent Japanese, 1 per cent Austrian, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent British, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Italian, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Czechoslovakian.

During the year 286 firearms other than seizures were tested and registered, the total of registered arms now being 6,715, including 4,896 issued through the Arms Licensing Section. The total indexed history records of all arms known to this Section is now 10,837.

Arms Licensing Section.—From January 1 to December 31, 1936, 270 pistols not previously registered passed through this Section. Since inauguration in 1927, 6,096 pistols have passed through this Section, of which 3,021 are at present licensed, the remainder having been surrendered for destruction or safe-keeping or taken away by persons who have left Shanghai. 77 new attendant licences were issued during the year, the total in force now being 805.

314 licences of all classes were cancelled during the year for various reasons.

TOTAL CRIME FOR 1936.

Month	Cases	Arrests	Identified	Month	Cases	Arrests	Identified
Jan.	1,468	1,747	1,113	July	1,799	1,594	1,292
Feb.	1,358	1,637	994	Aug.	1,797	1,516	1,119
March	1,539	1,582	894	Sept.	1,625	1,381	1,036
April	1,688	1,575	792	Oct.	1,811	1,564	1,261
May	1,854	1,807	1,260	Nov.	1,852	1,811	967
June	1,832	1,596	1,051	Dec.	1,842	1,886	956

ARMED ROBBERY.

Month	Cases	Arrests	Identified	Month	Cases	Arrests	Identified
Jan.	58	176	40	July	14	49	17
Feb.	29	112	40	Aug.	13	23	7
March	42	75	26	Sept.	28	29	15
April	40	55	24	Oct.	32	65	36
May	26	42	17	Nov.	29	35	18
June	28	75	33	Dec.	26	58	21

BURGLARY AND BREAKING.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>
Jan.	101	63	35	July	59	32	13
Feb.	107	43	19	Aug.	42	25	10
March	111	52	25	Sept.	71	18	8
April	88	41	24	Oct.	103	49	27
May	111	86	43	Nov.	119	65	33
June	74	41	24	Dec.	137	52	33

LARCENY.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>
Jan.	800	395	181	July	943	398	184
Feb.	739	321	140	Aug.	971	357	170
March	866	328	159	Sept.	874	333	161
April	921	398	205	Oct.	1,017	464	239
May	969	482	223	Nov.	1,035	410	187
June	983	392	179	Dec.	1,103	481	235

SNATCHING.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>
Jan.	65	36	21	July	35	26	14
Feb.	51	45	20	Aug.	29	21	9
March	44	32	10	Sept.	46	37	18
April	37	26	9	Oct.	41	30	20
May	61	59	28	Nov.	46	35	15
June	40	30	16	Dec.	60	60	24

POCKET-PICKING.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Arrests</i>	<i>Identified</i>
Jan.	53	28	25	July	128	88	71
Feb.	58	38	18	Aug.	112	91	67
March	73	57	34	Sept.	93	76	37
April	103	65	35	Oct.	100	81	52
May	129	108	79	Nov.	85	70	52
June	115	94	67	Dec.	82	81	63

POLITICAL, LABOUR AND OTHER SPECIAL MATTERS.

Communism.—The Municipal Police, in co-operation with the local Chinese Authorities, continued their efforts to suppress Communist activities in the Settlement, and prosecuted 18 persons and discovered 13 addresses which were being used as bases of operation. Ten of the accused were extradited to the Chinese Authorities, two were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, two to three years' imprisonment, one to two years and six months' imprisonment, two were released on security, and the remaining one was acquitted. Seizures in connection with the arrests comprised 23,300 copies of 52 different kinds of "Red" literature.

Arrest of Anti-Japanese Terrorists.—Twelve members of an anti-Japanese terrorist organization, known as "The Blood and Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" (血魂除奸團), who extorted money from victims under the cloak of patriotism, were arrested and charged by the Municipal Police with a series of bomb outrages perpetrated in the Settlement and the French Concession between 1932 and 1934. Six of the accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, one was fined, and five were acquitted.

Strikes.—Strikes in the Settlement totalled 75, as against 53 in 1935. The number of employees affected and the number of working days lost were 35,748 and 167,267 respectively, as compared with 21,003 and 378,072 in 1935.

Strike in Japanese Cotton Mills.—The outstanding strike of the year was that of 34,466 workers of twenty-five Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai. Of this number, 18,216 are employed in fourteen mills in the Settlement, and the remainder in mills in the Western District outside Settlement Limits and Pootung.

The strike originated in mills in the Eastern District on November 7, with the workers demanding an increase in wages and general improvement in working conditions. The majority of the strikers returned to work on and after November 12, following an announcement that an increase of 5% would be granted. Employees of Japanese mills in the Western District of the Settlement and in Chinese controlled territory then went on strike; but they were likewise granted an increase of 5% and other minor concessions as a result of which they gradually resumed work. The situation in all the mills was practically normal at the end of November.

Prosecutions Arising out of Strikes.—Of a total of 158 persons arrested during the year for offences arising out of strikes, principally intimidation of loyal workers and other labour agitation, 126 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, eight were fined and 24 were acquitted.

Agitations against S.M.C.—Agitations against the Municipal Council in connection with the Council's decision to reduce the hire charges of public rickshas, the abolition of the Ricksha Board, the revised system of telephone charges and the demolition of squatters' huts, were recorded at various periods during the year.

On April 1, public ricksha owners refused to let out their vehicles as a protest against the Council's decision to reduce the hire charges of public rickshas. This led to demonstrations by pullers, attacks on ricksha hongs, seizures of vehicles and several cases of assault. The owners eventually capitulated and resumed business on April 4. On April 14, a number of unlicensed pullers attacked buses and trams on Markham Road. During these disturbances 84 persons were arrested and charged.

The agitation among the squatters arose out of an order of the Council for the demolition of their huts. Meetings were held and a Squatters' Federation was formed. On September 2, while a straw hut was being demolished by P.W.D. employees, a clash occurred between the squatters and the Municipal Police who arrested twelve persons.

Rice.—The average price of Chinese rice for 1936 was \$10.40 per picul, as compared with \$11.71 per picul in 1935.

Film Censorship.—There were, at the end of 1936, 41 cinema theatres in Shanghai. Of these, 26 are located in the Settlement, 11 in the French Concession and four in Chinese controlled territory.

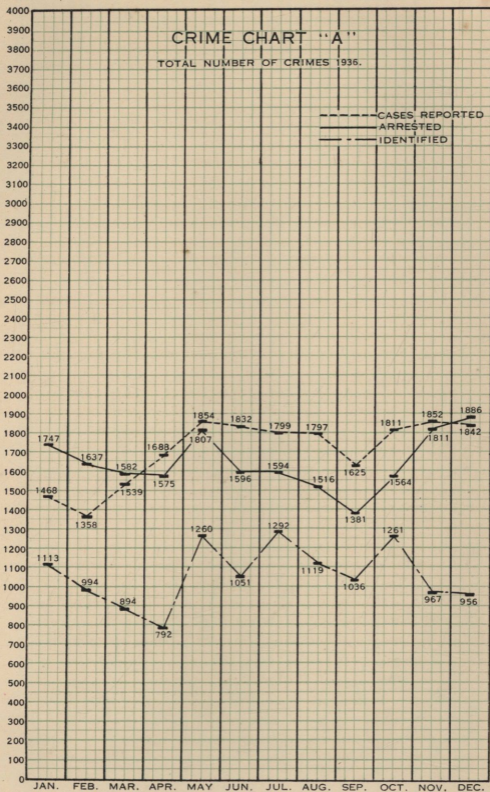
During the year the Police censored 457 feature films and 1,211 short introductory films and newsreels, representing approximately 4,458,729 feet of film, as compared with 546 feature films, 1,313 short films and newsreels and a total of 5,277,171 feet of film in 1935.

In 66 cases the pictures were only approved after parts, to which the police objected, had been cut out. The police censors rejected 15 pictures and this decision was accepted in 13 instances. Appeals were made regarding the remaining two pictures which were finally passed by the Board of Film Censors after certain objectionable parts had been cut out. Decisions in the case of two other pictures which had been submitted for censorship were pending at the end of the year. The police censors also examined press books and advertising posters relating to films.

The national origin and character of the films censored were as follows :—

NATIONAL ORIGIN OF FILMS.

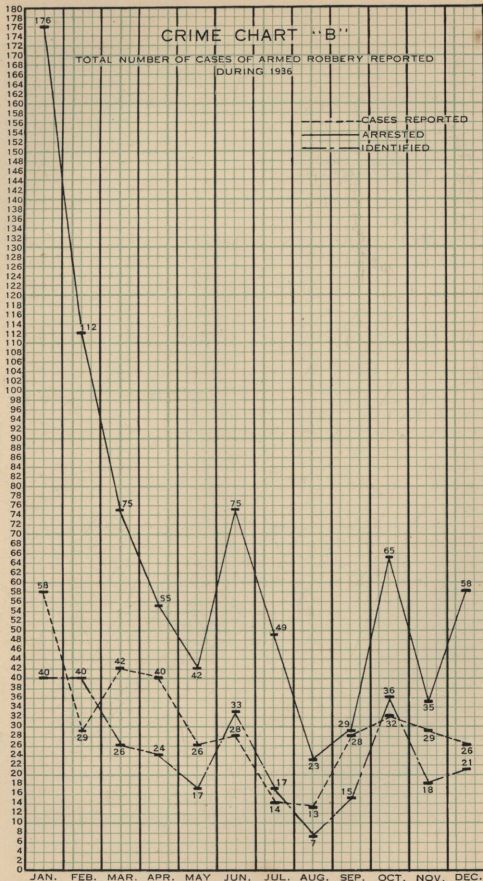
American	88%
British	2.6%
Chinese	4.8%
Japanese	2.6%
Other countries including France, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia	2%



CRIME CHART "B"

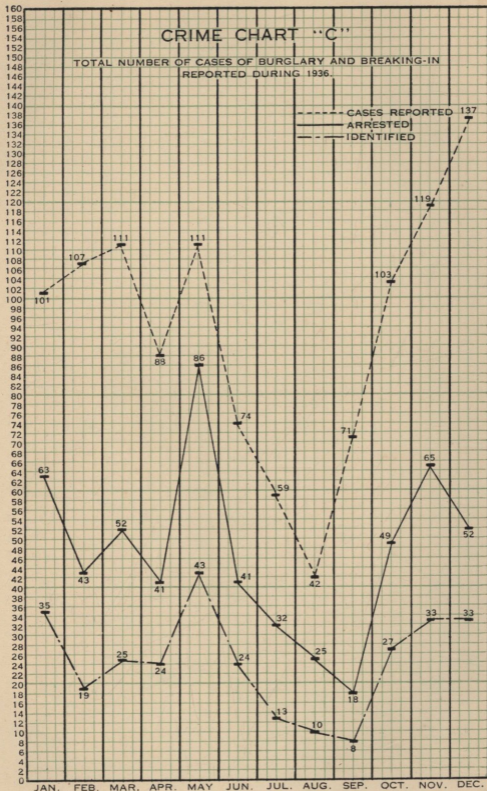
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF ARMED ROBBERY REPORTED
DURING 1936

--- CASES REPORTED
— ARRESTED
--- IDENTIFIED



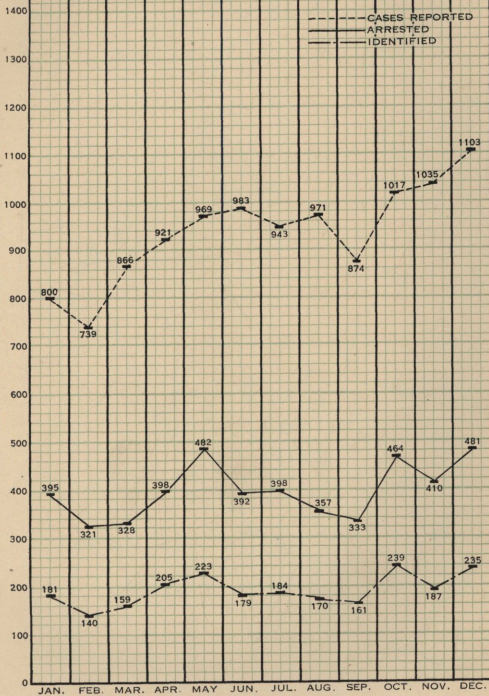
CRIME CHART "C"

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF BURGLARY AND BREAKING-IN
REPORTED DURING 1936.



CRIME CHART "D"

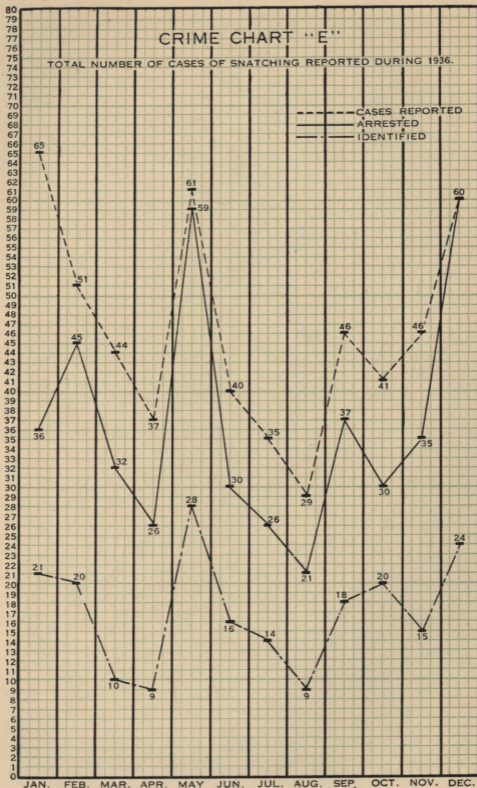
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF LARCENY REPORTED DURING 1936.



CRIME CHART "E"

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF SNATCHING REPORTED DURING 1936.

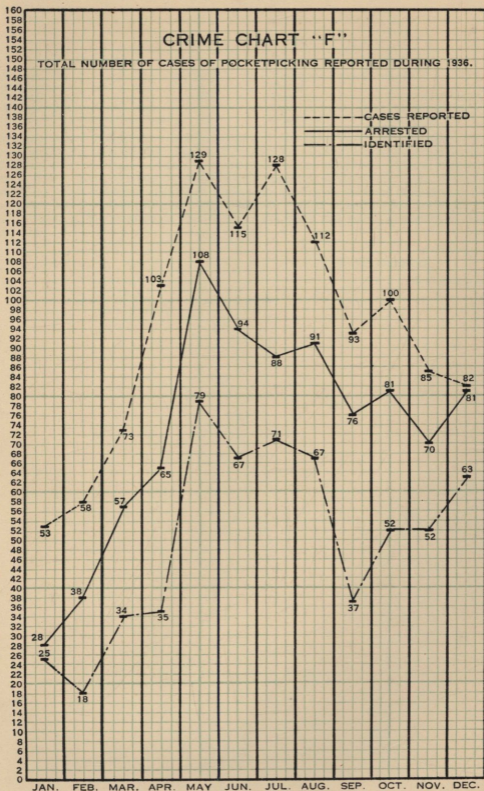
--- CASES REPORTED
— ARRESTED
— IDENTIFIED



CRIME CHART "F"

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF POCKETPICKING REPORTED DURING 1936.

--- CASES REPORTED
 — ARRESTED
 - - IDENTIFIED



CHARACTER OF FILMS.

<i>Feature Films.</i>		<i>Shorts and Newsreels.</i>	
Drama	69%	Comedy and musical comedy	56.8%
Melodrama	4%	Travel .....	.7%
Comedy	18%	Cartoon	13.5%
Musical	5%	News	18%
Adventure, travel and educational .	4%	Educational	11%

Newspapers and Periodicals.—One hundred and fifty-three different newspapers, periodicals and other journals in Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian, French and German languages were regularly perused during 1936, and large numbers of broadsheets, books, prints and pictures were scrutinized from time to time. Items of police or special interest appearing in these papers, etc., were translated, and prosecutions were instituted against 44 persons for dealing in indecent literature or publishing indecent matter, and for other offences. The Police also raided several bookstores on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities and seized quantities of reactionary literature.

F. W. GERRARD,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX I.

A.

ACTUAL STRENGTH ON DECEMBER 31, 1936.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
Commissioner.....	1			1
Deputy Commissioners.....	3	1		1
Assistant Commissioners.....	6	1		1
Superintendents.....	8	2		5
Assistant Superintendents.....				2
Chief Inspectors.....	10	2		3
Detective Chief Inspectors.....	1			3
Inspectors.....	30	6	4	5
Detective Inspectors.....	10	1	1	10
Sub-Inspectors.....	65	8	4	35
Detective Sub-Inspectors.....	34	1		29
Sergeants.....	180	41	87	191
Detective Sergeants.....	65	8	1	146
Probationary Sergeants.....	43			
Detective Probationary Sergeants.....	1			
Constables.....		176	458	2,829
Detective Constables.....		11	3	206
Total	457	258	558	3,466
Civil Staff	48	2	36	853

B.

ARMAMENT.

Thomson Guns	Carbines, etc.	Revolvers	Pistols
35	527	678	4,604

C.

STAFF CHANGES.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
Enlisted.....	9	12	1	21
Retired.....	8	—	6	—
Resigned.....	20	4	7	44
Died.....	5	—	4	17
Killed.....	1	—	1	—
Invalided.....	3	1	8	19
Dismissed.....	—	—	—	28
Absconded.....	—	—	—	20
	46	17	27	149

D.

DISCIPLINE.

	Foreign	Japanese	Sikh	Chinese
(1) Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	—	—	—	1
(2) Awarded Long Service Medals.....	—	9	2	—
(3) Departmentally Awarded.....	155	40	58	1,670
(4) Major Punishments.....	7	1	7	63

Area of Jurisdiction : 8.72 square miles and 48 miles of Outside Roads.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1936.

Rank	Admin- istration			Crime and Special Branches (Head- quarters.)			Divisions															Armed Reserve								
							Central Office			Division A†			Division B†			Division C†			Division D†			Central Office			Reserve Unit			Training Depot		
	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C	F	J	C			
Commissioner	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Deputy Commissioners	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assistant Commissioners	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Superintendents	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assistant Superintendents	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Chief Inspectors	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-			
Inspectors	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	-	2	-	9	-	5	8	-	4	7	2	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	1			
Sub-Inspectors	1	-	-	13	1	-	7	-	4	-	25	-	1	10	14	2	-	13	15	3	-	13	10	1	1	-	8			
Sergeant-Majors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Sergeants	-	-	-	16	1	1	22	3	-	-	148	2	15	108	48	7	22	70	49	17	14	82	33	13	12	44	-			
Probationary Sergeants	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-	-	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nalks and Acting Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	3	11	-	-	3	-			
Constables	-	-	21	-	1	4	31	-	-	9	-	2	127	762	-	34	70	684	-	72	84	712	-	55	60	513	-			

F = Foreign
J = Japanese
S = Sikh
C = Chinese

DIVISION A
Police Stations
Louza
Central
Chengtu Road

B
Police Stations
Sinza
Bubbling Well
Gordon Road
Pootoo Road

C
Police Stations
Hongkew
West Hongkew
Dixwell Road
Kashing Road

D
Police Stations
Yangtzepoo
Wayside
Yulin Road

*Include recruits as follows:—

† Including Police Station Detective Staff and Traffic Staff.

[illegible]

* Includes 21 Cadet Constables

APPENDIX III.

PART I.—A.

Offence	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number reported during the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of fact	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
Class I.—Serious Offences against persons.												
1. Murder	1	25	—	27	—	—	1	21	—	4	25	1 committed suicide
2. Attempted Murder ..	—	15	—	16	—	—	—	8	4	4	16	
3. Culpable Homicide ..	—	50	—	49	6	14	—	11	—	4	15	
4. Rape	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	20	—	9	30	
5. Unnatural Offence ..	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	10	1	—	11	
6. Abortion	—	20	—	21	—	2	2	11	3	3	17	
7. Grievous Bodily Harm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Administering Drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Attempted Murder ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
10. Armed Kidnapping ..	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	43	5	6	54	
11. Abduction	—	91	—	93	4	32	3	33	4	3	29	
12. Trafficking in Females	—	33	—	33	—	—	—	22	4	3	29	
13. Threatening Letters ..	2	120	10	112	1	3	6	14	3	85	112	
Total	10	384	11	383	11	56	12	163	20	120	314	1 committed suicide
Class II.—Serious Offences against persons and property or against property only.												
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder	—	11	—	11	—	—	1	8	—	2	10	1 shot dead
15. Armed Robbery	39	316	—	355	1	—	9	182	1	161	344	
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	
17. Armed Highway Robbery	3	53	1	55	4	—	3	17	—	31	49	
18. Robbery (Unarmed) ..	5	43	1	47	3	3	1	19	—	21	41	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed)	5	78	—	83	10	2	1	35	4	31	70	
20. Member of Criminal Gang	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	
21. Riots	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
22. Arson	—	9	1	8	—	—	—	4	—	3	8	
23. Embezzlement	15	401	1	415	1	94	11	146	9	154	310	
24. Forgery	—	26	—	26	—	4	1	12	3	6	21	
25. Fraud or False Pretences	15	589	6	598	1	59	13	321	15	189	531	
26. Burglary	19	526	1	544	—	8	24	231	—	281	513	
27. House Breaking, etc.	16	594	2	608	3	5	14	288	4	294	588	
28. Infringement of trademark	2	31	—	33	—	2	—	29	—	2	31	
Total	120	2,685	13	2,792	23	179	78	1,297	36	1,178	2,524	1 shot dead
Class III.—Minor Offences against persons.												
29. Unlawful Detention ..	—	10	—	10	2	1	—	5	1	1	7	126
30. Extortion	—	178	7	173	9	43	2	91	17	11	126	
31. Cruelty to Children ..	3	20	—	23	—	4	—	16	1	2	19	
32. Malicious Accusation ..	—	17	—	17	—	1	1	9	3	3	15	
33. Intimidation	2	87	—	87	3	13	1	61	4	5	72	
34. Bribery	—	25	2	23	—	2	—	19	2	—	23	
35. Adultery	—	67	1	66	2	38	—	17	8	1	27	
36. Assault	15	2,092	80	1,937	13	1,361	14	426	24	99	629	
37. Assault on Police	2	83	—	85	1	8	1	68	6	1	75	
38. Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	1	20	—	21	—	8	—	12	1	—	13	
Total	25	2,509	92	2,442	30	1,479	19	724	67	123	1,006	

APPENDIX III.—Continued.

PART I.—A.

Offence	Number of cases in previous year	Number reported during the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of fact	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
Class IV.—Minor Offences against property.												
39. Snatching	7	557	4	560	7	32	4	383	10	124	521	1 died
40. Larceny	192	10,732	383	10,541	67	1,299	130	4,382	78	4,585	9,428	
41. Receiving Stolen Property	12	109	—	111	—	3	2	98	4	4	106	
42. Malicious Damage ..	—	98	2	98	—	36	1	31	5	24	62	
43. Loitering with Intent	—	200	—	200	—	25	3	170	2	—	172	
44. Found on enclosed premises	—	76	—	76	—	16	—	56	4	—	60	
45. Pocketpicking	2	1,164	14	1,152	12	70	6	766	14	284	1,075	
Total	205	12,936	403	12,738	86	1,481	146	5,886	117	5,021	11,427	1 died
Class V.—Miscellaneous.												
46. Counterfeit coins (manufacturing) ..	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	{ 1 shot dead 1 committed suicide 1 died
47. Counterfeit coins (uttering)	1	19	—	20	—	4	—	13	2	1	16	
48. Counterfeit notes (manufacturing) ..	—	6	—	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	
49. Counterfeit notes (uttering)	—	64	—	64	—	11	1	42	8	2	52	
50. Illegal Functioning ..	—	4	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	
51. Indecent Publications	—	53	—	53	—	2	—	49	2	—	51	
52. Inflammatory Literature	1	4	—	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	4	
53. Gambling	—	195	—	195	—	3	1	189	2	—	191	
54. Possession of Opium, etc.	4	1,180	9	1,175	—	9	21	1,126	16	3	1,154	
55. Arms	4	55	—	59	—	—	3	56	—	—	56	
56. Inciting to Strike ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57. Hwo Wei Lottery ..	—	16	—	16	—	5	—	10	1	—	11	
58. Salt Smuggling	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
59. Escaping from Custody	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	
60. Inciting to Commit Breach of Peace ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
61. Offences not classified	6	354	2	358	3	54	5	212	30	54	295	
Total	16	1,959	11	1,964	4	90	32	1,713	63	62	1,849	
Grand Total ..	376	20,473	530	20,319	154	3,285	287	9,783	303	6,504	17,120	{ 1 shot dead 1 committed suicide 1 died

PART I.—B.

Offence	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases dealt with during year	Number of cases pending at end of year	Number of cases in which bail forfeited	Number of cases convicted	Number of cases ending in discharge	Remarks
<i>Class VI.</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations	34	98,315	33	86,533	11,234	554	
<i>Class VII.</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions	23	13,720	61	6,800	6,737	163	

APPENDIX IV.

PART II.—A.

Offence	Number of persons on remand from previous year	Number of persons arrested by Police during the year	Number of persons released or charged or withdrawn by Police and not tried	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class I.—Serious Offences against persons.</i>								
1. Murder	3	42	—	44	37	7	—	1 committed suicide
2. Attempted Murder	—	15	—	15	11	4	—	
3. Culpable Homicide	—	26	—	26	15	11	—	
4. Rape	—	25	2	23	20	3	—	
5. Unnatural Offence	—	20	—	19	18	1	—	1 died
6. Abortion	2	35	—	36	16	20	1	
7. Grievous Bodily Harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Administering Drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Armed Kidnapping	—	27	—	27	18	9	—	1 escaped
11. Abduction	1	98	—	93	71	22	5	
12. Trafficking in Females	—	78	—	78	49	29	—	
13. Threatening Letters	—	39	2	36	28	8	1	
Total....	6	405	4	397	283	114	7	1 committed suicide 1 died 1 escaped
<i>Class II.—Serious Offences against persons and property or against property only.</i>								
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder	1	46	3	28	19	9	14	2 shot dead
15. Armed Robbery	45	653	9	671	619	52	11	7 shot dead
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder	2	6	—	4	4	—	4	
17. Armed Highway Robbery ..	—	52	1	50	45	5	—	1 shot dead
18. Robbery (Unarmed)	7	54	—	61	54	7	—	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed) ..	—	61	1	60	49	11	—	
20. Member of Criminal Gang ..	—	29	2	27	10	17	—	
21. Riots	—	11	—	11	11	—	—	
22. Arson	—	14	—	14	9	5	—	
23. Embezzlement	2	213	6	204	185	19	4	1 committed suicide
24. Forgery	—	28	3	25	22	3	—	
25. Fraud or False Pretences....	64	485	4	456	479	57	9	
26. Burglary	—	11	386	1	356	15	16	
27. House Breaking, etc.	2	460	—	458	440	18	4	
28. Infringement of trade-mark ..	—	57	—	57	45	12	—	
Total....	134	2,555	30	2,586	2,356	230	62	10 shot dead 1 committed suicide
<i>Class III.—Minor Offences against persons.</i>								
29. Unlawful Detention	—	16	2	14	12	2	—	
30. Extortion	1	242	9	230	158	72	4	
31. Cruelty to Children	—	22	—	22	21	1	—	
32. Malicious Accusation	—	18	—	18	10	8	—	
33. Intimidation	—	301	4	296	227	69	1	
34. Bribery	—	28	3	25	22	3	—	
35. Adultery	—	79	15	62	26	36	2	
36. Assault	5	1,138	189	946	552	364	8	
37. Assault on Police	—	196	2	123	97	26	1	
38. Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	1	23	—	24	16	8	—	
Total....	7	1,993	224	1,760	1,171	589	16	

APPENDIX IV.—Continued

PART II.—A.

Offence	Number of persons on remand from previous year	Number of persons arrested by Police during the year	Number of persons released or charges withdrawn by Police and not tried	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class IV.—Minor Offences against property.</i>								
39. Snatching	1	450	5	442	422	20	3	1 shot dead
40. Larceny	48	5,782	181	5,611	5,346	265	37	1 escaped
41. Receiving Stolen Property ..	1	152	4	148	130	18	1	
42. Malicious Damage	2	96	7	89	80	9	1	1 died
43. Littering with intent	—	457	15	435	429	6	7	
44. Found on enclosed premises ..	—	68	1	67	58	9	—	
45. Pocketpicking	1	909	8	897	864	33	5	
Total....	53	7,914	221	7,689	7,329	360	54	1 shot dead 1 escaped 1 died
<i>Class V.—Miscellaneous.</i>								
46. Counterfeit coins (manufacturing)	—	7	—	7	6	1	—	
47. Counterfeit coins (uttering) ..	1	19	1	19	15	4	—	
48. Counterfeit notes (manufacturing)	—	27	—	18	16	2	9	
49. Counterfeit notes (uttering) ..	—	101	1	99	77	22	1	
50. Illegal Functioning	—	4	1	3	2	1	—	
51. Indecent Publications	—	61	—	61	53	8	—	
52. Inflammatory Literature ..	1	6	—	7	—	—	—	
53. Gambling	—	2,383	1	2,380	2,253	127	2	2 died
54. Possession of Opium, etc. ..	11	3,191	20	3,150	2,516	634	29	1 committed suicide
55. Arms	16	184	—	193	156	37	7	
56. Inciting to Strike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
57. Hwo Wei Lottery	—	31	3	28	23	5	—	
58. Salt Smuggling	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	
59. Escaping from Custody	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	
60. Inciting to Commit Breach of Peace	—	4	—	4	2	2	—	
61. Offences not classified	7	530	10	515	423	92	11	1 absconded 2 died, 1 committed suicide, 1 absconded, 3 committed suicide, 2 escaped, 4 died, 1 absconded, 11 shot dead.
Total....	36	6,550	37	6,486	5,551	935	59	
Grand Total ..	236	19,417	516	18,918	16,690	2,228	198	

PART II.—B.

Offence	Number of persons pending trial from previous year	Number of persons dealt with during year	Number of persons pending trial at end of year	Number of persons who forfeited bail	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Remarks
<i>Class VI.</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations	34	108,101	33	87,334	19,921	852	
<i>Class VII.</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions	23	14,525	61	6,800	7,579	166	

APPENDIX V.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
1 S. 80	11.20 a.m. 15-1-36	5 men all armed	Outside Lane 473 Avenue Road Attempt made to kidnap in victim's car.			Attempt frustrated by complt's chauffeur, who deliberately collided with a railless car. Five arrests. Accused sentenced to :— Two 15 years. Three 13 years.
2 S. 944	3.20 a.m. 12-6-36	4 men 3 armed	Outside Lane 360 off Avenue Road Dragged from his own car into the kidnappers'.			Compt. escaped from kidnappers' car, but he and his Russian chauffeur were slightly wounded.
3 B.W. 780	Between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. 14-7-36	6 men 3 armed	1305 Yu Yuen Road, O.O.L. In kidnappers' car.		Chenju, Chinese Territory.	Victim rescued by Police on 18-7-36. Eleven arrests including one female. Case handed over to Chinese Authorities for trial.

APPENDIX VI.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Armed robbery and robbery	425	119	28%	\$121,189.39	\$16,967.71	13.92%
2. Burglary and all cases of breaking in	910	391	42.97%	131,131.54	45,179.92	34.45%
3. Snatching, pickpocket and theft	10,590	5,137	48.51%	494,252.71	184,657.40	37.36%
4. Embezzlement, misappropriation, false pretences and fraud	840	276	32.86%	583,287.03	127,151.72	21.80%
5. Total	12,765	5,923	46.40%	1,329,860.67	373,956.75	28.12%

NOTE:—In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$52,734.55 was recovered in connection with cases reported in previous years.

APPENDIX VII.

DOGS.

Dogs at Kennels on December 31, 1935	55
" seized by Police	2,931
" handed over to Police	343
" restored to owners on payment of redemption fee	300
" restored to owners without payment	222
" destroyed at Police Kennels	2,466
" sent to Observation Kennels by Police	322
" remaining at Kennels on December 31, 1936	19
" shot by Police	816
" killed by Police and afterwards certified to be rabid	3

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF GAOL.

Captain D. R. Wahl, Governor of the Gaol, was on duty throughout the year. Mr. J. W. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent of Gaols, retired on April 2, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Petre on June 1. Mr. C. Y. Yen was appointed to the newly created post of Assistant Governor on September 1.

In June the designations of Governor and Deputy Governor of the Shanghai Municipal Gaol were substituted for Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Gaols.

The strength of the Staff on December 31 is shown at the end of this Report.

The health of the Staff was satisfactory.

The Russian Regiment, S.V.C., continued to supply guards. As in past years their services were of great value, and the manner in which they carried out their duties was very satisfactory.

Chinese Section.—On January 1 there were 5,674 prisoners in this Section of the Gaol, and this figure gradually decreased until on April 13 it stood at 5,339. After this date the total began to increase, and on December 31 there were 5,838. This is the highest number recorded during the year. The lowest was 5,339 on April 13.

The large increase is principally accounted for by the number of persons sentenced to prison terms for narcotic offences under the new Chinese Regulations promulgated on June 3, 1936. The number of prisoners serving sentences other than those connected with narcotics has decreased considerably during the year.

Twenty-three prisoners were transferred from the Municipal Gaol to the newly-opened Chinese prison at Pao Shing Ching during 1936.

Releases of prisoners whose sentences had been reduced under the Amnesty Law promulgated by the National Government on June 24, 1932, continued, and during the year 95 were released. This makes a total of 2,915 so released. Of this number 1,133 have been re-arrested.

The release of prisoners under the Regulations governing Conditional Release continued. During the year the cases of 833 prisoners were examined by the Gaol Authorities, out of which 138 were recommended and 38 were finally granted Conditional Release. In addition to these, 26 prisoners recommended during 1935 were released. This makes a total of 190 released under these Regulations.

During the year the cases of 42 prisoners were considered by the Gaol Authorities under the temporary Regulations for the relief of congestion in Gaols which expired on January 14, out of which

28 were recommended and finally released. In addition to these, 166 prisoners recommended under these Regulations during 1935 were released.

The total number of prisoners who have been granted Conditional Release is now 446.

Of this number five have failed to observe the conditions of their release, which in consequence has been revoked and warrants have been issued for their arrest. Ninety-nine others have completed their periods of Conditional Release and are now no longer under Police surveillance. Nine have been re-arrested and sentenced to further terms of imprisonment, in addition to which they must serve the unexpired period of their Conditional Release.

On the whole it may be said that the results of Conditional Release have been very satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners has been good and their conduct satisfactory.

One hundred and ninety-seven prisoners died, as compared with 196 during 1935.

Thirty-four prisoners were released on medical grounds, of whom 23 were transferred to the Sacred Heart Hospital, and the remainder were taken care of by relatives or friends. Of those transferred to the Sacred Heart Hospital one escaped. Seven mental cases were transferred to the Mercy Hospital, Minghong, for treatment. Of these 3 have escaped, 2 of whom have been re-arrested.

The following table shows the daily average number of prisoners during the past ten years :—

1927.....	2,457	1932.....	6,695
1928.....	3,460	1933.....	6,563
1929.....	4,422	1934.....	6,166
1930.....	5,067	1935.....	5,923
1931.....	6,300	1936.....	5,542

The following table shows the lowest and highest number of prisoners during each month of the year as compared with 1935 :—

	1935		1936			1935		1936	
	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>		<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>
January....	6,028	6,162	5,537	5,674	July	5,755	5,908	5,493	5,603
February....	5,953	6,135	5,464	5,541	August.....	5,714	5,823	5,512	5,590
March	5,971	6,046	5,416	5,521	September..	5,800	5,973	5,474	5,586
April	5,841	6,057	5,339	5,481	October	5,909	6,053	5,475	5,625
May	5,888	5,965	5,360	5,507	November ..	5,876	6,071	5,591	5,748
June.....	5,790	5,942	5,454	5,535	December ..	5,639	5,855	5,673	5,838

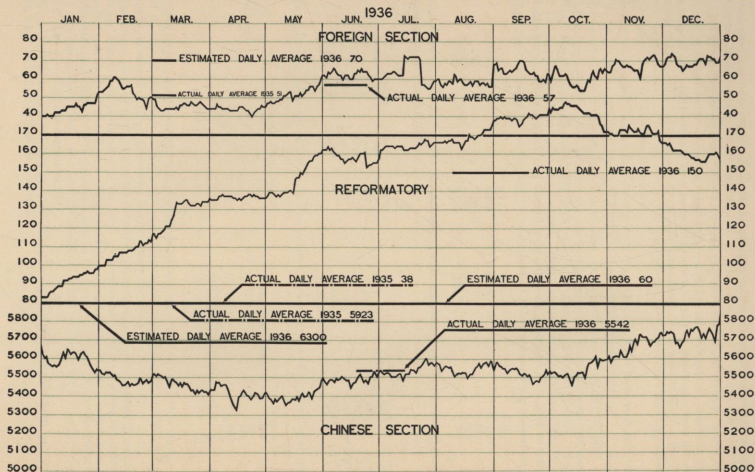
The following table shows the variations in the number of prisoners according to sentences :—

	January 1		December 1			January 1		December 1	
Life		65		60	1 year and over	1,200		1,025	
15 years and over		221		217	6 months " "	766		765	
10 " " "		359		338	3 " " "	419		393	
7 " " "		642		668	1 month " "	206		217	
5 " " "		419		530	2 days and over	142		199	
3 " " "		730		766	Sentenced to death	2		13	
2 " " "		503		645	On remand	—		2	

Reformatory.—On January 1 there were 83 boys in the Section, and this number gradually increased to 188 on October 8. This is the highest figure recorded during the year. After that date the numbers decreased until on December 31 there were 158 boys in custody.

The sentences of 41 boys who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment in addition to their Reformatory terms were remitted and the boys were released. These releases are granted by the Court under provisions of the Chinese Criminal Code and are made on the recommendations of the Gaol Authorities, who base their recommendation on the boy's conduct while in the Reformatory, his previous criminal record, if any, and his possibilities of being properly cared for after release and, if of suitable age, his obtaining employment.

Since the system was put into effect in June the cases of 68 boys have been considered, out of which 41 have had their prison term remitted.



The reorganization of the educational training of the boys and juveniles has been considerably improved under the personal supervision of the Assistant Governor and three qualified teachers. Records show an improvement in the conduct of the boys and also a keener desire to learn.

The conduct of the boys on the whole was satisfactory and their health good.

The daily average number of boys was 150, compared with 38 for 1935.

The following table shows the lowest and highest number of boys during each month of the year as compared with 1935 :—

	1935		1936			1935		1936	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
January....	50	54	83	100	July	15	20	162	168
February....	45	50	100	117	August.....	15	17	163	178
March	46	50	115	136	September..	17	22	175	184
April	44	51	135	138	October	22	40	172	188
May	33	44	137	162	November ..	40	59	167	176
June	23	32	153	164	December ..	58	83	156	166

Foreign Section.—On January 1 there were 39 males and 1 female prisoner in custody. On December 31 there were 71 males and 1 female.

The highest number recorded was 74 on December 5, and the lowest was 40 on January 1.

During the year 77 Consular males, 219 District Court males, 8 District Court male juveniles, and 22 District Court females were admitted.

Two British male prisoners were admitted under sentences of death. The sentence of one was duly carried out.

The conduct and health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

The following table shows the lowest and highest number of prisoners during each month of the year as compared with 1935 :—

	1935		1936			1935		1936	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
January....	61	67	40	53	July	42	52	55	73
February ..	60	71	45	61	August.....	43	50	56	68
March	63	75	43	49	September..	38	53	59	70
April	54	64	40	47	October	33	44	54	67
May	52	59	47	62	November ..	37	44	62	73
June.....	48	59	59	66	December ..	34	43	65	74

A separate chart shows the daily increases and decreases in the three Sections of the Shanghai Municipal Gaol and also the actual daily averages as compared with the estimated daily averages for 1936 and the actual daily averages for 1935.

Convict Labour.—During the year the usual work was carried out by the prisoners and articles were manufactured for the Council and the Public.

The daily average number of prisoners employed on convict labour during the year was 1,421 and on domestic work 856.

In addition to articles manufactured for the Council and the Public the Convict Labour Department carried out the usual repair work for the Public Works Department and a considerable amount of printing and bookbinding for the Council.

STRENGTH OF THE STAFF.

I. FOREIGN.

- 1 Governor of the Gaol
- 1 Deputy Governor of the Gaol
- 1 Head Gaoler
- 2 Gaolers
- 4 Assistant Gaolers
- 14 Senior Warders
- 1 Acting Senior Warder

- 23 Warders
- 27 Assistant Warders
- 1 Matron
- 1 Wardress
- 1 Temporary Wardress
- 1 Printer

II. INDIAN.

2 Assistant Gaolers
2 Head Warders
25 Havildar Warders

10 Naik Warders
164 Warders
6 Cooks

III. CHINESE.

1 Assistant Governor of the Gaol
2 Sub-Inspector Warders
9 Sergeant Warders
12 Acting Sergeant Warders

215 Warders
2 Chief Supervisors
18 Supervisors

	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Recruited during the year	7	12	8
Resigned	4	—	1
Services terminated	—	7	4
Dismissed	1	2	3
Invalided	1	5	—
Retired	1	3	—
Died	—	—	—
Transferred to Police	—	—	—
Transferred from Police	—	—	—

D. R. WAHL,
Governor of S.M. Gaol.

Countersigned:

F. W. GERRARD,
Commissioner of Police.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S REPORT.

Number of Cases.—145,129 persons were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the year 1936, as compared with 136,943 persons in 1935. 90,154 persons failed to appear in petty bye-law cases and their bail was confiscated, as compared with 95,743 persons during 1935. 437 cases were withdrawn on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict, as compared with 519 cases in 1935. The total number of major and minor criminal cases prosecuted to completion was 54,538 as compared with 40,681 during 1935. 52,390 persons were convicted and 2,148 persons were acquitted, as compared with 38,674 persons convicted and 2,007 persons acquitted during 1935. In addition to the above, there were 1,828 private criminal prosecutions, 5,479 cases instituted by the Health and Public Works Departments for violation of Health and Public Works regulations, and 8,215 cases instituted by the Traffic Department for infringement of Traffic regulations, as compared with 2,650 private criminal prosecutions, 5,855 Health and Public Works cases, and 8,480 Traffic cases during 1935. A detailed list of the number and character of cases is contained in Appendix A.

Cases by Courts.—The number of criminal cases tried by the respective branches of the Shanghai First Special Area District Court during 1936 are as follows :

Police Court.—123,869 cases. This includes cases prosecuted by the Health, Public Works and Traffic Departments.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.—4,990 cases were tried in "A" Division and 4,549 in "B" Division.

District Court.—2,172 cases were tried in No. 1 Division, 2,213 cases in No. 2 Division and 2,534 cases in No. 3 Division.

Percentage of Convictions.—96.6 per cent of the persons charged during 1936 were convicted, as compared with 93.1 per cent in 1930, 91.4 per cent in 1931, 92.5 per cent in 1932, 92.5 per cent in 1933, 93.9 per cent in 1934, and 95 per cent in 1935. The percentage of convictions from April 1, 1930, upon which date the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, commenced to operate, is 93.5 per cent.

This percentage of convictions compares favourably with the records of other prosecuting offices.

Appeals (a) By the Council.—During the year 1936, the Council appealed in twenty cases, and thirteen cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1935, making a total of thirty-three cases. Twenty-five appeals were heard and concluded during the year and dealt with as follows :

Appeals dismissed	11
Appeals withdrawn	1
Sentences increased	13
	<hr/>
	25

There were eight appeals filed by the Council pending on December 31, 1936, as follows :

In the High Court	8
-------------------------	---

(b) By Defendants.—During the year 1936, defendants appealed in 1,007 cases, and 129 cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1935, making a total of 1,136 cases. 861 appeals were heard and concluded during the year, being dealt with as follows :

Accused found "Not Guilty"	54
Accused exempted from prosecution	1
Appeals dismissed	656
Appeals withdrawn	45
Case not entertained	1
Cases sent back for retrial	3
Mistake in jurisdiction ; cases transferred to the City District Court for trial	2
Sentences increased	15
Sentences reduced	84
	<hr/>
	861

There were 275 appeals filed by defendants pending on December 31, 1936, as follows :

In the Supreme Court	89
In the High Court	186
	<hr/>
	275

Extradition Cases.—182 applications, involving 337 persons were made by the extra-Settlement authorities during 1936. *Prima facie* cases were proved in each instance and the defendants were ordered to be handed over.

Stamp Tax Cases.—In connection with Stamp Tax cases, the following return of cases dealt with during 1936 will be of interest :

Search Warrants applied for and executed	8
Summonses applied for	340
Cases prosecuted, including those pending from previous year	341
Cases in which convictions were obtained	331
Cases withdrawn	2
Cases exempted from fine	7

Fines were imposed which aggregated one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Rolled Tobacco Tax Cases.—In connection with the Rolled Tobacco Tax regulations, the following return of cases dealt with during 1936 will be of interest :

Search Warrants applied for and executed	35
Unsuccessful raids	6
Summonses applied for	31
Cases prosecuted, including those pending from previous year	51
Convictions	46
Cases exempted from fine	1
Cases remanded	4

Fines were imposed which aggregated five thousand and thirty-two dollars.

Legal Opinions and Communications.—There were fifty-three legal opinions rendered, and one hundred and thirty-five communications sent out during the year.

Cases Pending.—On December 31, 1936, there were pending in the High Court and the District Court forty-three cases, which, together with 283 cases on appeal, makes a total of 326 cases pending. In addition to the above, there were eleven cases pending in which the accused were detained on writs of detention.

Suspended Sentences.—1,227 sentences of imprisonment were suspended during the year in new cases, and thirty-three sentences were suspended on appeal.

Criminal Processes.—91,214 criminal processes were forwarded to the Shanghai Municipal Police for service. 17,526 criminal processes were dealt with by the Judicial Police.

Civil Processes.—193,461 civil processes were dealt with by the Process Servers.

Translations.—During the year 1936, twenty translations were made. A detailed list of these translations is contained in Appendix B.

R. T. BRYAN, JR.,

Municipal Advocate.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE SETTLEMENT DURING 1936.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
<i>1. Persons Charged under Criminal Laws of Republic of China :—</i>					Breaking into Houses, Offices, Shops, Go- downs, Ships, Garages etc.	5	162	167	—
Offences against the State	1	28	29	—	Illegal Search	—	4	4	1
Malfesance in Office..	1	8	9	6	Libel, Slander, and Public Insult	1	70	71	57
Bribery	—	19	19	2	Larceny	58	5,159	5,217	28
Interference with the Lawful Discharge of Public Functions ..	2	111	113	—	Burglary	6	659	665	—
Public Safety	2	—	2	2	Robbery	—	779	779	—
Against Public Order ..	—	176	176	3	Smuggling	—	1	1	—
Escape and Conceal- ment of Offenders ..	—	4	4	—	Embezzlement and Misappropriation ..	10	402	412	156
Illegal Functioning ..	—	4	4	2	Fraud and False Pre- tences	21	988	1,009	632
Perjury	—	7	7	6	Extortion	—	248	248	3
Malicious Accusation and Prosecution ..	—	26	26	13	Receiving Stolen Prop- erty	3	273	276	1
False Complaint	—	54	54	33	Malicious Damage ...	6	65	71	14
Arson (and Culpable Negligence)	7	5	12	—	Rolled Tobacco Tax Evasion	—	60	60	—
Selling impure food...	—	16	16	—	Stamp Tax Evasion ..	—	339	339	—
Maltreatment	—	15	15	—	Mischief	—	11	11	—
Possession of Firearms and Explosives for Illegal Purposes....	1	111	112	—	Postal Law, Offences Against	—	5	5	—
Coining and Counter- feiting	—	64	64	2	Manufacturing Salt ..	—	1	1	—
Uttering Counterfeit Coin and Notes	—	82	82	—	Removing Court Seals	—	9	9	—
Weights and Measures Forgery, Counterfeit- ing Seals, etc.	4	80	84	39	Trespassing.....	—	39	39	4
Rape	—	70	70	22	<i>2. Breach of Special Police Regulations :—</i>				
Indecent Publications and Performances ..	4	77	81	1	Loitering with Feloni- ous Intent.....	2	449	451	—
Offences against In- stitution of Marriage	—	189	189	118	Dangerous Weapons..	—	20	20	—
Trafficking in Women and Children	—	45	45	—	Assault	1	6	7	—
Abduction	—	214	214	56	Violence	—	2	2	—
Sacrilege and Deseca- tion	—	6	6	2	<i>3. Offences Against New Press Law :—</i>				
Trade-marks	—	62	62	3	Distributing Banned or Unregistered Publi- cations	—	2	2	—
Opium and Noxious Drugs	3	3,020	3,023	1	Failing to Register Publication.....	1	14	15	—
Gambling	—	2,408	2,408	—	Publishing Indecent Articles	—	3	3	—
Lotteries	—	27	27	—	Publishing Articles Pre- judicial to Interest of Republic of China	—	2	2	—
Murder	—	55	55	—	<i>4. Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>				
Concealing Evidence..	—	1	1	—	Contempt of Court ...	—	4	4	—
Enclosed Premises ...	—	18	18	—	Cruelty to Animals ...	—	4	4	—
Assault Causing Injury	28	1,402	1,430	431	Insanity	4	100	104	—
Culpable Negligence Causing Injury	2	116	118	77	Seeking Protection of Door of Hope	—	24	24	—
Abortion and Procur- ing Abortion	—	23	23	1	Stray Children	—	201	201	—
Abandonment	—	4	4	—	Suicide, Attempted ..	—	11	11	—
Kidnapping	—	39	39	1	Various	2	69	71	55
Illegal Arrest and De- tention	—	37	37	18	<i>5. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions Respecting :—</i>				
Intimidation	1	264	265	38	Bakeries	2	16	18	—
					Boats	—	5	5	—

RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE
SETTLEMENT DURING 1936—continued.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
Bicycles	4	3,728	3,732	—	Shops, Various	1	283	284	—
Butcheries	—	—	—	—	Slaughter-houses	—	3	3	—
Carriages	—	25	25	—	School	—	1	1	—
Carts	—	2,696	2,696	—	Teashops	—	42	42	—
Clubs	—	8	8	—	Wheelbarrows	—	822	822	—
Dairies	—	14	14	—	Wines and Spirits	—	25	25	—
Dangerous Materials ..	—	4	4	—					
Dogs	2	46	48	—	6. Breach of Bye-Laws and Regulations :—				
Entertainments	—	65	65	—	Brothels	—	—	—	—
Exchange Shops	—	154	154	—	Buildings	—	11	11	—
Firearms	—	1	1	—	Disorderly Conduct ..	77	718	795	—
Food Shops	1	2,138	2,139	—	Fireworks	—	24	24	—
Gold and Silver	—	—	—	—	House Refuse	—	1,183	1,183	—
Smiths	—	1	1	—	Jetties, Municipal	—	—	—	—
Garages	—	15	15	—	Nuisances	4	4,345	4,349	—
Hawkers	—	26,968	26,968	—	Obstructions	—	2,469	2,469	—
Hotels (Restaurants and Boarding-houses)	1	15	16	—	Processions	—	15	15	—
Ice and Ice-cream	—	311	311	—	Prostitutes	2	7,471	7,473	—
Laundries	—	74	74	—	Signboards	—	1	1	—
Livery Stables	—	—	—	—	Straw	—	2	2	—
Lodging Houses	—	92	92	—	Sunshades	—	4	4	—
Markets	—	1,437	1,437	—	Gambling	—	16	16	—
Motor Vehicles	422	8,502	8,924	—	Vagrancy	68	684	752	—
Pawnshops	—	11	11	—					
Rickshaws	—	62,659	62,659	—	Totals	760	146,197	146,957	1,828

SENTENCES AND DECISIONS.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
Bail Forfeited	195	91,743	91,938	—	Sent to Chinese Auth- orities	—	348	348	—
Cases Withdrawn	43	1,037	1,080	203	Sent to French Police	1	40	41	—
Cautioned	12	1,865	1,877	—	Sent to Anti-Kidnap- ping Society	—	206	206	—
Compensation	—	—	—	—	Sent to Door of Hope	—	28	28	—
Dismissed	44	3,018	3,062	900	Sent to Local Guilds ..	—	31	31	—
Fined	274	35,839	36,113	416	Sent to Mental Institu- tions	4	98	102	—
Handed to Parents and Guardians	1	35	36	—	Not Accepted	1	197	198	198
Imprisonment	182	11,622	11,804	111	Various	—	2	2	—
Imprisonment and Fined ..	2	48	50	—					
Death	—	12	12	—	Total	760	146,197	146,957	1,828
Reformatory	1	28	29	—					
Released on Security ..	—	—	—	—					

SUMMARY.

Total number of cases prosecuted	145,129
Petty Bye-law cases in which bail was forfeited	90,154
Cases withdrawn owing to insufficient evidence	437
Total number of major and minor Criminal cases prosecuted to com- pletion by Legal Department	54,538
Number of Persons convicted	52,390
Number of Persons acquitted	2,148
Percentage of convictions	96.6%
Private Criminal prosecutions	1,828
Cases prosecuted by the Health and Public Works Departments	5,479
Cases prosecuted by the Traffic Department	8,215

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CHINESE LAWS TRANSLATED DURING 1936.

<i>Name of the Law</i>	<i>Date of Promulgation</i>	<i>Name of the Law</i>	<i>Date of Promulgation</i>
1. Amended Stamp Tax Law	Feb. 10, 1936	14. Law of Bankruptcy	June 17, 1935
2. Provisional Regulations Governing Punishments for opium-offenders	June 3, 1936	15. National Government Order Character (Chi) No. 1293, providing that Persons Purchasing Smuggled Goods shall be punished in the same manner as for Receiving Stolen Property	
3. Provisional Regulations Governing Punishments for Narcotic Offenders	June 3, 1936	16. Judicial Yuan Explanation No. 1386, re Right to Institute a Private Criminal Prosecution	
4. Provisional Regulations Governing Punishments for Evasion of Customs Duties	July 4, 1936	17. Judicial Yuan Explanation No. 1458, re Explanation of Article 266 of the Criminal Code Concerning Gambling	
5. Rules Governing the Service of Litigation Papers by the Post Office	July 1, 1936	18. Judicial Yuan Explanation No. 753, re Interpretation of Articles 122 and 127 of the Criminal Code concerning the Chief Executive of a Foreign Country	
6. Rules Governing Hospitals	Apr. 16, 1929	19. Judicial Yuan Explanation No. 1117, re Interpretation of Article 229 of the Criminal Code concerning Counterfeit of Passport	
7. Regulations Governing Physicians Practising in Foreign Medicine	May 27, 1930	20. Judicial Yuan Explanation No. 493, re Interpretation of Article 873 of the Civil Code.	
8. Revised Press Law			
9. Nationality Law	Feb. 5, 1929		
10. Regulations Governing the Enforcement of the Nationality Law	Feb. 5, 1929		
11. Regulations Governing Electric Utility Undertakings Dealing with Theft of Electricity	Jan. 4, 1933		
12. Emergency Measures for the Maintenance of Peace and Order	Feb. 20, 1936		
13. Regulations Prohibiting the Keeping of Slaves and Slave Girls	Jan. 26, 1936		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

INTRODUCTION.

This is the 39th Annual Report of the Department as an organized Department, though the foundations of its work were laid about 65 years ago, and Smallpox vaccination has been carried out with brief interruptions for nearly 70 years.

The past year does not show any matters of outstanding interest from the Public Health standpoint.

On the whole, it has been a healthy year and, though the depression has resulted in a slowing down of the more expensive preventive measures, little of immediate importance has been omitted. At the same time, it must be pointed out that an epidemic of any size would strain the resources of the Department.

Advantage was taken of the absence of epidemics to revise and review the activities of the Department, and to study more closely certain of the diseases prevalent in the town. In this a recently inaugurated statistical service, namely, the registration of foreign and Chinese births, has proved of benefit, and a more accurate view is obtainable of the age of the population in relation to disease.

The figures recorded for foreign births, 22.53 per mille, are approximately accurate, but birth registration (established only four years ago) is in its infancy as far as the Chinese community is concerned, and the recorded birth-rate of 18.70 per mille is possibly only half the true figure. Various methods of stimulating interest in the matter of registration have, however, apparently improved the public conscience in this matter.

Vital Statistics.

Death-rates for the year, foreign 14.27 and Chinese 15.41 per mille, are distinctly higher than last year, due, in part, to an increased mortality from communicable disease throughout the community, but in the case of Chinese deaths mainly to the fact that the exposed corpses collected were over 3,000 higher than in 1935.

Communicable Diseases.

The following communicable diseases showed an increased morbidity rate: Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Smallpox and Measles, and these increases were not restricted to any particular section of the community.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid Fever is a source of considerable anxiety to the Department, and since none of the more obvious causes are implicated, it must be attributed to a degree of carelessness in observing the normal precautions which should be taken in a semi-tropical area in respect to both food and drink. It is notable that the gradual improvement of sanitation in general has apparently encouraged many of the inhabitants of this city to behave in a careless fashion during the last few years in regard to fruits and raw vegetables, almost as though they were in countries where the manurial agency was not night soil, and one can only attribute the undue prevalence of typhoid (the normal sources of which have one by one been diminished if not abolished) to habits mentioned above, and to the probability that carriers still remain in large numbers. Flies have not been markedly prevalent, and the milk source of infection can be said to have been removed as a result of compulsory pasteurization in licensed dairies. The remedy is thus largely in the hands of the public and no amount of exhortation or effort by the Department is likely to improve the situation.

Smallpox.

Smallpox existed in sporadic form to the end of October, when it gradually increased until by the end of December it assumed the proportions of a slight epidemic. Since for over 30 years

the Department has conducted strenuous vaccination propaganda throughout the Settlement, it is amazing that a large number of the cases had neither been vaccinated nor revaccinated.

It is regrettable that there has been a slight drop in the vaccination returns over last year, viz. 308,741 against 327,421.

Cholera.

Cholera was again absent. We are thus in the middle of one of the quiescent phases of the Cholera cycle in Shanghai, and it is not in the least desirable to be unduly confident that the absence is due to the recent steps taken by the Department in collaboration with other administrations, as such an attitude is unscientific and tends to a sense of false security. Cholera has in the past been absent for four consecutive years, when, for a variety of reasons, similar preventive measures were not taken, and it will be necessary to await a ten-year period of freedom at least before dogmatizing on the subject.

Anti-cholera inoculation resulted in the moderately satisfactory figure of 192,043 inoculations, exclusive of 31,993 second doses.

The chlorination of wells and the free supply of water (through the courtesy of the Shanghai Waterworks Company) are now an established summer routine, and form a valuable adjuvant in anti-cholera work.

Malaria.

Malaria, unfortunately, presents a much less satisfactory situation. The disease has increased steadily since 1927, and there is no doubt that it is becoming one of the major problems Shanghai has to face.

It is thought that to some extent the opening up of new roads, though providing an outlet for the town, tends to result in the importation of malaria, particularly of the malignant form, and that automobile traffic to some extent functions as a carrier of Anophelines from suburban districts to the Central areas, which were previously practically clear of the pernicious form of mosquito.

Anti-Malaria Measures.

Considerable activity was maintained in this direction, and the work was centralized and entirely re-organized to meet the imminent danger. In brief, manual methods were replaced by mechanized attacks, and new forms of larvicides, deadlier to the larvæ, were utilized. The larvicide at present in use is that devised by an American worker named Ginsburg. It has been found to be more effective, easier to manipulate and cheaper than the oils previously used.

Certain experimental adjuvants to mosquito mixtures, involving the use of Chloro-compounds of benzene, and certain other organic chemicals, were investigated, but it is too early to state whether these present any advantage over Ginsburg's mixture. Some of them show considerable promise, and since this experimental work is not costly it will be continued next year.

Following the publication of certain data by Dr. B. de Meillon of South Africa, an attempt has been made to destroy the infected mosquitoes in houses where cases of malaria have been contracted, or are being nursed. Whilst it is not thought that in a large town such as Shanghai these measures are likely to be as successful as in the labour camps of South Africa's poorer population, this matter has not as yet been thoroughly investigated.

Hospital Development.

Hospital development is unfortunately at a standstill, which, owing to the great age of certain of the buildings, is a most unfortunate state of affairs, and it is to be hoped this will be corrected before the town has again to cope with epidemics of major infectious diseases.

School Medical Service.

The School Medical Service is performing a useful task, and it is of interest to note that the grant-aided schools, whose sanitation is supervised, have increased from 151 in 1934 to 219.

Milk Supply.

It is considered by the Department that a marked advance occurred this year. From July 1 all milk legitimately sold in the Settlement was pasteurized, and a further step forward was taken in

the recognition of certain dairies (which had voluntarily undertaken the eradication of Tuberculosis) by approving a new designation "Grade A, TT". It is unfortunate that such advances should result in controversy, but in view of the fact that the Settlement has now taken its place (as far as the milk supply is concerned) among the progressive cities of the world we can, I think, feel reasonably satisfied.

Since the above-mentioned changes necessitated numerous amendments and additions to the licence conditions the opportunity was taken to codify and classify them, issuing the whole as a manual known as the Milk and Dairy Regulations.

Publicity.

This section of the work of the Department was considerably developed, and radio broadcasting was utilized for the first time.

It may occasionally be forgotten that for public health education to be of any value in Shanghai it requires to be assimilated in at least four languages, namely Chinese, Japanese, Russian and English.

Miscellaneous.

During the year the Mercy Hospital, an institution built with the aid of the three Municipalities in Shanghai, extended its work in regard to the mentally infirm.

The system of admitting lepers to the Leprosarium at Da Zang is working reasonably well, and a small number of these afflicted persons were admitted following their discovery by the Department. So far, our observations show that the cases which are supposed to exist in the Settlement are not nearly so numerous as has frequently been stated.

The Department was visited during the year by numerous parties of students from the National Health Administration and from various other institutions for the purpose of studying our activities.

Acknowledgments.

The thanks of the Department are due to the neighbouring Municipalities, which rendered helpful co-operation in a number of matters concerning the Public Health, and also to the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, the staff of which gave valuable advice.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude 31°15' N.; Longitude 121°29' E.

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,723 acres, or 8.94 sq. miles.

AVERAGE DENSITY OF POPULATION WITHIN SETTLEMENT LIMITS: 206 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: (September quarter). (Excluding outlying roads).

	<i>Within Limits</i>	<i>Outside Limits*</i>
Foreign	5,787	2,193
Chinese	75,298	6,829

*Houses on which rates are collected.

POPULATION: International Settlement:

MEAN 1936	{ Foreign 39,242, including outlying roads Chinese 1,141,727, Settlement only.	Total=1,180,969
DEATH-RATE:	{ Foreign 14.27 Chinese 15.41	

AVERAGE RAINFALL: 44.71 inches per annum.

POPULATION—AREA OF GREATER SHANGHAI (ESTIMATED):

	<i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
International Settlement	39,242	1,141,727
French Concession (estimated)	18,899	479,294
Chinese Municipal Area (estimated)	10,125	2,089,077
	<hr/> 68,266	<hr/> 3,710,098
Grand Total		<hr/> <u>3,778,364</u>

METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI—1936.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 1936
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.365	30.219	30.329	29.937	29.913	29.732	29.674	29.716	29.877	30.089	30.238	30.312	30.033
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.035	-0.055	+0.162	-0.067	+0.042	+0.005	-0.010	+0.004	-0.025	-0.020	-0.002	+0.002	+0.006
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	35°.20	37°.85	41°.83	57°.31	63°.66	75°.34	81°.05	81°.14	74°.64	65°.35	54°.10	43°.29	59°.23
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-2°.51	-1°.58	-4°.67	+0.99	-2°.09	+1°.89	+0.38	+0°.50	+1°.60	+2°.03	+1°.85	+0°.96	-0°.05
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	12°.91	11°.65	16°.85	17°.51	14°.60	15°.44	13°.82	14°.92	18°.34	24°.14	19°.39	12°.29	15°.99
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1°.54	-2°.71	+0°.96	+0°.48	-3°.63	-0°.42	-1°.93	-1°.28	+2°.37	+5°.85	+1°.53	-3°.78	-0°.34
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION=100)	76.2	80.0	72.3	79.2	83.9	88.5	87.0	88.7	84.7	75.6	79.4	83.3	81.6
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.9	+1.6	-5.8	0.0	+4.6	+4.5	+3.1	+4.9	+1.7	-3.4	+1.8	+6.9	+1.5
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	2.12	2.26	1.77	4.15	3.70	4.41	9.28	4.59	1.70	0.00	2.03	2.70	37.71
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.19	-0.07	-1.53	+0.50	+0.05	-2.72	+2.54	-1.07	-3.38	-2.82	+0.03	+1.28	-7.00

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this Report by Fr. E. Gherzi, S.J., Director, Sicaawei Observatory.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI.

	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Outside Roads	Total
Foreign	1,428	11,580	8,253	7,562	10,419	39,242
Chinese	133,924	198,775	456,805	352,233	—	1,141,727

BIRTHS.

The system of birth registration inaugurated on January 1, 1932, is working satisfactorily as far as the foreign resident community is concerned. Reciprocity exists between the Consulates and the Department whereby certified copies of medical certificates of birth are forwarded to the Consulates concerned, the Consulates notifying the Department of births not covered by such certificates.

A total of 884 births among foreign residents—447 males and 437 females—were registered. This number represents a birth-rate of 22.53 per 1,000 of the population compared with 22.90 in 1935.

Among the Chinese community, owing to the small proportion receiving qualified attention at birth, information is chiefly obtained during vaccination seasons when the infants are taken to the Branch Health Offices for vaccination. In order to encourage the notification of births, an attractive acknowledgment form was supplied this year.

There were 21,346 births recorded among the Chinese residents—11,350 males and 9,996 females. The figure quoted, which is considerably less than the actual number, represents a rate of 18.70 as compared with 18.35 per 1,000 in 1935.

NATIONALITY	American	American (Filipino)	Arabian	Austrian	Belgian	British	British (Indian)	Czechoslovak	Danish	Egyptian	French	German	Irish	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Netherlands	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Turkish	Chinese	Total
MALES	21	11	1	1	1	52	17	2	1	1	1	7	1	2	303	1	1	9	1	10	1	1	1		447	11,350	11,797
FEMALES	14	3		1		68	16		3			5		4	298	1	2	5	1	11	1	1	1	1	437	9,996	10,433
TOTAL	35	14	1	2	1	120	33	2	4	1	1	12	1	6	601	1	3	14	2	21	2	2	1	1	884	21,346	22,230

DEATHS—FOREIGN.

Deaths among foreigners totalled 686, of which number 560 were residents. The death-rate was 14.27 per mille, compared with 12.54 in 1935.

63.6 per cent of the resident deaths were among the Eastern races (other than Chinese), who form 60 per cent of the total foreign population.

The mean age at death was 31.34 years, compared with 31.79 years in 1935, and the mean age of adults at death (i.e. persons over 15 years of age) was 43.52 years compared with 43.32 years in 1935.

The number of deaths under one year of age was 9.3 per cent of the total, the chief causes of death being pneumonia, congenital debility, gastro-enteritis and smallpox.

DEATHS—CHINESE.

Among an estimated population of 1,141,727 the deaths of 17,594 Chinese residents were recorded, representing a death-rate of 15.41, compared with 11.98 in 1935.

The major causes of death were tuberculosis, which accounted for 735 deaths, or 4.18 per cent of the total mortality; diseases of the nervous system 579, or 3.29 per cent; bronchitis 534, or 3.02 per cent; typhoid fever 505, or 2.87 per cent.

8,699 deaths included under the heading of "Exposed Corpses" refer to bodies dumped on vacant plots of land for collection and burial by various philanthropic societies. This custom has been followed for many years by Chinese of certain classes, and although these deaths form 49 per cent of the total number of deaths recorded, it is obviously impossible to give a detailed analysis of the causes. Observations made by officers of this Department show that many of the bodies are those of beggars, indigents, female infants and stillborn children.

SPECIFIC DEATH-RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.

	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Chinese</i>		<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Typhoid Fever .....	.612	.441	Dysentery .....	.331	.117
Paratyphoid Fever .....	.102	.002	Relapsing Fever	—	.024
Typhus Fever	—	.001	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	.033
Smallpox .....	.204	.055	Anthrax	—	—
Measles .....	.382	.219	Rabies .....	.025	.006
Scarlet Fever .....	.102	.018	Schistosomiasis	—	—
Diphtheria .....	.076	.053	Beri-beri .....	.255	.061
Influenza .....	.025	.046	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Plague	—	—	Choleraic Diarrhoea	—	.001
Tuberculosis	2.242	.758	Exposed Corpses	—	7.619
Malaria	—	.036	Other Causes	9.914	5.920
Cholera	—	—			

NATIONAL DEATH-RATES.

Nationality	Estimated Population	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000
American	2,057	28	13.61
„ (Filipino)	366	16	43.71
British	6,644	67	10.08
„ (Indian)	2,391	51	21.33
German	1,136	11	9.68
Japanese	20,481	282	13.77
Portuguese	996	26	26.10
Russian	2,978	53	17.80
Others	2,193	26	11.85

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEATHS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Cause of Death	Nationality								Total	
	American		British		Japanese		Italian			
	Re- sident	Non- resident	Re- sident	Non- resident	Re- sident	Non- resident	Re- sident	Non- resident	Re- sident	Non- resident
Typhoid					2	1			2	1
Appendicitis . . .					1				1	
Other diseases of the digestive system					1	1			1	1
Suicide		1	1		1				2	1
Homicide						1				1
Pneumonia	1				1	1			2	1
Tumour Cerebellum	1								1	
Meningitis		1								1
Cancer	1								1	
Bacillary Dysentery						2				2
Tuberculosis— other forms . .					1	2			1	2
Beri-beri						1				1
Acute Encephalitis	1								1	
Total	4	2	1		7	9			12	11

Cause of Death	American do. (Filipino)	Assyrian	Austrian	Belgian	British do. (Indian)	Czech.	Danish	French	German	Groenese	Greek	Inoian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Netherlands	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Serbs
SECTION I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																							
1. Typhoid Fever	4	.	.	.	2	15	2	.	1	.	.
2. Paratyphoid Fever	1	3
3. Typhus Fever	2
4. Smallpox	1	.	.	.	1	13
5. Measles	1	1
6. Scarlet Fever	12	1	1	.	.
7. Whooping Cough	3
8. Diphtheria	3
9. Influenza	1	5
10. Plague	1
11. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	.	.	.	2	12	.	1	1	34	8	9	1	.	.
12. Tuberculosis—other forms	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	11
13. Syphilis	1	.	.	.	1	2
14. Malaria	1
15. Cholera	1	1
16. Dysentery (a) Amoebic	1
(b) Bacillary	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
17. Relapsing Fever
18. Undulant Fever
19. Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis
20. Anthrax
21. Rabies	1
22. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia	1	.	.	.	1	4	1	1	.	.	.
23. Schistosomiasis	1	6
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.																							
SECTION II. Cancers and Other Tumours.																							
25. Cancers and other Malignant Tumours	4	1	.	.	4	5	1	.	.	3	6
26. Non-malignant Tumours	1	.	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	1
SECTION III. Rheumatic Diseases, Nutritional Diseases, Diseases of the Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.																							
27. Rheumatic Conditions	1
28. Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	1
29. Beri-beri	10
30. Other General Diseases	2
SECTION IV. Diseases of the Blood-forming Organs.																							
31. Diseases of the Blood, etc.
SECTION V. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications.																							

**DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONG THE
RESIDENT POPULATION FROM 1890.**

Year	Smallpox		Cholera		Typhoid		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis (All forms)		Influenza		Cerebro-spinal Fever	
	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese
1890	4	79	32		4		0		0		8					
1891	3	223	23		7		3		0		11					
1892	5	78	0		7		12		0		18					
1893	11	184	0		2		12		2		6					
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7					
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4					
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9					
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9					
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9					
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10					
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14					
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17					
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7					
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26					
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11					
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15					
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14					
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960				
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938				
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828				
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618				
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789				
1912	3	124	14	1,307	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096				
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008				
1914	11	162	0	350	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051				
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024				
1916	0	3	0	100	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034				
1917	18	188	0	0	19		0	64	38	595	85	1,111				
1918	4	107	0	0	12		0	36	7	142	60	1,237				
1919	1	0	32	648	23		1	25	1	86	60	1,063	28	418	1	0
1920	0	0	2	142	30		1	61	0	103	28	1,070	8	483	4	11
1921	23	204	3	119	19		5	62	3	149	34	879	3	180	8	68
1922	10	230	1	100	30		1	53	3	149	38	870	3	76	4	25
1923	6	51	3	91	20	264	0	29	0	71	57	822	8	98	4	8
1924	6	92	0	0	10	283	4	25	3	75	59	867	8	38	2	3
1925	7	59	6	93	18	310	0	23	4	80	62	871	9	35	1	6
1926	12	169	7	366	27	397	2	105	22	576	63	1,127	9	48	2	2
1927	0	7	4	94	15	457	0	33	0	45	56	975	6	29	0	1
1928	20	139	0	6	16	446	2	39	1	70	75	871	2	49	3	17
1929	12	165	6	129	26	512	3	32	2	55	71	966	6	35	39	364
1930	4	4	1	3	43	474	1	49	4	59	90	855	2	13	29	172
1931	19	122	3	18	28	371	2	56	3	67	92	956	8	49	12	162
1932	21	189	13	149	11	283	2	73	5	64	70	746	1	69	2	57
1933	8	67	0	0	19	495	1	50	2	20	65	873	2	69	2	71
1934	11	160	0	0	22	576	1	83	0	36	85	987	4	94	2	49
1935	0	9	0	0	20	441	3	46	1	13	98	903	4	97	3	29
1936	8	63	0	0	24	503	3	61	4	21	88	866	1	53	0	38

DEATH-RATE FROM 1880.

Year	Foreigners				Chinese			
	Deaths			Estimated population	Death-rate	Death-rate	Estimated population	Total Deaths
	Adults	Children	Total					
1880.....	48	7	55	2,195	25.0			
1881.....	47	13	60	2,492	24.0			
1882.....	36	23	59	2,789	21.2			
1883.....	56	17	73	3,082	23.7			
1884.....	27	22	49	3,377	14.5			
1885.....	51	20	71	3,673	19.3			
1886.....	51	18	69	3,702	18.6			
1887.....	64	20	84	3,731	22.5			
1888.....	52	23	75	3,760	19.9			
1889.....	39	28	67	3,789	17.7			
1890.....	60	31	91	3,821	23.8			
1891.....	61	38	99	3,980	24.6			
1892.....	52	18	70	4,140	16.9			
1893.....	45	21	66	4,310	15.3			
1894.....	47	40	87	4,500	19.3			
1895.....	45	35	80	4,684	17.1			
1896.....	59	29	88	4,834	18.2			
1897.....	42	27	69	4,909	14.5			
1898.....	61	24	85	5,240	16.2			
1899.....	75	29	104	5,510	18.9			
1900.....	81	16	97	6,774	14.3			
1901.....	91	37	128	7,000	18.3			
1902.....	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	30.9	350,000	10,801
1903.....	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	21.2	375,000	7,956
1904.....	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	19.2	385,000	7,380
1905.....	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	14.2	452,716	6,443
1906.....	109	37	146	12,000	12.1	11.9	475,000	5,689
1907.....	153	92	245	13,700	17.9	20.0	510,000	10,217
1908.....	159	72	231	14,500	15.9	15.4	530,000	8,156
1909.....	149	102	251	15,000	16.7	15.1	550,000	8,329
1910.....	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	17.5	488,005	8,524
1911.....	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	13.8	492,000	6,799
1912.....	192	102	294	14,000	21.0	19.3	500,000	9,663
1913.....	204	103	307	14,250	21.5	15.8	510,000	8,062
1914.....	205	110	316	14,300	22.0	16.2	520,000	8,453
1915.....	199	86	285	18,519	15.4	13.2	620,401	8,173
1916.....	203	63	266	19,050	14.0	13.0	630,510	8,198
1917.....	241	169	410	19,750	20.7	14.9	644,580	9,612
1918.....	219	129	348	21,000	16.5	12.8	659,000	8,441
1919.....	322	131	453	22,000	20.6	14.3	673,000	9,646
1920.....	243	113	356	23,307	15.2	11.2	759,839	8,546
1921.....	283	154	437	24,000	18.2	11.0	780,000	8,610
1922.....	235	165	400	20,750*	19.3	11.7	814,000	9,517
1923.....	235	125	360	21,400	16.8	10.3	830,000	8,436
1924.....	209	161	370	22,000	16.8	11.2	835,000	9,259
1925.....	326	154	480	22,673	21.2	11.2	798,810	8,936
1926.....	356	259	615	30,565	20.1	15.3	802,700	12,326
1927.....	332	140	472	31,610	14.9	12.3	812,075	9,966
1928.....	321	198	519	32,330	16.1	13.2	821,400	10,866
1929.....	414	210	624	32,885	18.9	16.4	830,760	13,642
1930.....	425	237	662	36,471	18.1	16.4	971,397	15,959
1931.....	431	212	643	37,834	17.0	16.7	987,397	16,505
1932.....	401	166	567	44,240	12.8	17.6	1,030,554	18,189
1933.....	361	163	524	46,392	11.3	12.8	1,065,554	13,665
1934.....	376	172	548	48,325	11.3	14.2	1,100,496	15,688
1935.....	350	138	488	38,915	12.5	12.0	1,120,860	13,429
1936.....	394	166	560	39,242	14.3	15.4	1,141,727	17,594

*Decrease due to re-classification of population.

PART III.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Notifications.—In view of the absence of compulsory registration of medical practitioners, the only sources of notifications available are the death returns and voluntary notifications from hospitals, naval and military authorities, the Japanese Consulate-General and registered medical practitioners.

The sum of \$1.00 is paid for each notification of communicable disease received in respect of the International Settlement (including outlying Municipal Roads).

Notifiable Diseases.—The list at present includes :—

Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Plague, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cholera, Dysentery, Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Anthrax, Rabies, Schistosomiasis, Beri-beri, Encephalitis Lethargica, Choleraic Diarrhoea and Leprosy.

Information regarding cases of and deaths from Communicable Diseases amongst non-residents treated in the hospitals situated in the International Settlement or otherwise coming to the knowledge of this Department is as a routine measure forwarded to the authorities concerned, i.e. the French Municipal Administration or the Shanghai City Government.

HEALTH SECTION—LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The weekly broadcast from the League of Nations at Singapore received by the French Radio Station is decoded and sent out by this Department to the following :—

The Service Sanitaire, French Municipal Administration
The Director, National Quarantine Service
The Harbour Master
The Japanese Naval Landing Party
Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research
British Military Hospital

and, in addition, this Department exchanges information regarding communicable diseases with the Service Sanitaire (French Municipal Administration), the Bureau of Public Health of the Shanghai City Government, the National Quarantine Service, the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations at Singapore, and the Health Section, League of Nations, at Geneva.

INCIDENCE OF, AND MORTALITY FROM, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

In the following summary only the incidence of communicable diseases among the resident population is discussed.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Group.—Throughout the year this disease existed in endemic form, and during the period from May 30 to November 14 the incidence bordered on the epidemic line.

Among the foreign community 120 cases of typhoid fever with 24 deaths and 26 cases of paratyphoid fever with 4 deaths were notified.

Nationality	Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
American	—	—	—	—
" (Filipino)	4	—	1	—
British	20	4	6	—
" (Indian)	6	—	3	1
Japanese	80	15	16	3
Portuguese	3	2	—	—
Russian	3	1	—	—
Others	4	2	—	—
	<u>120</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>4</u>





CASES

100

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

FOREIGN COMMUNITY

(RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT)

-  - SCARLET FEVER
-  - DYSENTERY
-  - TYPHOID
-  - PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

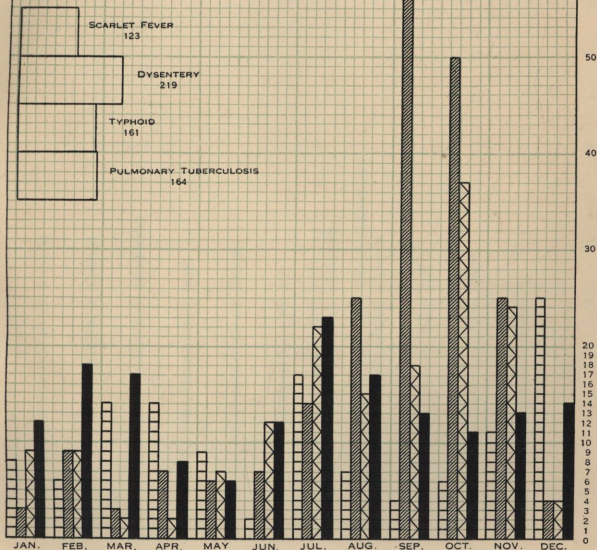
SCARLET FEVER
123

DYSENTERY
219

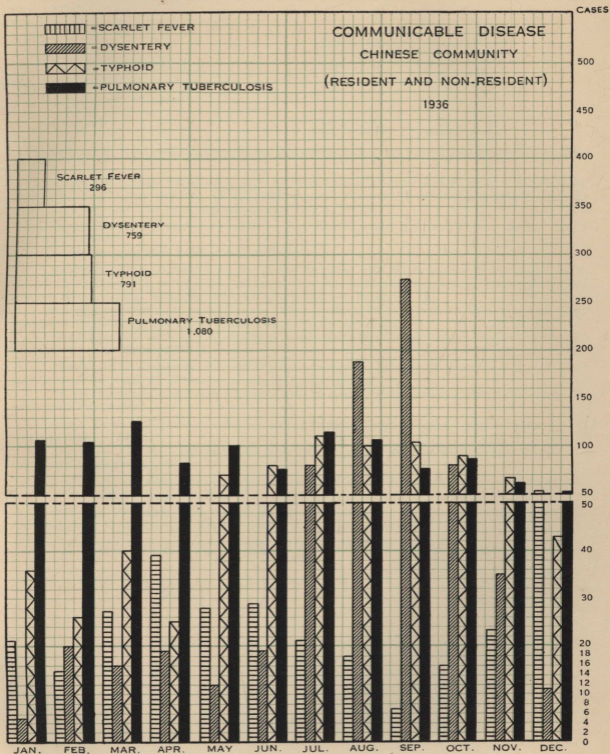
TYPHOID
161

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
164

1936



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19
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Prophylactic Inoculation History.—

	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>		<i>Paratyphoid Fever</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Never inoculated	59	10	6	—
Unknown	34	12	12	3
Within two years	22	1	8	1
Indefinite period	5	1	—	—
	<u>120</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>4</u>

75% of the total case incidence of the two diseases occurred among Eastern races other than Chinese.

Among the Chinese 632 cases of typhoid fever with 503 deaths and 26 cases of paratyphoid fever with 2 deaths were notified. Of the total case incidence only 12 received prophylactic inoculations during the past two years and the fatality rate is 76.7%.

Typhus Fever.—2 foreign cases notified. Both British, males of 24 and 30 years of age. There were no fatalities.

8 Chinese cases were notified with one death.

Smallpox.—From January 1 to the end of October, with the exception of the period from August 22 to October 3, when it was entirely absent, the incidence was sporadic. After the end of October it rose rapidly, attaining epidemic proportions on December 19.

Among foreigners there were 42 cases, with 8 deaths notified: 5 were children who were never vaccinated (three under the age of 1, and two under the age of 2).

There were 143 cases with 63 deaths notified among the Chinese community, compared with 29 cases with 9 deaths in 1935.

Measles.—This disease reached epidemic proportions on February 29 and rose to a peak of 47 cases a week on April 25, thereafter gradually subsiding.

Among foreigners there were 187 cases with 15 deaths, whilst among Chinese there were 475 cases with 250 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—107 cases were notified among foreigners, with 4 deaths, compared with 50 cases with one death in 1935.

Among the Chinese community 196 cases with 21 deaths were notified, compared with 118 cases with 13 deaths in 1935.

Diphtheria.—42 cases with 3 deaths were recorded among foreigners, while 383 cases with 61 deaths were notified among the Chinese.

Influenza.—35 cases with one death were notified among the foreign community, whereas 198 cases with 53 deaths were notified among the Chinese community.

Plague.—No cases occurred among either human beings or rats.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Foreign Cases Notified Among Residents	Municipal Isolation Hospital						Deaths	
		Foreign			Chinese			Among Residents	
		Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality	Foreign	Chinese
1873								1	
1882								2	
1888								2	
1889								2	
1893								2	
1897	4							0	
1898	8							0	
1899	7							0	
1900	15							3	
1901	58							11	
1902	101				34	7	21	27	1,500
1903	6				7	0	0	1	2
1904	15				11	2	18	3	0
1905	5	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1906	10	20	2	10	2	1	0	3	5
1907	58	70	12	17	43	7	16	14	79
1908	25	19	2	10	17	6	35	2	33
1909	9	7	2	29	16	2	12	3	9
1910	32	35	6	17	31	9	29	7	109
1911	15	22	3	14	25	7	28	2	35
1912	49	64	14	22	93	34	36	11	146
1913	32	56	11	20	113	32	28	15	115
1914	24	42	4	9	106	31	29	5	144
1915	15	38	1	3	89	22	25	1	47
1916	27	57	11	19	99	21	21	9	234
1917	113	153	40	26	209	50	24	38	595
1918	33	58	6	10.3	54	8	14.8	7	12
1919	19	23	1	4.3	22	4	18.2	1	86
1920	29	43	0	0	39	7	20.5	0	13
1921	28	43	3	7.0	60	19	31.6	3	149
1922	27	58	6	10.3	102	22	21.5	3	149
1923	11	41	0	0	43	10	23.1	0	71
1924	17	34	2	5.9	45	8	17.7	3	75
1925	46	70	5	7.0	71	17	24.0	4	80
1926	125	164	24	14.6	365	111	30.4	22	576
1927	40	57	1	1.7	62	8	13.0	0	45
1928	49	66	3	4.5	98	16	16.3	1	70
1929	59	101	5	5.0	130	29	22.2	2	55
1930	97	119	6	5.0	225	72	32.0	4	59
1931	55	71	3	2.0	211	67	31.0	3	65
1932	67	76	5	6.8	357	71	19.9	5	64
1933	133	140	1	.7	274	23	8.4	2	20
1934	118	99	0	0	240	22	9.2	0	36
1935	50	41	1	2.4	139	7	5.0	1	13
1936	107	80	0	0	196	9	4.6	4	21

NOTE:—Before 1902 the figures relating to Chinese deaths are considered not sufficiently accurate to quote, but it may be assumed that scarlet fever was either entirely absent or sporadic in its incidence.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Plague Infected Rats	249	138	95	122	186	76	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Plague	6	0	18	10	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tuberculosis.—This disease shows the highest mortality among the notifiable diseases. The specific death-rate is 2.242 per mille among the foreigners, compared with typhoid fever, the next highest, with .612 per mille.

Among foreigners 171 cases were notified, of which 154 were of the respiratory type, causing 71 out of the 88 deaths.

Among Chinese 1,064 cases were notified, of which 933 were of the respiratory type, causing 735 out of 866 deaths.

Malaria.—As forecast in reports of the past three years, there was a considerable increase in the incidence of this disease.

During the beginning of the year this disease was more or less latent, but with the advent of the warmer weather the incidence increased rapidly to a peak of 72 cases for the week ending September 26, after which it decreased as the cold weather set in, and from October 17 it dwindled to one case for the week ending December 26.

The disease affected both Foreign and Chinese communities, and in many instances it was not possible to trace the source of infection. Many cases had obviously been infected upcountry or were relapse cases from the interior, whilst others were established as having been infected in the Shanghai area. There are four principal malarial foci of immediate importance to the Settlement: two in the eastern district (the chief one is in the neighbourhood of a Japanese Cotton Mill situated on the boundary of the International Settlement near the Point; the second between Kungping and Dalny Roads); two in the western district (one in Jessfield and the other in Hungjao). Anopheline larvæ were found in the rice fields and stagnant ponds surrounding these foci.

Among the foreign community 179 cases were notified with no deaths, against 122 cases and no deaths in 1935.

Among Chinese 515 cases with 41 deaths were recorded against 291 cases with 15 deaths in 1935.

The intensive measures against Malaria are more fully discussed in Part IX (Sanitation).

Cholera.—This is the second year that this disease was entirely absent.

Dysenteries.—This disease was endemic throughout the year and assumed epidemic proportions from August 1 to October 24.

55 cases of amoebic dysentery, with 2 deaths, and 132 cases of bacillary dysentery, with 11 deaths, were notified among foreigners, whilst 621 cases, with 134 deaths, were recorded among the Chinese community.

Relapsing Fever.—7 cases were notified among foreigners. No deaths recorded.

148 cases with 27 deaths were notified among the Chinese.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—There were 4 foreign cases, with no deaths, compared with 6 foreign cases, with 3 deaths, in 1935. Among Chinese there were 79 cases, with 38 deaths, compared with 73 cases, with 29 deaths, in 1935.

Anthrax.—No cases or deaths occurred among residents.

Rabies.—One death occurred among the resident foreign community—a Briton, male of 17—whilst 7 deaths were recorded among the Chinese residents. Two cases died during treatment, whilst the others were never treated.

In addition, there were 14 non-resident deaths, three of which occurred during the treatment period, whilst the others had not had any treatment.

Schistosomiasis.—No cases or deaths notified among the foreign residents. There were 9 non-resident cases treated in the International Settlement hospitals. They had apparently contracted the disease at Zosè, a small hill station about 27 miles from Shanghai.

One Chinese resident case notified. No deaths.

Beri-beri.—20 cases with 10 deaths notified among foreigners, whilst 179 cases with 70 deaths were notified among the Chinese.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case notified among the foreign community only. No deaths recorded.

Choleraic Diarrhœa.—2 Chinese cases notified, one of which proved fatal.

Leprosy.—4 Chinese cases, with 1 death, were notified.

Poliomyelitis.—2 Chinese cases were recorded: one was fatal.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY, 1936.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		Mch.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
Typhoid Fever.....	6	3	7	2	2	1	2	2	6	1	10	2	15	7	9	6	15	3	32	5	12	12	4	1	120	41
Paratyphoid Fevers.....	1	1	1								4		3	1	4	2	2		8	1	2	1		1	26	8
Typhus Fever.....										2							1		2						2	2
Smallpox.....		1	4		3		4	1	4	1	1	1	1						1		8	15	2		42	6
Measles.....	3	8	9	1	19	9	44	9	56	5	36	2	12	15	6	1	3	1	3	3	9	23	2		187	24
Scarlet Fever.....	8	2	4	2	4	1	12	2	3		2		3				1	1	1	1	8	23	7	2	107	17
Diphtheria.....	4		4	5	4		5	4			3		3								2	7	1		42	17
Influenza.....	1	1	4		3		2		7		10	4					1	1			2	5			35	6
Plague.....																										
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	14		18		17	1	8	3	13	4	24	1	15	3	15	1	12	1	12	2	3	15			171	16
Malaria.....	1				1	2		1	5	1	11	3	16	4	56	23	68	7	19	12	2				179	57
Cholera.....																										
Amoebic Dysentery.....		1	2	3	2		3		1		6	7	1	7	3	9	1	7	2	8	3	3			55	14
Bacillary Dysentery.....	2		4		1		4		4	1	1		7		11	4	49	7	35	6	14		1		132	18
Epidemic Diarrhea (Enteric).....																										
Relapsing Fever.....							2		5		1										1				7	1
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....	1						2						2												4	2
Anthrax.....																										
Rabies.....																	1									
Schistosomiasis.....																			9							9
Beri-beri.....	1				3		5		4		2		4						1						20	1
Encephalitis Lethargica.....							1																			
Leprosy.....																										
Totals.....	42	9	57	14	69	13	96	20	112	11	99	15	106	18	114	44	162	23	121	39	78	25	75	6	1,131	237

R = Resident.

A = Non-Resident.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE CHINESE COMMUNITY, 1936.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		Mch.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	
Typhoid Fever.....	28	8	24	2	38	2	24	1	55	16	67	13	82	29	72	27	79	24	73	17	52	15	38	5	632	159	
Paratyphoid Fevers.....					1			1			2	1	1	7	2		1						1	1	10	10	
Typhus Fever.....									3	4	3	4	2													8	8
Smallpox.....		4	2	11	2	11	13	25	10	15	11	3	8	10	4	3		1								8	8
Measles.....	16	1	47	5	111	10	120	6	83	3	45	2	28	2	7	1	4		3		11	3	47	8	143	61	
Scarlet Fever.....	16	5	10	5	11	16	23	16	17	11	16	13	16	5	14	4	4	3	11	5	18	5	40	12	196	100	
Diphtheria.....	35	21	33	14	39	18	49	18	24	12	18	9	13	3	5	1	16	10	39	24	49	20	60	20	383	170	
Influenza.....	22		21	3	29	3	26	23	1	13	1	29	2	11	12	2			2		3				198	23	
Plague.....																											
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	103	17	93	18	116	30	77	19	96	27	80	15	114	17	105	19	70	21	94	15	59	14	57	10	1,064	222	
Malaria.....	10	5	8	2	6	1	6	3	28	10	21	8	80	44	101	42	138	71	84	60	26	10	7	6	515	262	
Cholera.....																											
Amoebic Dysentery.....		4	1	19	1	11	5	15	4	12	1	16	3	45	35	157	31	237	37	67	13	28	7	10	1	621	138
Bacillary Dysentery.....																											
Epidemic Diarrhea.....	1		10	11	16	13	42	15	38	14	27	28	12	12	2	1	1									148	94
Relapsing Fever.....	5	3	5	7	13	6	16	8	15	10	5	6	6	4	6	1	1	5		1	3		4	1	79	52	
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....																											
Anthrax.....																											
Rabies.....							1	1	1		1			4	2		2	1	1		2	1		1	7	14	
Schistosomiasis.....																											
Beri-beri.....	7	1	6	1	13	3	13	12	4	27	7	31	8	26	5	24	6	13	4	4	1		3	5	179	44	
Encephalitis Lethargica.....																											
Leprosy.....												1	1												4	2	
Polymyositis.....	1																										
Totals.....	252	64	288	76	417	121	438	102	424	124	344	118	471	177	515	135	589	190	388	143	257	76	284	72	4,667	1,398	

R = Resident.

A = Non-Resident.

PART IV.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

In order to bring the Report of the Pathological Laboratory for the current year into line with those of other divisions in the Health Department, the records were closed on November 30 instead of on December 24, as in previous years; and so that figures which appear both in this and other divisional reports shall be comparable, returns for the period December 1 to 24, 1935, which have already appeared in the report for that year, have also been incorporated in this one. The only exception to the above generalization is the Pasteur Institute, the statistical year for which, in accordance with the recommendations of the Health Section of the League of Nations, closes on September 30.

During the year 35,743 specimens were examined, an increase of 4,078 on the total for 1935, which was itself a record. The attached graph shows pictorially the phenomenal increase in the use made of the Laboratory's facilities during the past thirty years. Since 1933 it has approximately doubled, and in the last ten years increased by nearly four times. The recent growth is capable of being accounted for by the cumulative action of several factors. Of these the most important are:

1. The increased scope of the School Medical Service.
2. More intensive checking of the bacteriological purity of potable waters, milk and milk products.
3. The examination of specimens from the staffs of dairies licensed to sell Grade A. T.T. milk.
4. The examination of specimens from the kitchen staffs of Municipal Hospitals, Nurses' Homes and Gaols.

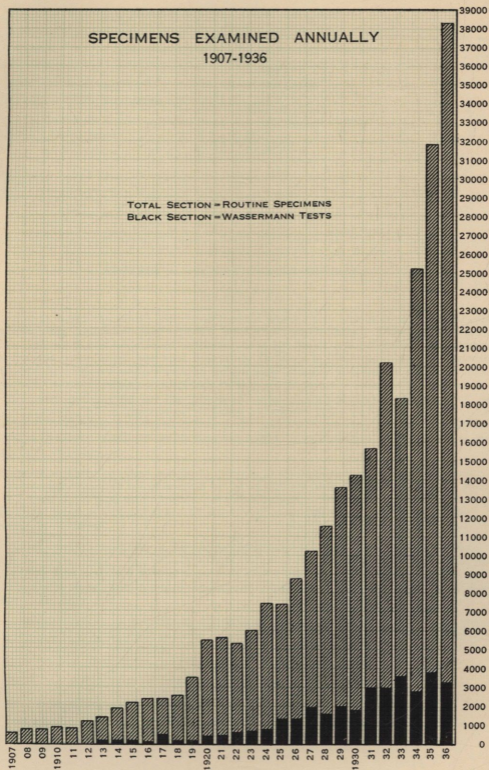
Staff.—The Director of the Laboratory and one of the Assistant Pathologists resigned from the service during the year. For some months the usual medical complement of five was thereby reduced to three, but was later reinforced by one of the medical staff normally attached to the Hospitals Division.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSES.

Specimens	Central Laboratory and General Hospital		Specimens	Central Laboratory and General Hospital	
	Examinations	Positive Results		Examinations	Positive Results
Enteric Fever:			Cholera	126	
Agglutinations	1,098		Plague (Human)	9	2
Bact. typhosum		449	Leprosy		
Bact. paratyphosum A		122	Tuberculosis:	2,911	654
Bact. paratyphosum B		151	Sputa	125	10
Bact. paratyphosum C		6	Urine	106	31
Cultures:			Faeces		
Blood	1,236	133	Cerebro Spinal Fluids:		
Faeces	1,317	39	N. meningitidis	260	72
Urine	73	2	Str. pneumoniae	22	22
Typhus	99	41	Myco. tuberculosis	85	
Relapsing Fever	48	16	Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, etc.	72	17
Undulant Fever: Agglutinations ..	49	1	Treponema pallidum	298	59
Diphtheria:			Gonorrhoea:		
Swabs	9,342	1,692	Smears	440	198
Virulence Tests	133	82	Urines	486	53
Malaria	915		Sections Cut:		
P. vivax		284	Simple Tumours	37	
P. falciparum		14	Malignant Tumours	49	
P. malarie			Miscellaneous	132	
Kala Azar			Antigenous Vaccines	34	
Dysentery	7,246		Blood Counts	1,210	
E. histolytica, free forms and cysts ..		133	Wassermann Tests	3,204	732
Bact. flexneri		287	Kahn Tests	3,065	766
Bact. shigae		23	Anthrax (Human)	2,596	355
Ova of Helminths	13,819		Other Examinations		
Ascaris lumbricoides		880			
Ankylostoma duodenale		501			
Trichuris trichiura		1,351			
Clonorchis sinensis		92			
Schistosoma japonicum		23			
Other ova		73			
			Total of General Pathological Examinations	50,492	9,366

SPECIMENS EXAMINED ANNUALLY 1907-1936

TOTAL SECTION = ROUTINE SPECIMENS
BLACK SECTION = WASSERMANN TESTS



LABORATORY DIAGNOSES.—*continued.*

Specimens	Examinations	Positives	Public Health Examinations	Samples	Below Standard
Rabies:			Waters:		
Total Brains Examined	119		S.W.W. Water	441	22
Total Rabid — Microscopically		73	Well Waters	271	79
and by animal inoculation.			Aerated and Table Waters	291	1
Plague in rats	16,409		Ice	196	54
Milks:			Swimming Baths:		
Animal Inoculation for Myco.			Open Air Pool (Municipal)	64	
tuberculosis	190	13	Other Baths	10	1
Brucella Infection: Agglutinations			Milks	893	153
Cows	2,178	352	Ice Creams	580	152
Goats	142	3	Tinned Foods		
Anthrax:					
Dairies					
Slaughterhouses					
Other sources		*			
Mosquito Larvæ (for presence of					
Anophelines)	965	148			
Total	20,003	589	Total	2,746	462
			Grand Total	73,241	

SECTION A.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. INTESTINAL GROUP.

(a) *Cholera*.—For the fourth year in succession cholera was absent from Shanghai, nor were any bacteriologically confirmed cases reported from elsewhere in China. This continued freedom is not sufficient ground for an unqualified optimism; it is too much to hope that it will be permanent. The next epidemic prevalence, now that laboratory facilities in China have been considerably developed, should be observed with a view to determining whether it arises *de novo* in China or is introduced from without; whether it spreads from a single primary focus or simultaneously from multiple foci; and lastly, what are the principal routes of dissemination. The summer seasonal incidence of diarrhœa, which approached at times a choleraic type, was noted as usual. The first case suspected of being cholera occurred in March, the peak was reached in July, and the last specimen was received in October. In all 126 stools were submitted for examination, and in no single case were true *V. cholerae* isolated.

(b) *Enteric*.—There has been a definite increase in the incidence of fevers of this group during the year, the causal organism being isolated by blood culture from 133 cases as against 80 in 1935. Of these 127 were *Bact. typhosum*, 1 *Bact. paratyphosum A*, 1 *Bact. paratyphosum B*, and 4 *Bact. enteritidis*. The relative preponderance of *Bact. typhosum* infections commented on last year is again strongly in evidence.

By far the larger proportion of the above organisms have been isolated from the clot of specimens sent in for Widal Tests. The value of this procedure of clot culture is well shown by the following table. It will be seen that over 20% of these sera gave a titre for *Bact. typhosum* of less than 1/50. The proportion of typhoid cases in which no diagnosis could have been made on one Widal Test alone is therefore quite high.

It is of interest to note the almost complete absence of agglutinins for *Bact. paratyphosum A* or *B.* in the sera of infected cases pointing either to non-inoculation or a considerable lapse of time since the last inoculation was given.

AGGLUTINATION TITRES OF 127 SAMPLES OF BLOOD FROM WHICH BACT. TYPHOSUM WAS ISOLATED.

Titre	Typhosum "H"	Typhosum "O"	Paratyphosum A	Paratyphosum B	Suipestifer (Monophasic)
0— 50	21%	24%	98%	97%	100%
50— 100	12%	22%	1%	2%	0
100— 200	13%	26%	0	0	0
200— 400	12%	17%	1%	1%	0
400— 800	18%	9%	0	0	0
800—1600	17%	2%	0	0	0
1600—	7%	0	0	0	0

T.A.B. Vaccine.—For the production of this vaccine a local recently isolated strain of Bact. typhosum, and a "rejuvenated" Bact. typhosum Rawlings, kindly supplied by the Vaccine Department of the Royal Army Medical College, were used. Both strains regularly killed mice within 48 hours in doses of 50 millions or less. In view of the criticism from time to time made against this vaccine that it produces unduly severe reactions, those using it are advised to follow carefully the directions as to dosage, and as far as possible to comply with the following recommendations extracted from a pamphlet "T.A.B. Vaccine" published by the Vaccine Department of the Royal Army Medical College:—

- (1) Rest and abstention from alcohol for 48 hours following inoculation is essential.
- (2) The inoculations should be made at as late an hour in the day as is practicable. In this manner the stage of maximum reaction occurs when the individual is at rest in bed.
- (3) Inoculation or re-inoculation should not be undertaken during the hot weather. Excessively severe reactions may follow the use of the vaccine in the warm season."

Experience indicates that neglect of these precautions is a more likely cause of severe reactions than any undue toxicity of the vaccine itself.

(c) *Dysentery.*—The incidence of dysentery remains remarkably constant, as does the ratio between the number of cases of amoebic and bacillary type.

2. VENEREAL DISEASES.

(a) *Syphilis.*—Both Wassermann and Kahn Tests have been performed on all samples of sera whenever possible, and in the case of disagreement the results of both tests have been reported. Our experience is that the Kahn is the more sensitive test; that it remains positive for a longer period under treatment than does the Wassermann, and that the most marked discrepancies between the two tests have occurred in cases where treatment has been incomplete and a considerable interval has elapsed between the cessation of treatment and making the test. A table showing a comparison of results is appended.

Examinations of exudates from local lesions by the dark background method were made on 208 occasions. *Treponema pallida* were found in 59 cases.

	Results				Total	Percentage
	W. & K=Pos.	W. & K=Doubt.	W. & K=Neg.			
Complete Agreement	662	30	2,058		2,750	88.08%
Complete Disagreement	W.=Pos. K=Neg. 16	W.=Neg. K=Pos. 65			81	2.59%
Partial Disagreement	W.=Pos. K=Doubt. 43	W.=Doubt. K=Pos. 37	W.=Doubt. K=Neg. 11	W.=Neg. K=Doubt. 200	291	9.32%
Positive Reactions	W. 721	K. 764	W. & K. 823			
Percentage of Total	23.09%	24.47%	26.36%			

W = Wassermann Reaction

K = Kahn Reaction

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Undulant Fever*.—Since the use of pure "smooth" strains of *Brucella* in the preparation of agglutinable suspensions, in only one case has the presence in human sera of agglutinins for the *Brucella* group been detected. Human undulant fever is therefore most probably a disease of some rarity in Shanghai.

The condition among dairy cattle is quite different. The investigation into their serum agglutinin titres commenced last year has now been concluded. Animals showing an agglutinin titre of 1/50 were considered suspect. All cattle have been tested once, and in those herds where no reactors were found a repeat test was made after six months. Seven dairies and the two goat dairies were apparently free of infection at the time of the first test; others showed a percentage of reactors varying from less than five to nearly fifty.

A commencement was made to determine what percentage of reactors excreted *Br. abortus* or agglutinins for this organism in their milk and correlate these findings with those on serum agglutinins. Owing to shortage of staff this work had to be discontinued before any significant results had been obtained.

(b) *Malaria*.—See Section B. 3 (a).

(c) *General*.—An outbreak of *Schistosomiasis* occurred in the Autumn among Russian Scouts who had camped in the neighborhood of Zose in the summer. The percentage of cases among those who had exposed themselves to infection by bathing was very high. The disease is a serious one; further, it is by no means easy to effect a complete cure. The danger from this source, therefore, of bathing in creeks around Shanghai, except those which are strongly tidal, cannot be over-emphasized.

SECTION B.—PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS.

1. WATERS.

A total of 1,272 samples of water, ice, aerated and table waters were examined during the year as against 1,160 during 1935 and 917 in 1934.

(a) *Shanghai Waterworks Water*.—Of 441 samples examined only 22 were found to be below standard (that is, contained more than 10 organisms of the Bact. coli group per litre.) The co-operation of the Waterworks staff in tracing and remedying the source of the bacterial contaminations detected by this Department has been all that could be desired, and any consequent danger to the consuming public has been reduced to the absolute minimum.

Larvæ of a midge (*Chironomus*) were found in the water supply of certain districts for the first time during July. They had apparently gained access to the main from a breeding place in one of the storage reservoirs. After this had been suitably treated, larvæ were only very occasionally found. Their presence was not associated with any bacterial contamination, and therefore, while aesthetically undesirable, were no cause for alarm.

(b) *Aerated and Table Waters*.—Bottled waters of this type were found to be uniformly up to the desired standard of bacterial purity. The sample listed as below standard was one of two from a houseboat tested with a view to determine the efficiency of filtration.

(c) *Deep Well Waters*.—The standard of these waters is by no means good. At their source they are found to be uniformly free of any organisms of coliform type; when contamination occurs it can always be traced to a faulty supply system.

(d) *Ice*.—Nearly 30% of all samples tested were found to be unsatisfactory; some were heavily contaminated. Methods of production rather than the quality of the water used would appear to be at fault.

(e) *Swimming Baths*.—The water of the Municipal open-air pool was tested regularly throughout the season. The one sample found to be below standard was taken on a day of heavy rain, when no bathers entered the pool and the plant was temporarily shut down. All samples taken on days when bathing took place were found to be of the bacteriological purity demanded for drinking water.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
S.W.W. Taps	23	26	30	30	34	32	34	38	36	34	43	30	390
Below Standard...	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	2	1	—	22
S.W.W. Hydrants	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	6	4	4	5	4	51
Below Standard...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep Wells	14	19	27	19	23	24	22	29	24	23	30	17	271
Below Standard...	3	4	6	2	5	14	4	11	8	12	6	4	79
Ice	12	13	18	9	23	19	15	18	19	16	18	16	196
Below Standard...	1	1	1	5	14	7	3	5	6	3	5	3	54

2. MILK AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

(a) *Milk and Cream*.—893 samples of milk and cream were tested during the year as against 876 samples in 1935 and 729 in 1934.

The proportion of samples not up to standard, although considerably less than last year, is still far from being satisfactory. Pasteurization of all milk was made compulsory from July 1. Since July and August are the months when the highest proportion of samples below standard normally occur no marked beneficial effect on the figures for this year could be expected from this source, but may be looked for next year, when the process of pasteurization has been more thoroughly mastered by those dairies new to it.

	Pasteurized Milk			Raw Milk			Unlicensed	Total
	Grade A T.T.	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A T.T.	Grade A	Grade B		
Samples	21	423	293	7	45	68	36	893
Below Standard....	3	46	66	1	8	12	17	153

(b) *Ice Cream and Water Ices*.—580 samples were examined and 152 were found to be below standard. This apparently unsatisfactory result is due largely to two factors :

- (1) The high standard set, which is the same as that for pasteurized milk ;
- (2) The large increase last year in the number of small manufacturers of "ice drops," many of whom, owing to their inability to produce a reasonable percentage of samples of the required standard, failed to qualify for a licence or had their licence suspended.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Samples	26	24	28	33	28	31	42	98	84	73	63	50	580
Below Standard...	—	—	1	2	4	5	19	45	38	17	13	8	152

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Malaria*.—The total incidence of malaria has increased by nearly 50% during the current year ; 298 cases were diagnosed as against 202 in 1935. *P. falciparum* was found 14 times this year and 7 times in 1935.

Anopheline larvæ continued to be found in dippings during December 1935, were absent during January, February and March of this year, and reappeared in April. Since then they have been continuously present. Numerous anopheline breeding sites are present in the Western District as far east as Gordon Road, and in the Eastern District from the Point west to Chusan and Muirhead Roads. Until this year, with the exception of the Racecourse, the Central and Northern Districts appeared to be free, when four separate breeding places were found between the Bund and Yu Ya Ching Road, and one near the junction of North Honan and Boone Roads. Motor traffic undoubtedly is one means by which mosquitoes are disseminated, thus offsetting to some extent the efforts of the Department to limit their breeding grounds.

New cases of malaria occurred with greatest frequency in August and September, and fell off rapidly in October. Certain of the cases of *P. falciparum* infection were apparently due to local infection, though the majority were probably contracted during visits to surrounding areas where malignant tertian malaria is known to be endemic. Since only one type of anopheles, *A. hyrcanus* var. *sinensis*, is found in Shanghai and its immediate environs, information as to its ability to act as a vector for *P. falciparum* would be of considerable value. In view of the relatively low incidence of malignant tertian, as compared with the benign tertian type of malaria, it is most probably not of a high order.

SECTION C.—ANTI-RABIC WORK.

An analysis of the results of anti-rabic treatment, set out in accordance with the recommendations of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, is appended.

Of the 1,244 persons who attended the Pasteur Institute for advice and/or treatment 713 were resident in the International Settlement, 239 in the French Concession, 125 in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and 167 came from Outports.

119 animals suspected of having died of rabies were sent for examination, and in 71 cases rabies was diagnosed either by microscopical examination or by animal inoculation.

Treatment has now been standardized along the following lines :—

- (1) All persons bitten by animals liable to contract rabies and at the time of biting apparently healthy are advised to take treatment for a period of ten days from the date of biting. During this time the animal is kept under observation. If no signs of rabies become evident during this period the animal is released and treatment of the patient discontinued.
- (2) Persons not bitten, but who have been in contact with an animal suspected of having died of rabies, are given treatment for 15 days.
- (3) Persons bitten by an animal suspected of having rabies are given treatment for 24 days irrespective of the site or severity of the lesions.

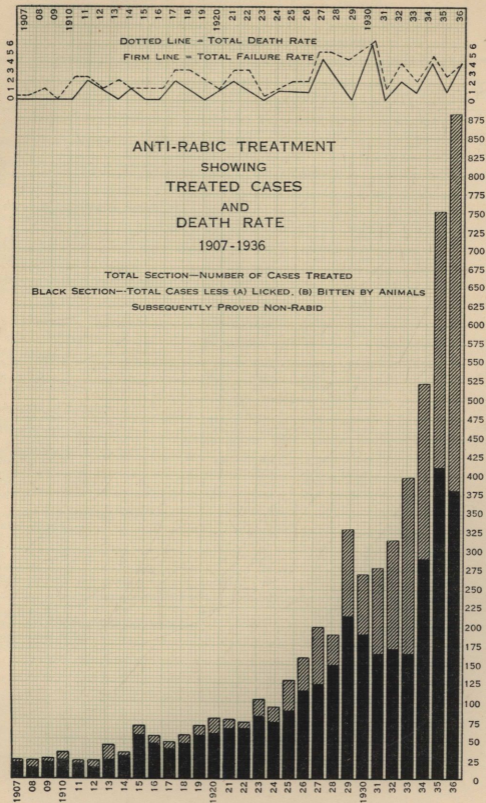
The daily dose has been increased from 3 cc of a 1½% vaccine suspension to 2½ cc of a 3% suspension.

The increase in the dosage and in the number of persons taking treatment has necessitated the using of sheep in the preparation of vaccine instead of rabbits as heretofore.

Where possible, fuming nitric acid is used to cauterize bites; failing this, they are irrigated and then dressed with a freshly prepared 1% solution of Chloramine T. or Eusol. It is considered that cauterization must be performed within 24 hours of biting to be effective; it is possible that the period is much shorter than this.

The four fatal cases recorded all received multiple lacerated wounds of the face and died in from 13 to 20 days of being bitten, and therefore before treatment had been concluded. Contrary to the practice of some Institutes, these cases have been listed as failures; it is felt that the treatment must stand or fall by its ability to protect all cases at risk, and not a certain selected proportion.

It is significant that all these cases were bitten by stray dogs. Strays have always been, and still are, the chief carriers of rabies in Shanghai, and constitute the major danger to the public. Until with the co-operation of other authorities means have been found to reduce them to negligible numbers rabies will continue to be a menace to Shanghai.



RESULTS OF ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT.

	No. of Cases		Percentage of Total		No. of Fatal Cases		Percentage Mortality	
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
1. Statistics for all patients	884				4		0.45	
2. Classification according to races :—								
Europeans	270		30.54					
Non-Europeans		614		69.46		4		0.65
3. Classification according to variety of biting animal :—								
Dog	227	567	84.07	92.34		4		0.70
Cat	33	34	12.22	5.54				
Human saliva	7	2	2.60	0.32				
Other animals	3	11	1.11	1.80				
4. Evidence of rabies in biting animal :—								
Category A	22	43	8.15	7.00		1		2.32
" B		1		0.16				
" C	9	56	3.33	9.12		3		5.36
" D	30	218	11.11	35.51				
" N.R.	209	296	77.41	48.21				
5. Depth of lesion :—								
Deep	56	200	20.74	32.58		4		2.00
Superficial	135	358	50.00	58.30				
No visible lesion	79	56	29.26	9.12				
6. Interposition of clothing :—								
On bare skin	215	240	79.63	39.08		4		1.67
Through clothing	55	374	20.37	60.92				
7. Position of bite :—								
Head	15	21	5.56	3.42		4		19.05
Arm	175	184	64.81	29.97				
Trunk	8	67	2.96	10.91				
Leg	72	342	26.67	52.70				
8. Number of days after bite when treatment was begun :—								
0 — 4	219	481	81.11	78.34		4		0.83
5 — 7	42	47	15.56	7.65				
8 — 14	8	45	2.96	7.33				
15 — 21		21		3.42				
Over 21 days	1	20	0.37	3.26				

A = Proved Rabid
 B = Diagnosed Rabid by Veterinary Surgeon
 C = Suspicious of Rabies
 D = Unknown

N.R. = Non-Rabid

E = Europeans
 A = Non-Europeans

SECTION D.—MEDICO—LEGAL.

On behalf of the Police Department and Consular Authorities, histological sections of lung and skin were made and reported on ; two bullets, clothing, a basket and a piece of piping were examined for the presence of human blood stains, and evidence was given on four occasions in Court.

SECTION E.—VACCINES AND MEDIA.

493,885 doses of smallpox vaccine were issued and 1,318 grams of raw lymph manufactured. Buffalo calves, which for the last two years have been used for the production of lymph instead of native cattle, have proved in every way satisfactory. They are hardier, and less cases of loss from sickness while under observation have been recorded; the yield is far heavier, the potency is high and is well maintained during storage.

The following vaccines were made :

Cholera 180½ litres.
 Anti-rabies (Semple 3%) 151 litres.
 T.A.B. 16 litres.
 Gonococcal (polyvalent) 725 ccs.
 Past. leipseptica Bacterin 3,000 ccs.

The total media used was approximately 1,550 litres.

Agglutinable suspensions, agglutinating and precipitin sera, reagents for the Wassermann Test, have been prepared as required ; stock cultures and reagents have been supplied to hospitals and laboratories both in Shanghai and in Outports.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The number of analyses and tests carried out was 4,508, in addition to 1,276 tests made under the control of the laboratory on the water at the Open-air Swimming Pool.

MILK.

1,074 samples were tested for purity, 24 of these being certified as adulterated, either by the addition of water or by being deficient in fat ; and 8 being returned as of naturally poor quality or of doubtful purity. A further 8 samples (all from unlicensed dairies) gave unsatisfactory results with dirt filtration tests, and 7 samples (all from unlicensed dairies) had the characters of buffalo milk admixtures.

In addition to the above, 63 special samples, including reconstructed milks and milk from native cows and buffaloes, were examined for investigational purposes.

The usual tabulated results follow :—

EXTENT OF ADULTERATION.

9 specimens contained	1% to 10% of added water.
4 " "	10% to 20% " " "
3 " "	20% to 30% " " "
2 " "	30% to 40% " " "
6 specimens were deficient in fat.	

CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLES.

	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
A. Formal samples from licensed dairies	1,028	9	0.87
B. Formal samples from unlicensed dairies	43	15	34.88
C. Samples sent in by the public.....	3	0	0.00
Total Samples	1,074	24	2.23

(For comparison with previous years, see the special graph in the Section dealing with Dairies and Milk Supplies.)

The total percentage of adulterated samples is slightly higher than that of last year, which was the lowest on record. The increase is chiefly due to the very high percentage (34.88%) of adulterated samples in the specimens taken from unlicensed dairies.

This high percentage of adulteration in milks from unlicensed dairies and the number of specimens from these dairies showing evident dirt particles indicate the importance of purchasing milk from licensed dairies which are under adequate supervision.

The standards adopted in Shanghai for cows' milk are 8.5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat and 3 per cent of milk fat. Milks which give figures below these standards are presumed to be adulterated either by addition of water or by abstraction of fat (cream) unless the contrary can be proved. These are minimum standards, and the average composition of the milk sold is well above these limits. Some animals may yield milk in which the non-fatty solids content falls somewhat below the figure of 8.5 per cent, and it is in these cases that the freezing-point test is of value, as it differentiates between a genuine milk of naturally poor quality and milk in which the low figure for non-fatty solids is due to admixture with a small amount of water. In the case of samples in which a fat content at or near the minimum standard of 3 per cent is found, an "appeal to the cow" may be made and authentic samples taken during milking at the dairy examined as a check on the composition of the milk as supplied to the public. The freezing test was applied to 57 samples.

Cream.—28 samples were examined for fat content and general composition. The fat contents varied from 22.7 per cent in table cream to 46.6 per cent in whipping cream. One sample had the characters of a milk with high fat content containing 7.6 per cent of milk fat.

WATER.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SHANGHAI WATERWORKS WATER.

Parts per 100,000.

	Total Solids	Hardness	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37°C.	Bacteriological Report (Number of Samples below Standard)
December (1935)	20.0	10.0	4.2	0.0532	0.0600	0.0282	0.1132	1
January	20.0	10.0	4.35	0.0280	0.0460	0.0144	0.0720	1
February	17.0	10.0	3.9	0.0437	0.0440	0.0147	0.0732	—
March	20.0	11.0	4.1	0.0800	0.0182	0.0110	0.0780	—
April	21.0	11.0	4.0	0.0900	0.0270	0.0110	0.0920	—
May	21.0	11.0	4.3	0.0600	0.0264	0.0104	0.1068	1
June	24.0	12.0	5.5	0.0522	0.0108	0.0138	0.1400	2
July	18.0	9.5	3.3	0.0680	0.0024	0.0130	0.1068	8
August	15.0	7.5	2.3	0.0700	0.0014	0.0074	0.0860	6
September	11.0	7.0	2.2	0.0540	0.0024	0.0084	0.0716	2
October	11.0	8.0	1.8	0.0600	0.0045	0.0170	0.0860	1
November	10.0	7.0	2.1	0.0620	0.0038	0.0154	0.0528	—

The figures for the monthly analyses are tabulated above.

Daily observations were made on the clarity of the water, temperature, chloride, free chlorine and saline ammonia contents and the presence or absence of nitrites. Free chlorine determinations were also made on samples taken at the same times and places as the samples for bacteriological tests.

The variations in the chemical composition of the water were within the usual limits, the chloride content remaining normal throughout the year.

Free chlorine figures have varied from 0.01 to 0.11 parts per million, with some few occasions when chlorine has been absent. The minimum temperature noted in water from the laboratory taps was 4.5°C. (40.1°F.) in January and the maximum 32.5°C. (90.5°F.) in August.

Deep Well Water, etc.—Deep well waters examined as to their suitability for domestic and drinking purposes have included 35 samples from borings in and around Shanghai and one from a source outside the Shanghai area.

The samples from the Shanghai area include new borings and repeat examination of samples from old wells; in the case of these repeat examinations the samples showed little change in composition.

A further 25 samples were subjected to partial test for the determination of hardness, etc.

Fourteen samples of waters were examined for the presence of fluorides with negative results.

Open Air Swimming Pool.—By a process of continuous rapid filtration, combined with continuous chlorination and aeration, the water was kept clear and sparkling, and, with one exception when the purification process was stopped on account of heavy rain and the consequent absence of bathers, at all times showed a bacterial purity up to the standard of drinking water.

Thrice daily tests on the water from different parts of the pool were made, and the chlorine dosage varied accordingly to give a residual of 0.3 to 0.5 parts per million. Apart from the addition of make-up water from time to time, the water was not changed throughout the season.

TOXICOLOGICAL AND ALLIED INVESTIGATIONS.

Fifteen viscera were examined for the presence of poisons, positive results being obtained in five cases, and in two cases traces of alcohol were detected.

In two of the viscera potassium cyanide was found to be present, one containing 27 grains and the other 4½ grains.

In one case morphine was present in conjunction with meconic acid corresponding to an amount of about 7½ grains of standard opium. Morphine was detected in one case. Veronal was found to be present in one case, a total amount of 7½ grains being extracted from the stomach contents, stomach wall and urine.

A specimen of blood from a case of suspected carbon-monoxide poisoning showed the presence of carbon-monoxide-haemoglobin.

Three viscera from animals were examined with negative results.

In connection with cases of attempted dog poisoning, three meat boluses were submitted by the police. The meat boluses consisted of pieces of meat in which was embedded the poisonous substance, the whole being tied with thread. All the three specimens submitted were found to contain poisonous or dangerous substances. One specimen contained ½ ounce of potassium chlorate, one contained ½ ounce of potassium permanganate with several fragments of broken glass and the third contained 1½ grains of strychnine (a highly poisonous alkaloid) together with fragments of broken glass.

Materials examined in cases of illness or suspected poisoning included 24 specimens of stomach contents, urine, food, medicines, etc.

Veronal was extracted from the urine in three cases, the amounts found being 4 grains, 1½ grains, and ½ grain respectively. Methylene blue was detected in one specimen of urine. One specimen of stomach wash contained opium, and one was found to contain a trace of mercury. A sample of liquid, a portion of which was drunk by a man who died shortly after drinking same, was found to

contain 2 per cent of potassium cyanide. A sample of anti-opium paste was examined in connection with a case of suspected morphine poisoning and found to contain 1.2 per cent of morphine. On investigation it was found that the morphine had probably been added by the patient, as further samples of this preparation obtained by the staff were examined and found to contain no opium or morphine.

A specimen of urine was received from a patient for examination for the presence of blood. The urine had the appearance of a blood-stained urine, but no blood was detected either chemically or microscopically. Further examination showed the presence of a vegetable colouring substance giving the reactions of the colouring principle of beetroot. On inquiry it was found that the patient had been consuming beetroot; on discontinuing this vegetable the colour did not reappear.

NARCOTICS (OPIUM, MORPHINE, ETC.)

Forty specimens were examined for the presence of narcotics and dangerous drugs, the specimens including 23 powders, 8 samples of pills and tablets, 6 medicines, and 3 pastes.

Of the powders examined 13 gave negative results, 5 consisted of mixtures of heroin and caffeine, the others consisted of morphine, heroin and codeine, morphine and caffeine, brucine nitrate, and one mixture of heroin, quinine, caffeine and phenazone.

Of the eight samples of pills and tablets examined, 4 gave negative results, the others contained heroin (1), morphine (2), and opium (1).

Of the six medicines examined 3 were found to contain morphine and 3 gave negative results.

Three anti-opium pastes were examined; one contained 1.2 per cent of morphine and two contained no narcotic alkaloids.

FOODS, LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

Food samples examined have included samples of bread, butter, margarine, cream, glucose, milk, ice-cream, jams, tinned products, evaporated and condensed milks. Liquors and beverages have included beer, whisky, vodka, aerated waters, fruit syrups, fruit squashes, etc.

Forty-one samples of butter, including most of the better known brands, were analysed: of these 36 were found to be genuine butter. Five samples sold under the name of Harbin butter or cooking butter had the characters of margarine. Two samples which consisted of genuine butter showed a moisture content slightly in excess of the amount allowed under Municipal Regulations. One sample of genuine butter contained an amount of boric acid preservative within the accepted limits, but the presence of this preservative was not stated on the label.

Seventeen samples of margarine were examined, fifteen of these being found of good quality and of good appearance and odour. One of these contained an amount of water slightly in excess of the permitted amount and one sample showed a slight excess of salt. The two remaining samples, both of the same chop, were of very inferior quality and contained over 30 per cent of water and over 6.5 per cent of salt. These two samples were in tins and probably intended for use up-country, where cold storage facilities are not available.

In addition to the above samples of butter and margarine, two batches of butter taken by the Inspectorial Staff from shops and stalls were found to be rancid and more or less infected with moulds due to defective storage.

Fifty samples of condensed and evaporated milks, including most of the brands of foreign and local origin on sale in the Settlement, were analyzed. Forty-three samples were found to be of good quality and appearance and to be of composition in accordance with the descriptive letters. Two samples were found to be blown and in unsound condition. Two samples were slightly discoloured, due to overheating, but were otherwise in sound condition. Two samples of skimmed milk, although labelled as such, contained statements on the label which were somewhat misleading. One sample contained an amount of milk fat higher than desirable.

During the early part of the year, before and during the Spring Festival, the usual examination of coloured sweetmeats was undertaken. At this time of the year the sweetmeat shops and stalls cater for the Chinese children by preparing highly coloured sweets and small cakes of gaudy and fancy design. In former years these were often coloured with highly dangerous mineral pigments containing lead, arsenic, copper or mercury, etc. This objectionable practice is gradually dying out, the makers now finding that the sweets can be coloured with harmless vegetable and aniline dyes.

608 samples were examined, and of these 568 were found to be coloured with harmless aniline or vegetable dyes. 40 samples contained traces only of litharge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Specimens examined for medical and diagnostic purposes include urine (548), urea concentration tests (7), blood (for sugar, urea, calcium, etc., 183), sugar tolerance tests (3), faeces (for occult blood, differential fat determinations, etc., 115), gastric contents (15), fractional test meals (48), cerebro-spinal fluids (18), and human milks (7).

Drugs and medicinal preparations examined have included lysol, disinfectants, hydrogen peroxide, glycerine, novocaine solutions, ether, alcohol, quinine tablets and sweet spirits of nitre.

General analyses and tests have included coals and fuel oils for calorific value and general tests, cotton seed oil, powder and cake, and salt.

Departmental examinations have included insect powders, fuel oils and kerosene mixture for mosquito purposes, and bleaching powder. A number of examinations of tankage and fat from the Disposal Plant were made and disinfectant fluids have been examined for phenolic content.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

The activities of the Hospital Division are grouped under the following headings :—

Public Health Services :—

Isolation Hospital for Foreigners
Isolation Hospital for Chinese
Mental Hospital
Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Tuberculosis Free Clinic
District Nursing and Visiting
Venereal Diseases Free Clinic (Foreign—Male)
Supervision of Free Public Vaccination and
Anti-Cholera Inoculation
Central Laundry (Hospitals)

Municipal Medical Services :—

Municipal Police Hospital for Indians and Chinese
Ward Road Gaol Hospital
Police and Gaol Clinics
Ward Road Gaol Reformatory
Foreign and Chinese Gaols
Gordon Road Police Depot
Remanded Prisoners

Miscellaneous :—

Lectures on First Aid and Forensic Medicine to
Police Force and Fire Brigade
Medical Examination of Candidates for Municipal
Employment
Mokanshan Sanatorium

The year in retrospect.—From the point of view of infectious disease the year on the whole has been healthy, especially during the summer, but during the spring and winter the hospitals were quite busy. The admissions increased by 10% on last year, i.e. from 1,409 to 1,555, in spite of the lack of activity during the summer months.

There were no definite cases of Cholera, this being the fourth consecutive year during which the disease has been absent in the Hospitals.

There was a large increase in Smallpox in the winter months, there being 145 admissions with 45 deaths, as opposed to 41 cases with three deaths last year. These figures are still, however, only half of those of 1934.

There was also a minor epidemic of Measles in the spring, when 85 severe cases were admitted to hospitals, but of these there were 13 deaths, all but two being Chinese.

The figures for Scarlet Fever also were nearly twice as many as in 1935. Out of 276 cases there were 13 deaths.

Diphtheria showed a moderate increase, there being 360 admissions, with 79 deaths, as opposed to 307 admissions with 63 deaths last year. The whole of the deaths from this disease occurred amongst the Chinese, where the cases so often are brought in already moribund. The disease is often too far advanced for serum to be of any value, whilst amongst the Chinese there is a very high percentage (about 33%) of laryngeal cases. It seems that only the most serious cases of this disease ever reach the stage of requesting admission to hospital, as the danger of Diphtheria being present in cases of sore throat has not yet reached the consciousness of the Chinese masses. Mortality from this disease amongst the Chinese is further increased by the frequent refusal to submit to the operation of tracheotomy, which, although attended by a high mortality, can save a number of cases which otherwise would surely die.

The building of the proposed new Fever and Mental Hospitals has been postponed still further on the grounds of economy. The need for further mental accommodation has been considerably reduced, but the necessity for new fever accommodation is becoming more and more urgent, as the Chinese Isolation Hospital is in a most dilapidated state. Since being condemned as unfit for use as a hospital eight years ago, it has been frequently patched up as a temporary expedient, but it cannot be expected to last for ever in this condition.

The Foreign Nursing Staff recorded a total of 431 days off duty during the year. This figure, amongst a staff of 22, gives an average of 19.6 days' sickness per annum, which indicates the arduous nature of nursing in the Far East.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Free	Total Beds
Isolation Hospital :—				
Tuberculosis Block			24	24
General	15	18	65	98
Observation	3	2	4	9
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	4		146	150
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1	3	36	40
Mental Hospital				25
Police Hospital :—				
Indian		50		50
Chinese		122		122
Gaol Hospital				172
				393
Grand Total				911

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (FOREIGN).

The number of cases admitted was 351 as compared with 313 the previous year, and of these 50 proved fatal as against 40 last year. The deaths as usual were mostly from Tuberculosis, which accounted for exactly 80% of this mortality. Most of the activity was, as usual, witnessed during the colder months at the beginning and end of the year. The summer was extraordinarily quiet, so much so that for a short period the west block was closed completely, the few cases of ordinary infectious disease admitted being nursed in the segregation wards.

Smallpox.—The wards were very busy towards the end of the year, although they were only occupied for about two months. There were 23 cases with 4 deaths.

Measles.—An epidemic accounted for 67 admissions, mostly from the American School. Many of the children were very sick indeed and needed a great deal of care and attention. There were two deaths from this disease complicated with pneumonia.

Scarlet Fever.—Two wards were occupied during the earlier months and the latter months of the year. In the spring the cases were of the septic type, and several deaths occurred. The admissions at the end of the year seemed to be of a much milder variety. There were 80 admissions and 4 deaths from this disease.

Diphtheria was present only during the cold months, being responsible for 20 cases without a single death. Nine cases of Tonsillitis of a quite severe type were also admitted as observation for Diphtheria.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The wards have been very full throughout the year, mostly with advanced cases, and there were 111 admittances, with 36 deaths. The earlier and milder cases were transferred to the Sanatorium. A small clinic for cases requiring pneumothorax treatment was held at the Isolation Hospital, the cases being admitted for their first few weeks and then discharged when fit enough to attend as out-patients for their refills. These have done well without exception.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—Four cases were admitted, three of whom made a good recovery, whilst the fourth is still in a critical condition, although in almost a chronic stage.

Rabies.—One case died shortly after admission.

Four mild cases of *Whooping Cough* and one case of *Malignant Malaria* also recovered successfully in hospital.

Buildings.—A certain amount of necessary repainting was done, and a new refrigerator plant was installed in the kitchen.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL (CHINESE).

This hospital has had a fairly busy year. There were no major epidemics; nevertheless, the number of admissions reached the figure 1,204 as compared with 1,096 in 1935; 472 persons were also given treatment or advice in the Admission Block, some being cases which refused admission: others, being diagnosed non-infectious, were referred to other hospitals.

No Cholera cases were seen, and very few cases were admitted as "suspects." The outstanding feature of the year, in fact, was the small number of cases of intestinal infections admitted.

There were 267 deaths—a death-rate of 22.1% as compared with 18% in 1935. This was chiefly due to the increase in serious diphtheria cases: most of the fatal cases were "in extremis" when admitted, and as many as 67 cases died within 24 hours of admission.

Details of the diseases treated are given below:—

Diphtheria.—There were 340 admissions, and of these 79 died. There were 16 cases of the Nasal type, 201 were Fauceal, and 123 of the Laryngeal type. Of the latter 64 died—58 within 24 hours of admission.

Scarlatina.—196 admissions, of which only 9 were fatal.

Smallpox.—Of 123 admissions 41 died. Almost one-third of these admissions had never been vaccinated, and the majority had been vaccinated in childhood only.

Rabies.—Total admissions were 21. All died. One case was rather unusual in that the bite was received from a pig. Five of these cases had the wounds cauterized at once and were receiving Pasteur Treatment at the time of onset.

Meningitis.—There were 142 cases, constituted as follows:—

Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	83	Admissions;	41	Deaths
Tuberculous	"	..	24	"	17	"
Septic	"	..	30	"	29	"

"Septic" includes cases caused by organisms other than the meningococcus and the tubercle bacillus.

Leprosy.—One case only was admitted. It was subsequently transferred to the Leprosarium at Dah Zang.

Dysentery.—Of 21 admissions, 2 were amœbic and 7 bacillary in type. Twelve were clinically "dysentery" but no organisms were isolated.

Enteric Fever.—17 cases were admitted, with 2 deaths only, one being due to the complication of perforation. Immediate operation failed to save the man's life. All cases were due to B. typhosum.

Miscellaneous.—Amongst the other diseases admitted during the past year were 163 cases of acute tonsillitis admitted as "observation for diphtheria," 6 cases of gastro-enteritis for observation for cholera, 18 cases of measles, 12 of influenza, 7 cases of mumps, typhus fever, German measles, relapsing fever—2 cases of each; 1 case of infantile paralysis, and 1 case of malignant malaria.

ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Diseases	From International Settlement								From Outside Settlement Limits (Including French Concession)								Totals			
	Foreign				Chinese				Foreign				Chinese				Admitted		Died	
	Admitted		Died		Admitted		Died		Admitted		Died		Admitted		Died		Admitted		Died	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Typhoid Fever		1		1	15	8	3	1					16	9	4	1	31	18	7	3
Paratyphoid Fever					3								1				4			
Typhus		1*			2	2	1	2					1				3	3	1	2
Smallpox	6	19		3	22	77	2	26	4	3			9	46	1	15	41	145	3	45
Measles	10	44		2	11	13	2	9	4	23			1	5	1	2	26	85	3	13
Scarlet Fever	34	71		4	104	134	2	6	6	9			45	62	4	3	189	276	6	13
Diphtheria	39	16	1		154	238	34	50	9	4			105	102	28	29	307	360	63	79
Influenza													12				12			
Plague																				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	106	107	29	35	2		1		28	4	8	1	3	1		1	139	112	38	37
Cholera	1	1							1								2	1		
Amoebic Dysentery	1													2			1			
Bacillary Dysentery					12	4	2						3	3			15	7	2	
Acute Diarrhoea																				
Chronic Diarrhoea					7	2											7	2		
Relapsing Fever					55		27		4		1		31		17		92	4	46	
Cerebrospinal Fever	2	4	1																	
Anthrax																				
Leprosy					3								1				3	1		
Rabies		1		1	4		7						11	14	10	15	15	22	14	23
German Measles					2												2			
Chicken Pox	2				3	1			1				1				7	1		
Mumps	12				17	6			2					1			31	7		
Tonsillitis	11	8			194	140			2	1			68	23			275	172		
Observation	10								2								12			
Contact	3				9	15			1				6	4			19	19		
Other Diseases	8	30		2	127	186	30	64	4	4			51	84	25	36	190	304	55	102
Total	245	303	31	48	744	835	108	165	68	48	9	2	352	369	90	102	1,409	1,555	238	317

*(Obs.)

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Apart from one busy period, when a number of violent cases were admitted at the same time, the year on the whole has been fairly peaceful, and the accommodation itself was never overtaxed. The female side was always more occupied than the male side. A few of the beds on the female side continued to be occupied by old inhabitants who seem to remain in the same condition for many years and cannot be transferred elsewhere.

The total accommodation available is 15 beds for female patients, plus one padded room, and ten beds for male patients, with one padded room. In addition, there were 12 beds at the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital for chronic Russian cases. The turnover in these beds, however, is necessarily small owing to the nature of the disease.

	<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharge</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Mental Hospital	20	15	17	15	1	1
Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital ...	0	2	2	0	0	0

The two deaths which occurred were in cases with organic lesions of the brain which had arisen shortly before their admission. In classification of the cases, 14% were from alcoholism, 8% from syphilis, 8% from other organic causes, and the rest purely of psychotic nature.

In the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital the 12 beds were occupied the whole time, with only two admissions and two discharges.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
45	29	42	31	1	0

The admissions were slightly fewer than those of last year, but still high. A higher proportion of children with hilar diseases than previously was admitted. They all responded well to treatment, particularly so during the autumn months. General improvement has been most marked and practically all discharged patients have benefited considerably by their stay in the Sanatorium; only four patients had to be returned to the Isolation Hospital on account of deterioration.

Six cases of Malaria, either confirmed or suspected, occurred at the Sanatorium, but all responded well to treatment, and the whole Sanatorium complement, both staff and patients, on several occasions were given courses of prophylactic treatment. An extension to form a separate ward for children is in course of erection, and at the end of the year was well on its way to completion. In view of the number of children admitted recently, this should be a welcome addition to the amenities of the Sanatorium. Some increase in the kitchen accommodation will, however, be needed next year.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

The Clinic was established for the purpose of giving treatment to the poorer section of the community who could not afford private attention and also for the assistance of practitioners in the matter of diagnosis, or for consultation. It is open to foreigners on the recommendation of any local registered practitioner. This is the ninth year of its existence, during each of which its size and value have increased. It shows a further increase on last year; in fact, the limit of its capacity in its present state of organization has practically been reached.

Ninety-two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as opposed to 110 last year, were diagnosed, whilst a total of 265 pre-tubercular and suspected T.B. cases attended the Clinic. The total cases attending, including old cases, were 1,643, as opposed to 1,273 last year, whilst the total attendances came to 2,605, compared with 2,086 last year—increases of 22.5% and 25% respectively.

The work of the Clinic includes regular visiting of the patients by the T.B. Inspector, assisted by the District Nurses, under the direction of the doctor in charge.

A number of pre-tuberculous children were recommended by the Clinic for admission to the Convalescent Home of the King's Daughters' Society, where more healthy surroundings have enabled them to regain their health. These admissions are limited to very small boys and girls, and during this last year, with a similar end in view, the Salvation Army arranged a summer camp for boys. This fulfilled a long-felt want, by taking boys of an age too great for mixing with the girls in the King's

Daughters' Society Sanatorium, and for which periods there were no other facilities available. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue this excellent scheme next summer.

A number of children with definite evidence of hilar disease were sent out to the T.B. Sanatorium for periods up to six months in duration; all of these have done remarkably well, and this practice would appear to be very useful in building up resistance in children with a predisposition to Tuberculosis. However, this can hardly take the place of open-air schools, which should be the next step in regard to treatment of these children in the early non-infectious stages of tuberculous diseases. Difficulty is experienced in persuading the parents of many of the children in need of convalescent treatment that, although the child will miss its schooling for a period, its health is far more important to its future than is its education. Attempts have been made by the nurses to give the children morning lessons at the Sanatorium on occasion, but this is not a satisfactory procedure and is undertaken more with the idea of giving the children something with which to occupy their minds rather than as a scheme of educational benefit.

A survey of children attending the Clinic was made during the last few months of the year, and it was found that over 50% (i.e. 77 out of a total of 139) were in a state of nutrition described as poor or very poor, whilst a further 25% were below the normal standard. Of the children suffering from mal-nutrition almost 50% have been given, or were undergoing, treatment either at the Sanatorium or at the Convalescent Home.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

Months	NEW CASES										Total Cases Attending (including old cases)	Total Attendances
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tubercular Conditions		Pre-Tubercular		Non-Tubercular		Total			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
December, 1935	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	10	1	109	183
January, 1936	4	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	6	116	174
February	5	4	—	1	5	7	—	2	10	14	126	188
March	6	2	—	—	9	6	3	1	18	9	135	233
April	2	4	—	—	4	5	1	4	7	13	140	218
May	3	1	—	—	6	3	2	4	11	8	135	202
June	6	2	—	—	6	4	2	—	14	6	136	220
July	5	8	—	1	12	11	3	3	20	23	168	262
August	11	2	—	—	10	3	2	3	23	8	129	218
September	3	3	—	—	3	4	2	2	8	9	144	241
October	5	—	—	—	5	11	5	—	15	11	164	262
November	7	2	—	—	1	6	2	1	10	9	141	204
Total	61	31	—	2	65	63	25	21	151	117	1,643	2,605
Grand Total	92		2		128		46		268			

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS.

Age Periods	Settlement Cases								French Concession		Outside Limits		Total
	Northern		Eastern		Central		Western						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1—10.....	11	17	14	20	—	—	1	4	8	10	—	—	85
10—20.....	18	18	23	14	—	1	2	7	16	14	5	—	118
20—30.....	8	11	6	7	8	—	11	9	11	14	2	1	88
30—40.....	18	6	16	17	7	—	7	5	20	16	3	—	115
40—50.....	7	5	13	6	2	—	3	4	26	11	2	—	79
50—60.....	1	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	11	2	1	1	24
61 and over.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
Total	65	59	76	65	18	1	24	29	96	67	13	2	515

DISTRICT NURSING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING SERVICE.

This work is done to a large extent in connection with the King's Daughters' Society and is of great help to the poorer sections of the community. Although last year showed practically a quadrupling of the work of the previous year, the amount of work done this year registered a still further increase. The number of family visits was 6,511 this year, as against 5,233 last year, an increase of 25%, whilst the outside work also maintained its high standard.

The District Nurse visits the Convalescent Home as part of her duties, and it is satisfactory to know that there was no infectious disease at this establishment during the year. The children admitted are weakly children from the District, children convalescent after hospital treatment, and pre-tuberculous cases. There is a small nursery attached, and one or two women also are occasionally cared for at this Home. In addition, the District Nurse visits the Florence Spooner Home for Aged Women, where there is a certain amount of nursing to be done.

As regards the District itself, there was no epidemic of major importance requiring nursing, although a number of cases of Malaria, Whooping Cough, Influenza and Chicken-pox needed nursing in this Home. However, it is remarkable that there are so few cases of infectious disease on the District when one considers the cramped, overcrowded and insanitary quarters in which so many of the patients live. Anaemia and malnutrition are very prevalent, whilst the prevailing type of sickness amongst children is intestinal disorders of all sorts. This is largely due to the mothers' carelessness and lack of knowledge of the feeding of children, and their complete disregard of the most elementary facts of hygiene. It is most difficult to get them to follow instructions on infant feeding, whilst the nurses have an extremely difficult task in dealing with so many differing grades of intelligence going down to the very lowest. Endeavours are made to get maternity cases on the District to attend the Sacred Heart Hospital, where there are usually beds available, though recently the authorities of this Institution have refused to admit any foreign cases.

One of the extreme needs of the Town is a Venereal Diseases Clinic for women, for which there seems to be as yet no provision whatever, whilst several of the Hospitals refuse the admission of cases complicated with this disease, apparently regarding it as a just punishment for moral obliquity. A free dental clinic is also of urgent need to the poorer class of the community.

Mention should be made of the opening during this year of the Salvation Army Hostel for men in the gaol quarters in Amoy Road; this is an extremely useful institution and benefits a class of people for which there was previously no provision in the town.

STATISTICS.

Visits paid to King's Daughters' Society Office	300
" received at K.D.S. Office for advice and treatment	1,346
" paid to families in their homes	6,511
" " Convalescent Home.....	48
Free hospital tickets issued.....	1,848
Vaccinations done (in office and homes)	139
Admissions to Convalescent Home	245
Ambulances used during the year	76
Pre-T.B. children admitted to the Convalescent Home.....	13

MUNICIPAL POLICE HOSPITALS.

The work of these hospitals for the past year was similar in all essentials to that of 1935. The number of admissions was 2,217, of which 400 were Indians, who were treated in the Indian section of the hospital, and 278 were convicts. The Out-patient Department registered 20,299 attendances. There were 43 deaths, 25 of which occurred amongst the prisoners and convicts admitted—some as the result of gunshot wounds. The deaths amongst the Police were Indians 5, Chinese 13.

There were 187 operations performed—133 minor and 54 major. The Radiology Department was also busy, 572 examinations being performed.

Details of the more important diseases treated are given below:

Dysentery.—There was a marked increase of this disease amongst the Chinese and Indian Police during 1936. There were in all 205 cases, as opposed to 100 in 1935. Most of these cases, however, were "clinical dysentery;" only 13 were of the amoebic and 53 of the bacillary type.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—27 cases were admitted, of which 7 were Indians.

Venereal Disease.—Figures for 1936 show a decrease on those of 1935: only 136 cases were admitted as compared with 240 in the previous year.

Enteric Fever.—17 admissions: 12 were due to *B. typhosum* and 5 were of the paratyphoid group. There were 2 deaths.

Relapsing Fever.—12 admissions only.

Influenza.—Only 3 cases as compared with 30 in 1935.

Typhus Fever.—One case only. Recovered.

The figures showing average number of days "off duty" for the past five years are shown below:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Chinese	4.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	5.9
Indian	7.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.0

Gordon Road Police Depot Clinic.—This Clinic is becoming more and more popular amongst the Police. It undoubtedly saves time, since otherwise men suffering from minor complaints would be obliged to go to the Police Hospital. There were 3,720 attendances for the year 1936.

Supervision of Remanded Prisoners.—Remanded prisoners are visited and examined in the Police Station cells every week-day by one of the doctors of the Hospitals Division, who administers any minor treatment necessary or transfers them to hospitals if suffering from major illness.

8,647 prisoners were attended during 1936.

In addition to other routine work done by the Staff of the Police Hospitals certain candidates are examined as to fitness for employment under the S.M.C.

During 1936 a total of 305 candidates were examined.

262 were found "physically fit," 36 "unfit," and 5 were recommended for re-examination.

NUMBER OF REMANDED PRISONERS TREATED IN STATIONS

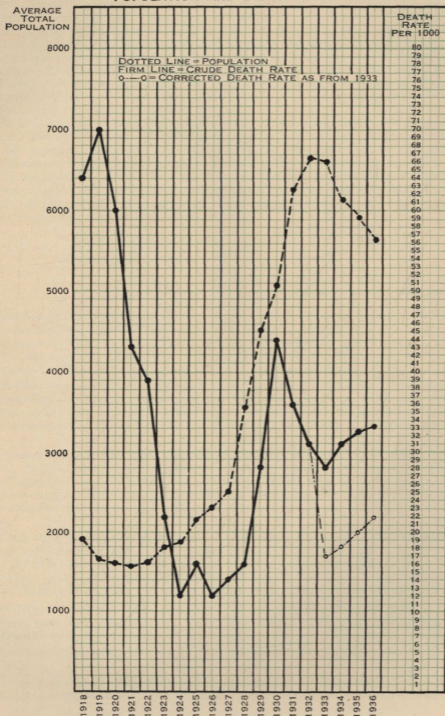
Station \ Month	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Total
Central	53	65	40	25	33	25	82	86	85	91	100	75	760
Louza	82	90	94	125	31	117	118	123	116	162	305	218	1,581
Sinza	20	43	27	36	28	86	93	79	109	87	88	101	797
Bubbling Well ..	6	35	14	21	29	19	38	30	37	32	83	56	400
Gordon Road ..	32	58	59	5	8	38	47	41	35	37	37	20	417
Chengtu Road ..	20	47	40	16	32	17	67	78	107	41	63	45	573
Hongkew	129	117	122	73	110	144	183	137	118	103	152	121	1,509
West Hongkew ..	7	46	58	51	7	40	41	101	63	66	37	46	563
Yulin Road	25	30	16	29	12	15	34	64	36	11	60	15	347
Wayside	40	29	24	26	21	48	68	125	65	62	77	40	625
Yangtszepoo ..	23	6	5	4	38	27	35	11	10	33	14	23	229
Pootoo Road	11	62	40	24	38	66	55	70	49	103	30	40	588
Kashang Road ..	37	39	15	9	8	8	25	27	21	23	20	26	258
Total	485	667	554	444	395	650	886	972	851	851	1,066	826	8,647

GAOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Foreign Section.—The general health amongst the prisoners in the foreign gaol during 1936 was excellent. There were no epidemics and only a few cases of infectious disease occurred. These were promptly diagnosed, isolated and effectively treated.

MUNICIPAL GAOL

POPULATION AND DEATH RATES 1918-1936



Only one case of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. This prisoner suffered from the disease on admission, and as his sentence of six days did not allow sufficient time for any definite treatment he was referred to the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Department, on discharge. 15 prisoners required hospitalization in the Sick-bay, whilst 10 were transferred to the Municipal Police Hospital for further investigation or operative procedure. There were 320 committals, which were all medically examined in the Reception Unit. 169 required vaccination, which was duly performed. There were no deaths (excluding one death sentence which was carried out on an Indian prisoner for the crime of murder).

Chinese Section.—There were many important changes and improvements instituted by the medical service for this section during the past year. The most far-reaching change undoubtedly was the inauguration of a "Gaoi Tuberculosis Clinic" in an endeavour to reduce both the incidence and the mortality rate of tuberculosis in the gaol.

There is nothing so dramatic as the contrast between the incidence of tuberculosis amongst Chinese and Foreign prisoners. They both, of necessity, are confined, but they live in the same area, breathe the same air, both receive adequate diet and the same medical supervision, yet the death-rate amongst foreigners is *nil*, whereas amongst Chinese it is 23.9 per 1,000 gaol population.

The inauguration of this Clinic marks a new phase in the treatment of tuberculosis. Early cases when detected now receive effective treatment; advanced cases are admitted to hospital and, if necessary, are released on medical grounds. The comparative incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases is illuminating, viz.

	1934	1935	1936
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	126	222	195
Bronchitis	306	88	55
Other Respiratory Diseases	606	200	445
	<u>1,038</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>695</u>

Another change was the further sub-division of the Gaol Out-patient Department into Skin Diseases and Venereal Diseases Clinics, which, whilst not as important as the "Tuberculosis Clinic," nevertheless have proved to be a definite improvement in efficiency and economy. In respect to the latter, the gaol operating theatre has confirmed the promise shown towards the end of 1935, when it was opened. There were 607 minor operations performed during 1936.

Another improvement of the greatest import was the purchase of a "Weightograph"—a rapid weight-recording machine by means of which it is now possible to weigh each prisoner monthly. This is done by the Gaol Authorities, and all prisoners losing weight are referred to the Medical Authorities for examination, alteration of diet, etc. This is another step in the campaign against tuberculosis.

Another feature of the past year was a complete dental survey of both Foreign and Chinese prisoners. It revealed a number of prisoners in both sections requiring treatment other than possible by a medical officer, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Council, who are proceeding with the appointment of a qualified Dentist to treat such cases. An interesting point shown from the survey made was that the dental condition of Chinese convicts was much superior to that of foreign prisoners.

There were no major epidemics in the gaol during 1936, and all communicable diseases were diagnosed and isolated at once. All necessary precautions were then taken to prevent spread of the disease. In this connection the only disease which presented any difficulty was Relapsing Fever, of which there were 41 cases during the middle of the year. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Malaria, there being 15 cases in all, 6 of which contracted the disease prior to committal.

The Gaol Blocks, Kitchen, Laundry and Workshops were inspected weekly.

There were 9,991 committals to the Chinese Section of the Gaol during 1936. They were all vaccinated and medically examined in the Reception Unit prior to allocation to Blocks.

The number of admissions to the Gaol Hospital and Extensions was 4,752 (2,982 less than during 1935).

There were 45,460 convicts treated in the Out-patient Department. There were 174 deaths. Tuberculosis was responsible for 136 of these, of which 120 were of the pulmonary type.

The following table shows the comparative, crude and corrected death-rates for the years 1934/6 inclusive, and has been prepared in accordance with the statistical principles recommended by Major Granville Edge, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, whose helpful advice is hereby acknowledged.

	1934	1935	1936
Actual Deaths	198	196	190
Excluded Deaths	88	86	63
Corrected Deaths	112	121	127
Daily Average Population	6,166	5,961	5,687
Crude Death-rate (per mille)	32.17	32.88	33.40
Corrected Death-rate (per mille)	18.01	20.29	22.33

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

The work performed by this Clinic again shows an increase. The number of attendances was 41,095, as compared with 38,314 in 1935 and 36,546 in 1934.

There were 1,041 new patients attending throughout the year.

Representatives of 33 nationalities received treatment. Russians head the list with 317, Indians next with 216, closely followed by Japanese with 185 persons.

The chief source of infection was the Chinese prostitute.

The distribution of diseases treated and monthly attendances are shown in the following table:—

Diseases	1935	1936										
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Syphilis	12	12	19	17	8	8	17	11	3	8	11	12
Gonorrhœa and Syphilis	1	1	3	2	1	1	6	3	—	4	7	4
Gonorrhœa	39	42	34	55	34	38	50	29	47	35	26	30
Chancroid	2	5	5	1	11	16	13	10	4	11	20	9
Other Forms	28	21	22	18	16	32	34	25	26	23	22	37
Attendances	3,232	3,215	3,477	3,707	3,527	3,344	3,688	3,452	2,905	3,358	3,575	3,625

The distribution of diseases among the new cases is shown in the following table:—

Syphilis	38 Cases	Chancroid	107 Cases
Syphilis-Gonorrhœa	33 "	Chancroid-Gonorrhœa	17 "
Gonorrhœa	459 "	Other Forms	287 "

CENTRAL LAUNDRY.

The new Central Laundry commenced operations on February 25, but owing to certain defects in the machinery was not taken over from the Public Works Department until July. Since that date the work of the laundry has been running smoothly and, in addition to handling all washing from Municipal Hospitals, it has also attended to the requirements of the School Medical Service, Laboratories and Dispensary. The total number of articles washed during the year was 284,660.

MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.

The Sanatorium opened on May 30 and closed on October 24, the new building only being occupied.

The roof of the remaining bungalow was repaired and the building used for storage purposes. Minor repairs and improvements were carried out during the season. The accommodation was filled to capacity from July to October.

VISITORS ACCOMMODATED.

Department	Employees	Wives	Children	Total
Police Force	24	22	17	63
Public Health Dept.....	9	2	4	15
Public Works Dept.....	5	4	3	12
Finance Dept.....	1	1	—	2
Fire Brigade.....	1	—	—	1
Others	6	—	1	7
	46	29	25	100

VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.

There is nothing of outstanding importance to record. There are now 71 residents, with an average of 68 throughout the year.

All bedroom accommodation, with the exception of one flat and one bedroom, is now occupied.

The health of the residents has been remarkably good ; not one case of infectious or contagious disease has been reported.

The mosquito nuisance appears to have been overcome, as nets were not required except on the unscreened seventh floor.

The Library remains a very popular room, and several donations of novels, etc., have been gratefully received.

Discipline has been maintained. The guests' tea room is much in demand and greatly appreciated.

POLICE AND GAOL HOSPITALS.

Abridged International List Number	Disease	Municipal Police Hospital								Ward Road Gaol Hospital		Total	
		Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners & Convicts		Police Invalided		Convicts			
		Adm.	D.	Adm.	D.	Adm.	D.	Indian	Ch'iese	Adm.	D.	Adm.	D.
1	Typhoid fever	5	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	15	2
2	Paratyphoid fever	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
3	Typhus .....	..	..	3	..	9	1	..	..	41	1	53	2
14	Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Scarlet fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	..
7	Diphtheria	1	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
8	Influenza .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	13	..
14	Dysentery, Amebic	1	..	36	..	1	..	..	..	25	1	53	1
	" Bacillary .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	139	..
	" Unspecified	3	..	128	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Rabies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	7	..	13	..	7	2	8	12	195	120	222	122
11	Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	1	..	13	1	..	1	44	16	60	18
14	Leprosy	10	..	15	..	1	..	..	1	67	2	93	1
12/21	Syphilis	5	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	296	..	305	..
14	Gonorrhoea	12	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	406	..
	Other Venereal Diseases	2	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	84	..
13	Malaria	3	..	32	..	12	..	..	..	90	..	111	..
14	Ankylostomiasis	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	27	..
14	Ascariasis	4	..	14	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	31	1
6/14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumours.	20	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	46	..
20/17	Rheumatic diseases .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
19	Beri-beri .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	Alcoholism	5	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	618	..	659	..
20	Opium habit .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16/18	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	5	1	4	2	3	2	..	1	2	..	14	5
23	Trachoma	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	32	..
23	Conjunctivitis	6	..	61	..	2	..	..	2	29	..	98	..
22/23	Diseases of the nervous system and special senses	13	..	45	2	4	..	1	3	57	3	119	5
24	Diseases of the heart	5	..	5	3	4	4	..	1	6	5	20	12
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	12	..	21	2	2	..	..	1	77	1	112	3
26	Bronchitis	18	..	29	..	7	..	..	..	55	11	109	11
27	Pneumonia, all forms	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	57	..	112	..	4	..	2	2	445	7	618	7
	(T.B. excepted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	27	..	84	..	2	..	..	..	56	2	169	2
30	Appendicitis .....	..	..	15	..	9	..	..	1	6	..	30	..
31	Diseases of liver and biliary passages.	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	7	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	46	..	206	2	27	1	1	1	158	2	437	5
33	Nephritis .....	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	8	3
34	Other diseases of the genital-urinary system	6	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	57	..	78	..
37	Scabies	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,162	..	1,169	..
38	Diseases of skin cellular tissues, bones, and organs of locomotion	57	..	254	..	31	3	2	1	555	..	897	3
40	Selfcide .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
42	Heart stroke .....	..	..	103	..	61	6	..	..	40	..	231	6
42	Injuries and violence	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35/36	Other causes	31	..	107	..	21	1	3	2	258	1	417	2
38/39													
41/43													
Total..		400	5	1,539	13	278	25	17	31	4,752	174	6,969	217

	Indian Police	Chinese Police	Prisoners
Number of Out-patients	2,197	8,574	54,460
Number of Out-patients—Miscellaneous	2,873	6,655	—
Number of In-patients	400	1,817	4,752
Average number of days off duty sick	12	5.9	—
Average strength of Police Force	572	3,126	—
Vaccinations at Police Hospitals	61	327	—
Vaccinations at Gaol	—	896	9,991
T.A.B. Inoculations at Police Hospitals	696	—	9,991
Committed to Gaol	—	—	5,873
Monthly average number in Gaol	—	—	171
Monthly average number in Juvenile Block	—	—	—

PART VI.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The activities of the School Medical Service during 1936 are grouped under the following headings :—

(A) *Shanghai Municipal Council Schools*.—Supervision *re* :

- (a) *Sanitary Installations*.—Upkeep and adequacy.
- (b) *Potable Water*.—Provision and service of suitable drinking water to pupils, including maintenance and sterilization of filters and/or boiled water containers.
- (c) *Communicable Diseases*.—Attempted control in co-operation with school authorities of spread of communicable diseases. Co-operation with Sanitation Division *re* adequate disinfection of infected premises.

(B) *Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese* :—

- (a) *Individual Medical Inspection*.—Individual medical inspection of pupils, with written report to parents on conditions found.
- (b) *School Clinics*.—Daily School Clinics held for each of the six Primary Schools for Chinese in conveniently situated branch health offices.
- (c) *Trachoma Clinics*.—Fourteen Trachoma Clinics held weekly in conveniently located branch health offices for the free treatment of Trachoma cases in the six Primary Schools for Chinese. Attendance at these clinics is voluntary, and pupils are only accepted following written applications for treatment from their parents.
- (d) *"Follow-up" Service*.—A "Follow-up" service operated by the five School Nurses by visiting excluded cases "and following-up" in schools and homes the work of the Chinese Assistant School Medical Officers.
- (e) *"Absent from School" Cases*.—Home visiting of pupils absent from school inaugurated this year with gratifying results. A daily list of absent pupils is received from the Principal of each Municipal Primary School for Chinese, and each of these absent cases is visited at home by a School Nurse in order to verify the cause of absence. Many cases of communicable disease have thus been discovered and controlled.

(C) *Chinese Grant-in-Aid Schools*.—Regular inspections and supervision of all schools on the Grant-in-Aid list *re* :—

- (a) *Sanitary Installations*.—Provision and upkeep of suitable latrines and sanitary conveniences for both sexes in convenient locations, including facilities for hand-washing and provision and use by each pupil of an individual hand-towel.
- (b) *Potable Water*.—Provision of suitable drinking water in properly cleansed and adequately maintained appropriate containers, including provision and use by each pupil of an individual cup for drinking purposes.
- (c) *Lighting and Ventilation*.—Provision of adequate lighting and ventilation of class-rooms and latrines.
- (d) *Cleanliness*.—General sanitary upkeep and cleanliness.

Departmental Co-operation re Chinese Grant-in-Aid Schools.—The Public Health Department now co-operates with the Shanghai Fire Brigade and Public Works Department in the matter of Chinese Grant-in-Aid schools. Commencing November 1936, the School Medical Service became a "liaison office" between the schools and departments for correspondence and reports, etc. It is hoped that this co-operation will prove an extremely useful innovation, with benefit to all concerned.

Routine Individual School Medical Inspection.—During 1936 there were 1,064 pupils examined by the Chinese Assistant School Medical Officers, a decrease of 903 as compared with the previous year.

This decrease in inspections is due to increased clinic services, and the addition of an extra school (Boone Road Primary School for Chinese) to our list without any corresponding increase in staff entailed a reduction of the time available for school medical inspection.

The numbers of pupils examined were as follows :—

Schools	Girls	Boys	Total
Ward Road Primary School for Chinese	86	225	311
Boone Road Primary School for Chinese	343	410	753
Totals ..	429	635	1,064

The summary of defects detected in the above total of 1,064 pupils is as follows :—

(1) INFECTIOUS EYE DISEASES.

660 cases

	Girls	Boys
Conjunctivitis	7	6
Trachoma	177	279
Pre-Trachomatous conditions	83	108
Totals ..	267	393

INFECTIOUS SKIN DISEASES

211 cases

	Girls	Boys
Eczema	5	5
Hongkong foot	37	66
Pityriasis	27	50
Scabies	—	1
Tinea	1	14
Pediculosis	1	4
Totals ..	71	140

(3) CARDIAC DEFECTS

477 cases

	Girls	Boys
Enlargement only	37	26
Enlargement and other defects	35	47
Valvular disease of heart	4	4
Other defects. No enlargement	71	126
Defects of rhythm	49	78
Totals ..	196	281

(4) LUNG DEFECTS

298 cases

	Girls	Boys
Respiratory catarrh	78	151
Bronchitis	21	38
? Pre-Tuberculosis	1	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1
? Early pleuritic effusion	1	1
Totals ..	101	197

(5) TONSIL DEFECTS

879 cases

	Girls	Boys
Enlarged and unhealthy	95	160
Enlarged only	2	8
Slightly enlarged	246	342
Adenoids	13	13
Totals ..	356	523

(6) DEFECTS OF VISION

Visual acuity 6/10 and under—77 cases

	Girls	Boys
Visual acuity, both eyes = 0	—	1
" " " " 1/10 and less	1	2
" " " " 2/10 " " " "	4	7
" " " " 3/10 " " " "	4	3
" " " " 4/10 " " " "	2	6
" " " " 5/10 " " " "	8	10
" " " " 6/10 " " " "	12	17
Totals ..	31	46

(7) INFECTIONS WITH PATHOGENIC PARASITES

169 cases

	Girls	Boys
Ascaris lumbricoides	91	69
Ancylostoma duodenale	4	2
Ascaris lumbricoides and ancylostoma duodenale	—	1
Ascaris and entamoeba histolytica	—	1
Entamoeba histolytica	—	1
Totals ..	95	74

(8) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS

55 cases

	Girls	Boys
Tubercular glands of neck	—	1
Otorrhea	3	12
TB spine	1	—
TB hip and discharging sinus	—	1
Incipient inguinal and inguinal hernie	—	11
Unvaccinated against smallpox	9	17
Totals ..	13	42

As the incidence of cardiac enlargement amongst Chinese school-children in Shanghai has been consistently found by the School Medical Service to be proportionately very much higher than in school-children in Western countries, a special study of this matter has been made, and a detailed table appended herewith showing age and sex distribution of cardiac defects as found in School Medical Inspection during 1936.

CARDIAC DEFECTS.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Cardiac Defects	Under 5		Under 6		Under 7		Under 8		Under 9		Under 10		Under 11		Under 12		Under 13		Under 14		Over 14		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Enlargement only.	2	1	1	2	4	7	3	5	4	3	8	2	9	5	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	37	26
Enlargement and other defects . . .	1	3	-	4	6	4	9	6	6	12	6	3	1	4	3	7	2	3	1	1	-	-	35	47
Valvular disease of heart	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Other defects. No enlargement . . .	2	-	3	11	12	19	14	23	9	16	13	20	6	16	6	16	5	2	1	1	-	2	71	126
Defects of rhythm	5	5	4	10	3	4	11	7	5	11	7	14	8	11	4	4	1	6	1	4	-	2	49	78
Total . .	10	9	8	27	26	34	37	42	25	43	35	39	25	37	17	29	10	11	3	6	-	4	196	281

Communicable Diseases in Primary Schools for Chinese.—368 cases of Communicable Disease were discovered in the Primary Schools for Chinese during 1936. Their distribution was as follows :—

Disease	No. of Cases	Disease	No. of Cases
Diphtheria	38	German measles	43
Measles	126	Chicken-pox	38
Whooping cough	13	Malaria	20
Mumps	49	Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Influenza	1		
Typhoid fever	22		
Paratyphoid fever	1	Total . . .	368
Scarlet fever	16		

It is of interest to note that in 1935 only 144 cases of Communicable Disease were reported, so that this year's total shows an increase of 224 cases.

There is no reason to suppose that, excepting a Measles epidemic which accounted for 126 cases of illness as compared with 43 in the previous year, there has been a greater incidence of Infectious Diseases during 1936. It is reasonable to conclude, rather, that the increased figures are no doubt due to increased efficiency in supervision of school-children by the inauguration of "Home Visiting of Absent Cases" by the School Nurses.

This "Home Visiting" is a very important step towards attempted control of Infectious Disease in schools, because by this means children suffering from Acute Communicable Diseases are discovered in their homes and are debarred from returning to school within the correct quarantine period, thus preventing the indiscriminate spread of infection throughout their respective classes.

It is inevitable, of course, that the inauguration of such a drastic supervision over the return to school of children absent through sickness from Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese should cause a certain amount of adverse comment from some less well-informed parents; but with increased

knowledge and "health-mindedness" amongst the majority of families it is gratifying to report that such complaints have been extraordinarily few. This reflects great credit on the tact and carefulness of the School Nurses engaged in "Home Visiting," and marks an important advance towards improved child care and hygiene.

School Clinics.—School Clinics are held daily for each of the six Primary Schools for Chinese at conveniently located branch health offices.

The attendance figures were as follows :—

School	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Ward R.P.S.	51	196	261	99	136	85	102	126	96	167	1,319
Northern D.P.S.	5	17	66	48	80	57	60	77	85	65	560
Western D.P.S.	13	57	231	170	208	116	147	300	154	191	1,587
Kinchow R.P.S.	12	39	76	66	53	37	43	94	45	74	539
Eastern D.P.S.	3	12	41	17	35	28	24	32	72	68	332
Boone R.P.S.	—	—	—	21	51	71	23	42	63	65	336
Total	84	321	675	421	563	394	399	671	515	630	4,673

School Clinics were closed for July and August during the Long Vacation of the Schools.

SUMMARY OF CASES ATTENDING SCHOOL CLINICS.

Disability	No. of Cases	Disability	No. of Cases
Communicable disease	711	Accidental injuries	72
Communicable disease (contacts)	352	Acute tooth infections	64
Communicable disease (suspects)	13	Diseases of the ear (general)	18
Eye diseases	12	Diseases of the ear (minor)	10
Skin diseases (general)	38	Adenitis (various)	26
" " (minor)	60	Miscellaneous (general)	103
Diseases of the throat	175	Miscellaneous (minor)	698
Lung diseases—general	476		
Total ..	1,837	Total ..	991

Cases excluded from school were distributed as follows :—

(1) DISEASES AND INFECTIONS COMMUNICABLE TO OTHER PUPILS.

Disease	Acute cases	Con-tacts	Sus-pects	Disease	Acute cases	Con-tacts	Sus-pects
Measles	126	39	—	Amoebic dysentery	—	—	1
Diphtheria	38	227	—	Dysentery (? type)	—	—	1
Scarlet fever	16	25	—	Acute conjunctivitis	231	—	—
Chicken-pox	38	20	1	Severe acute trachoma	9	—	—
German measles	43	8	—	Eczema	26	—	—
Influenza	1	—	—	Impetigo	16	—	—
Malaria	20	—	1	Scabies	31	—	—
Mumps	49	23	3	Pediculosis	4	—	—
Whooping-cough	13	6	—	Tinea tonsurans	10	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	23	3	1	Furunculosis	4	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—	5	Erysipelas	2	—	—
Smallpox	—	1	—				
					701	352	13

(2) CASES OF ILLNESS LIMITED TO PUPILS CONCERNED.

Disease	No. of Cases	Disease	No. of Cases
(a) <i>Respiratory Diseases</i>	476	(e) <i>Skin Infections</i>	84
Bronchitis and pyrexia	49	Abscess	8
Bronchitis	199	Acute dermatitis	6
Respiratory catarrh	214	Psoriasis	2
Pneumonia	2	Ichthyosis	1
Bronchial asthma	3	Urticaria	15
Asthma	1	Ulcer	3
? Hilus infection	2	Pityriasis	1
Pleural effusion	1	Chilblains	4
Cough and chest pain	5	Boils	13
		Herpes zoster	21
		Hongkong foot	10
(b) <i>Diseases of the Throat</i>	175		
Tonsillitis	113	(f) <i>Adenitis (carious)</i>	26
Pharyngitis	57	Cervical adenitis	12
Post-Tonsillectomy	5	Inguinal adenitis	6
		Mastoid	1
(c) <i>Gastro-Intestinal Diseases</i>	217	Submaxillary and inguinal adenitis	5
Acute enteritis	74	TB cervical adenitis	2
Constipation and sequelae	14		
Acute abdominal pain	72	(g) <i>Diseases of the Ear</i>	18
Gastro-enteritis	44	Otorrhea	6
Hepatitis	1	Otitis media	2
Cholecystitis	1	Earache	7
Intestinal parasites	10	Inflammation of pinna	3
Cysts of E. histolytica	1		
		(h) <i>Accidental Injuries</i>	72
(d) <i>Acute Dental Infections</i>	64	Fractures and dislocations of bones and joints	4
Pyorrhea and gingivitis	3	Contusions and abrasions	25
Alveolar abscess	10	Lacerated wounds	16
Carious teeth	28	Scalds	4
Tooth extracted	2	Infected wounds	23
Toothache	21		
		(i) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	231
		(j) <i>Pyrexia (unknown origin)</i>	399

It will be noted that "Pyrexia of unknown origin" occurred in 399 cases. Formerly many pupils returned to school from illness, simply stating "Fever" as the cause of their absence, but since the inauguration of the "Home Visiting of Absent Pupils" in March 1936 such cases have been considerably reduced in number.

Trachoma Clinics.—Free Trachoma Clinics are held fourteen times per week for the voluntary treatment of Trachoma cases in the six Primary Schools for Chinese, including the new Boone Road Primary School for Chinese, where a Clinic was inaugurated at the opening of the autumn school session.

The monthly attendance rates were as follows :—

School	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(A) Ward Road Primary School for Chinese	567	395	905	568	954	724	824	553	636	662	562	693	8,043
(B) Northern District Primary School for Chinese	345	715	667	584	768	649	1,069	966	667	577	582	782	8,371
(C) Western District Primary School for Chinese	571	667	758	510	862	693	288	204	668	891	697	715	7,524
(D) Kinchow Road Primary School for Chinese	162	267	461	399	338	426	1,401	837	632	962	693	922	7,500
(E) Eastern District Primary School for Chinese	307	605	671	525	768	697	707	453	524	692	537	472	6,958
(F) Boone Road Primary School for Chinese	Clinic not opened until June 1936.					55	908	662	228	281	384	272	2,790
Total	1,952	2,649	3,462	2,586	3,690	3,244	5,197	3,675	3,355	4,065	3,455	3,856	41,186

Primary Schools for Chinese	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	Temporarily discharged	No. of cases reinspected	Satisfactory progress	Relapse	Discharged Cured
Ward Road P.S.	402	8,043	8	6	5	1	—
Northern D.P.S.	366	8,371	13	34	11	23	33
Western D.P.S.	299	7,524	15	54	42	12	29
Kinchow R. P.S.	391	7,500	11	14	8	6	1
Eastern D. P.S.	125	6,958	2	7	3	4	1
Boone Road P.S.	256	2,790	3	3	1	2	—
Total	1,839	41,186	52	118	70	48	64

The total distribution of severity was as follows :—

Mild	1,128
Moderate	486
Severe	225
Total ..	<u>1,839</u>

Follow-up Work of School Nurses.—The School Nurses operate a “Follow-up” system by which the work of the Chinese Assistant School Medical Officers is “followed up” in the schools and homes. It is probable that this section is one of the most important in the School Medical Service, and the progress of the work is gratifying. In March 1936 a new system was inaugurated of “follow-up” in the homes of all children absent from the Primary Schools for Chinese. A daily list of absent cases is issued by the Principal of each Primary School for Chinese, and all pupils on this list are duly visited to ascertain the cause of absence. By this means much indiscriminate spread of communicable disease has been prevented, and in many cases advice tendered to parents as to precautionary measures, etc. It is expected that this innovation will prove an invaluable adjunct to the work of the School Medical Service.

The "Follow-up" work of the School Nurses is classified under three main headings:—

- (1) "Follow-up" of pupils absent from school.
- (2) "Follow-up" of pupils suffering from defects discovered at School Medical Inspection, etc.
- (3) Special visits of special cases.

(1) FOLLOW-UP OF PUPILS ABSENT FROM SCHOOL (1,997 cases).

	No. of Cases		No. of Cases
(a) <i>Communicable Diseases</i>		(e) <i>"Chest" Diseases</i>	225
Typhoid fever	13	(Pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, etc.)	
Paratyphoid fever	1	(f) <i>Pyrexia</i> (U.O.)	349
Scarlet fever	5	(g) <i>Accidental injuries</i>	29
Diphtheria	7	(Fracture, laceration, etc.)	
Chicken-pox	24	(h) <i>Abdominal diseases</i>	104
Malaria	6	(Diarrhoea, etc.)	
Whooping cough	6	(i) <i>Minor Ailments</i>	171
Measles	94	(Headache, etc.)	
German measles	38	(j) <i>Intussusception</i> (fatal)	1
Mumps	28	(k) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	543
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	i. Returned to school without	
"Suspects" communicable disease	15	passing through clinic	= 106
"Contacts" communicable disease	13	ii. Absent for private reasons	= 267
Total number of cases of Communicable		iii. Not found owing to incorrect	
Disease discovered by Nurses=251.		address	= 143
(b) <i>"Eye" Diseases</i>	108	iv. Living outside Settlement	
(Acute conjunctivitis, etc.)		limits	= 21
(c) <i>"Skin" Diseases</i>	137	v. Other reasons	= 6
(Erysipelas, eczema, etc.)		Total number of absent pupils visited during	
(d) <i>"Throat" Diseases</i>	79	1936	1,997
(Tonsillitis, etc.)			

(2) "FOLLOW-UP" OF "DEFECT" CASES.

Total number of pupils "followed up" 1,243
Total number of defects "followed up" 2,278

A brief summary of the cases is as follows:—

(a) Cured or recovered	383
(b) Under doctor's care	24
(c) Consulted doctor home care	22
(d) Under home care only	137
(e) Attending trachoma clinic	592
(f) Will attend for trachoma re-inspection	1
(g) Clinic attendance discontinued by school	10

(h) Parents administered vermifuge	54
1. No worm found	19
2. Worms found	12
3. Not examined	23
(i) Carious teeth extracted	29
(j) Wearing glasses	10
(k) Vaccinated	15
(l) Vaccination refused	1
(m) Re-examination following cleansing (pediculosis)	5
(n) Tuberculosis (hospitalized)	1
(o) Minor operation	1
(p) No action by parents	993

(3) SPECIAL VISITS OF SPECIAL CASES.

- (a) *Ascariasis* (184) and *Ancylostomiasis* (2)
In 97 cases parents administered vermifuge
- (b) *Trachoma "Recurrence" Cases*
99 cases visited and advice tendered re prophylactic and hygienic measures
- (c) *Severe Trachoma Cases*
251 cases visited of pupils with irregular clinic attendance—Advice tendered.

- (d) *"Left School" Cases.*
46 cases were visited for completion of records.
- (e) *Verification of Addresses.*
265 visits made for this purpose.
- (f) *Miscellaneous.*
118 visits for special cases were made during 1936 (e.g., Communicable disease "suspects," etc.) and a special "Follow-up" of 81 cases was made in May to ascertain position of pupils on excluded list.

Work of Inspectorial Staff.—Chinese Grants-in-Aid Schools List.—There were 224 Chinese private schools on the Grants-in-Aid list for 1936, distributed as follows :—

Middle schools	35
Supplementary schools	9
Primary schools (including kindergarten)	175
Schools struck off during year	5
	<hr/>
	224
	<hr/>

Inspections.—3,842 inspections were made by the Inspectorial Staff during the year as compared with 2,363 for last year, that is an increase of 61.52%.

Grants-in-Aid Chinese Schools	3,534
Non-Grants-in-Aid Chinese Schools	19
Surveys of proposed new premises	38
New applicant Chinese Schools for 1937	121
Municipal Schools	130
	<hr/>
	3,842
	<hr/>

Sanitary Installations.—95 completely new sanitary installations were put in during the year and a large number of improvements were made in existing accommodation. In each case of a new installation plans and written instructions were given to the Principal.

Ventilation.—Ventilation has been improved in many schools, but minor alterations are still necessary in 90 schools before they can be considered satisfactory. A model window is now used by the staff to illustrate the particular requirements with regard to ventilation.

Provision of Drinking Water.—All schools now have satisfactory drinking water arrangements. Generally these consist of a suitable container for boiled Shanghai Water Works water, each pupil having his or her own individual cup. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

"Dirty List" Schools.—Schools where general upkeep is very poor are placed on the "Dirty List" for added supervision. The state of this list at the end of the year is as follows :—

Number on list 1st January, 1936	27
Removed from list during year	14
Added to list during year	6
	<hr/>
Remaining on list 31st December, 1936	19
	<hr/>

Overcrowding.—This was reported last year as having reached a very serious stage. In order to eliminate overcrowding all schools were notified by circular of the absolute irreducible minimum standards for floor and air space per capita required by this Department. They are as follows :—

Floor space per capita	7 sq. ft.
Air space per capita	80 c. ft.

It is of the utmost importance to realize that the above figures are far below the standards accepted in other countries. They should be regarded as a purely temporary measure, which may later be revised, and are only sanctioned at present by the Public Health Department owing to existing local conditions.

Special attention was paid to schools where overcrowding existed, with the result that at the end of the year there is not one school overcrowded.

Co-operation with Public Works Department.—During August the Public Works Department commenced routine inspections of Chinese Grants-in-Aid Schools, with a view to determining the structural condition of the buildings and the existence of dangerous and/or unauthorised structures. To date 122 schools have been seen, leaving 97 yet to be visited.

Boarding Schools—Co-operation with Shanghai Fire Brigade.—Because of the particular danger to life in case of fire in Boarding Schools, all such schools, 60 in all, were referred to the Shanghai Fire Brigade in order to obtain expert advice as to the necessary steps to be taken to render them reasonably safe.

Schools where a fire risk is considered to exist by either the Public Works Department or the Public Health Department are also passed to the Shanghai Fire Brigade for inspection and report.

It is of interest to note that recently there have been fires which have affected two schools, one of which was on the Grants-in-Aid list.

It is expected that Departmental co-operation with reference to these schools will raise the standards of schools on the Grants-in-Aid list and thus tend to improve the health and efficiency of the pupils concerned.

PART VII.—VETERINARY DIVISION.

GENERAL NOTES.

The year's work may be characterized as a harvesting of the previous year's labours, the outstanding features being the introduction of Compulsory Pasteurization and the Grade "A" TT licence. The desirability of these legislative health measures would seem so obvious that it is hardly necessary to give reasons for their adoption, an aspect which was fully covered during the controversy which their introduction occasioned.

It is interesting to note that the recent depression is by no means reflected in the records of the everyday commodities covered in this report, which indicates clearly the healthy situation prevailing in the Milk industry.

In regard to the Meat supply, conditions were on the whole no less encouraging. Although the returns are lower than those of previous years, consumption of beef and veal has in fact increased over previous years, and only mutton registers a decline.

The pork industry deserves separate mention. Here the situation indicates that the trade is suffering a depression. Recalling the kill for 1935, which constituted a record, and the circumstances leading thereto, it is probable that hog raising, which is an important subsidiary to the farming industry, has suffered a severe setback, from which recovery is not yet in sight.

MILK SUPPLY.

Herds and Output.—The fresh milk and cream produced in licensed dairies is obtained from 2,717 animals, consisting of 2,499 cows, 133 buffaloes, and 85 goats. These are located in 30 dairies, 3 of which operate as Grade "A" (TT), 11 Grade "A," and 15 as Grade "B" dairies, and one goat dairy with standard equivalent to that for Grade "A" dairies.

The average daily milk production for the year was 33,333.5 lb.—an increase of 2.86% over last year; of this amount 76.21% was produced at Grade "A" dairies.

The average daily cream and butter production was 637 lb. and 40 lb. respectively, as compared with 644 lb. and 107 lb. in 1935.

Milk prices remained steady throughout the year. Three new dairies opened, and one goat dairy closed on account of lack of patronage.

Milk and Dairy Regulations.—The new Milk and Dairy Regulations were introduced on July 1, and as a result compulsory pasteurization of all milk and cream took effect from that date. Certain of the Grade "B" dairymen, however, will need further experience before the object of this measure can be said to have been fully achieved.

Official recognition was given to Tuberculin-tested herds, and as a result the designation Grade "A" (TT) was granted to three dairies, while others are in process of qualifying.

Results of Sampling.—A marked reduction in the number of unsatisfactory samples for analysis is recorded, due partly to re-classification of returns, i.e., whereas formerly samples of poor quality in respect of non-fatty solids were considered below the standard, and recorded as such, this year, unless there was definite evidence to the contrary, these samples were classified as satisfactory, but "naturally" poor in quality.

A higher standard of bacteriological purity was noted in samples examined, and in spite of an increase in the number of "B" samples, only 73, or 20.74%, were below standard, as against 124, or 38.15%, for 1935.

STANDARDS

A. Chemical.

- (1) Milk.—Minimum standards for cows' milk are 3.0% of milk fat and 8.5% of milk solids other than milk fat.
- (2) Cream.—Minimum standards for Table Cream and Whipping Cream are 18% and 30% of milk fat respectively.

(3) Butter.—Minimum standards for butter are :—

Not less than 80% butter fat
Not more than 16% water.
Not more than 3.5% salt.

Excepting salt, no preservative other than boric acid or sodium benzoate in amount not exceeding 0.2% is permitted. It may contain colouring matter of a harmless nature.

B. Bacteriological.

- (1) Pasteurized Milk and Cream.—Plate count must not exceed 30,000 per cc. ; B. coli to be absent in 0.1 cc.
- (2) Grade "A" (TT) Raw Milk and Cream.—Plate count not to exceed 30,000 bacteria per cc. ; B. coli to be absent in 0.1 cc.
- (3) Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream.—Plate count not to exceed 200,000 per cc. ; B. coli to be absent in 0.01 cc.
- (4) Grade "B" Raw Milk and Cream.—Plate count not to exceed 1,000,000 per cc. ; B. coli to be absent in 0.001 cc.

Staff Medical Inspection.—Medical inspection of dairy employees, now compulsory in Grade "A" (TT) dairies, has been adopted by two "A" dairies, and in order to encourage voluntary examination all dairies were notified that the Department was prepared to carry out Laboratory examinations at nominal charges.

Unlicensed Milk Traffic.—A marked increase in the number of unlicensed milk vendors occurred as a result of the introduction of compulsory pasteurization, and certain unlicensed purveyors advertised their products as being "pasteurized."

Indian vendors again proved very troublesome and active, and it is not easy to obtain satisfactory court action. Prosecutions were more numerous this year—22 as compared with 10 for 1935.

This problem is beset with difficulties which were enlarged on in last year's report, but it seems clear that the evil will not be eliminated until the purchasers of the milk, who in many instances are fully aware of its source of origin, exhibit a greater sense of responsibility.

LICENSED DAIRIES.

Regarding the Veterinary Examination of Dairy Herds, it is of importance to note :—

Biological Examination of Tuberculosis in Suspected Animals.—Four animals were proved to discharge live T.B. bacilli into the milk, and were compulsorily slaughtered.

Tuberculin Testing.—There are at present no less than seven dairies with established clean herds, three of which, having complied with licence conditions, are now Grade "A" (TT).

Abortion Testing.—The general survey commenced in October 1935 was completed. Of 1,816 animals tested, 297, or 16.35%, were found positive. In five Grade "B" dairies, consisting mainly of native-bred animals, there was not a single reactor, while in a Grade "A" dairy, composed entirely of imported stock, the extent of infection was as high as 53.47%.

During August there was an outbreak of an acute infectious disease of unknown etiology, but closely resembling Ephemeral Fever, and affecting most of the animals in all licensed dairies. The mortality, fortunately, was low (34 deaths) ; the disease practically subsided in the latter part of September.

LICENSED DAIRIES—SUMMARY—1936.

Dairy	Number of Dairies at end of year	Number Milch Animals at end of year	Average Daily Milk Production at end of year	Routine Samples of Milk and Cream.								Prosecutions	Notices Issued
				Chemical		Bacteriological							
				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory					
						R	P	R	P				
Grade " A "	14	1,932	26,785	472	5	37	335	7	41	0	63		
						372		48					
				477		420							
Grade " B "	15	700	8,046	531	7	56	223	10	63	3	112		
						279		73					
				538		352							
Goat Dairy	1	85	80	32	5	6	21	2	3	0	9		
						27		5					
				37		32							
Total 1936	30	2,717	34,911	1,035	17	99	579	19	107	3	184		
						678		126					
				1,052		804							
Total 1935	29	2,587	32,790	1,044	67	257	365	89	72	4	186		
						622		161					
				1,111		783							
Total 1934	28	2,386	32,324	1,074	50	156	386	62	69	5	144		
						542		131					
				1,124		673							

R-Raw

P-Pasteurized

Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia.—Present during the early part of the year, localized to three dairies. Deaths were 29, as compared with 56 for 1935.

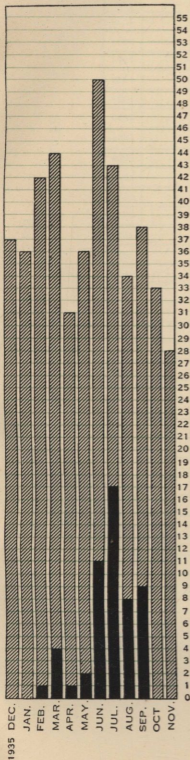
Rinderpest.—Again absent for the second year, but *Anthrax* appeared sporadically. *Pneumonia* increased, with 81 deaths, as compared with 31 in 1935. *Metritis* registered a slight increase.

MILK AND CREAM

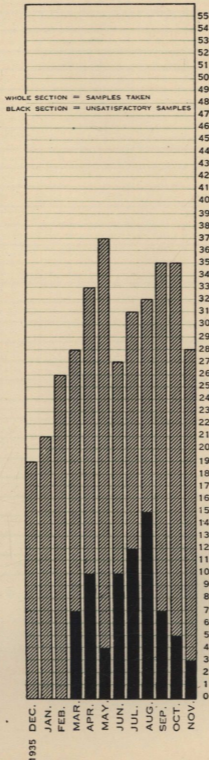
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

ROUTINE SAMPLES 1936

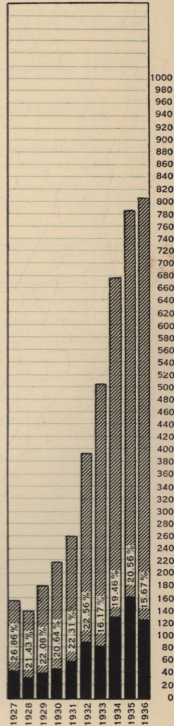
GRADE A



GRADE B



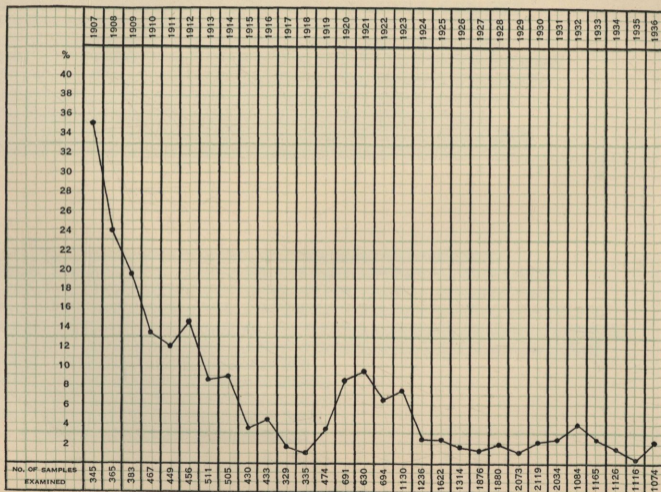
1927-1936



MILK ANALYSIS

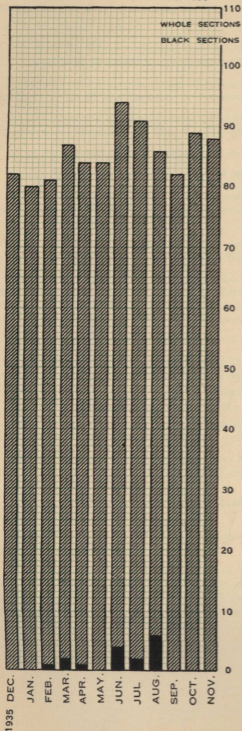
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION — ALL SAMPLES

1907 — 1936

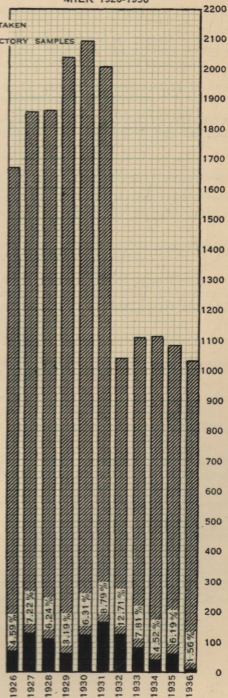


LICENSED DAIRIES—ANALYSIS

MILK ROUTINE SAMPLES 1936



MILK 1926-1936



MEAT SUPPLY.

The Settlement's supply of fresh meat is derived from animals from Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung and Anhwei provinces, and killed at the following places in the Settlement :—

(a) Municipal Abattoir.

(b) Five Pig Slaughterhouses (one of which is Municipal, while four are privately owned and operated under Municipal license and supervision).

Abattoir.—With the exception of calves, there was an all-round drop in kill, thought to be due primarily to the head tax imposed on January 1 by a neighbouring administration.

Consolidated Fees.—These included charges for lairage, slaughter, meat market facilities and water, and were introduced on May 1. The income shows an increase of \$6,491.40 over last year.

Foot and Mouth Disease re-appeared in a mild form.

Swine Fever accounted for rejection of 804 carcasses (73.69% of total rejections amongst pigs).

Electric Stunning of Oxen was introduced by using a suitable appliance devised by the Abattoir mechanic, and already 50% of oxen are stunned in this way. Similar stunning of all calves was successfully established.

Improvements in Building and Equipment.—Both floors of the calf-killing hall were completed. A new pig-killing hall and a mess room for Inspectorial Staff are under construction.

Meat Market and Cold Storage.—Some opposition by butchers to use of these premises was eventually overcome, and from August 1 all splitting, quartering, trimming, boning and packing was carried out in these modern hygienic premises. Since that date 11,570 carcasses passed through the Meat Market, and a total of 2,829,010 lbs. through the Chilling Rooms.

Cold Storage Chambers.—166,806 lbs. of meat were handled.

Pig Slaughterhouses.—A marked reduction in kill of over 100,000 pigs occurred, as compared with last year, with consequent decrease of approximately \$10,000 in fees.

There was a notable decrease in rejections.

Electric Stunning at the Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse was introduced early in April.

In spite of the decrease in kill, there is still congestion at all pig slaughterhouses, indicating the pressing need for centralization in modern premises.

Disposal Plant.—The new building was completed and activities transferred from the Abattoir on June 6. Approximately 450,000 lbs. of unsound meat and meat products, about 70,000 lbs. less than last year, were disposed of.

Receipts for the year were \$12,232.29, and expenditure \$25,349.32, a far more favourable ratio than that prevailing last year.

Observation Kennels.—Though a record number of animals were admitted, only 21 were rabid compared with 31 last year.

Laboratory Animals.—Requirements of the Medical Laboratory were fully met. An outbreak of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia amongst guinea-pigs occurred in January, but this infection was rapidly controlled by the use of bacterium vaccine prepared in the Medical Laboratory. A much needed extension of the Animal House was in process of completion at the end of the year.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR ANNUAL RETURN.

	Killed							Rejected							Exported							Receipts
	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses	\$
December	3,680	910	3,737	5,928	0	4,591	1	5	0	0	199	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	8,295.30
January ..	2,860	811	3,191	4,817	0	2,893	0	2	3	0	252	0	0	0	2	1	4	6	0	0	0	6,377.25
February ..	2,605	681	3,269	3,954	0	797	1	3	0	1	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5,360.05
March	3,361	916	3,606	4,322	0	748	1	1	3	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	6,402.50
April	3,029	785	2,808	4,488	0	457	0	0	1	3	90	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5,973.10
May	2,880	1,131	2,615	4,430	0	246	1	1	0	2	61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8,221.40
June	2,416	1,054	2,058	4,016	0	167	0	2	0	2	44	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	7,055.30
July	3,037	1,062	1,999	3,746	0	121	2	6	1	0	21	0	0	0	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	7,838.20
August	3,263	1,036	1,675	3,804	0	286	1	8	2	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	8,112.55
September	3,279	1,043	1,473	3,421	0	933	0	6	0	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	8,041.15
October....	3,503	1,035	1,746	3,454	0	1,877	0	7	3	2	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	8,855.35
November..	3,548	899	1,735	3,051	0	2,026	0	6	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	8,496.35
Total	37,551	11,273	29,912	49,431	0	15,142	7	47	13	13	1,091	0	3	0	7	15	13	57	0	0	0	89,028.50
1935	39,894	10,741	47,638	53,292	2	14,603	5	23	17	23	1,237	0	7	0	21	1	11	151	0	0	0	82,537.10
1934	40,167	12,542	46,641	43,460	476	0	28	58	35	21	980	4	0	4	106	40	15	49	0	2	0	76,851.55
1933	40,402	13,075	51,441	34,557	393	3	4	*262	81	21	885	7	0	0	85	251	43	0	2	0	0	63,474.50

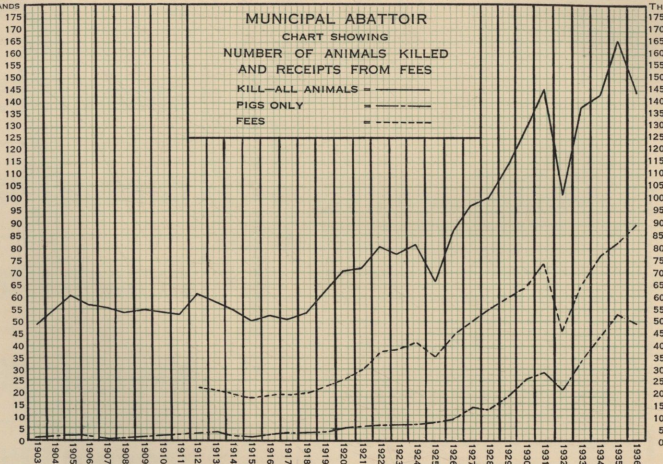
* 191 Dairy cows included.

ANIMALS IN
THOUSANDS

DOLLARS IN
THOUSANDS

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED AND RECEIPTS FROM FEES

KILL-ALL ANIMALS = ———
PIGS ONLY ———
FEES - - - - -



MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

REJECTED.

Causes	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses
Abscesses	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Anthrax	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
Bruising	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Carcinoma	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contagious pleuro-pneumonia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy and hydraemia	11	1	0	2	0	0	0
Emaciation	6	1	1	55	0	0	0
Fever	7	2	0	22	0	0	0
Gastro-enteritis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Heatstroke	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemorrhagic pneumonia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Icterus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lymphadenitis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Metallic poisoning	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Moribund or dead	1	7	6	104	0	1	0
Peritonitis	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Prolapsus ani.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pyæmia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Septic metritis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Septic pericarditis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Septicæmia	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Swine erysipelas	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	804	0	0	0
Swine plague	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	7	0	0	24	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (generalized)	1	0	0	13	0	0	0
Urticaria	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	47	13	13	1,091	0	3	0

Remarks:—Swine Fever Pigs 73.69%
 Tuberculosis (Generalized) Pigs 1.19%

KILL—PRIVATE PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES—1936.

Month	Number of Pigs Killed				Total
	Nyung Oo	Zung Nyoen	Sing Nyung Hai	Soo Sih	
December 1935	13,689	10,597	8,497	15,845	48,628
January 1936	16,638	11,250	10,169	17,503	55,560
February "	10,296	7,686	6,517	13,192	37,691
March "	13,345	9,420	8,448	16,570	47,783
April "	11,538	7,935	7,587	15,595	42,655
May "	9,764	6,949	6,805	14,892	38,410
June "	9,412	6,543	6,337	14,235	36,527
July "	9,709	6,442	5,735	12,367	34,253
August "	11,073	7,534	6,784	14,675	40,066
September "	11,397	7,951	7,507	16,133	42,988
October "	10,055	7,168	6,841	14,436	38,490
November "	10,130	7,115	6,637	13,260	37,142
Total	137,046	96,580	87,864	178,703	500,193
Total 1935	169,204	123,814	102,674	207,207	602,899
1934	156,516	98,800	89,112	186,349	530,777
1933	139,539	75,886	83,836	166,768	466,029
Daily Average 1936	375	265	241	489	1,370
1935	464	339	281	568	1,652

PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES—MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE.

SUMMARY OF REJECTED CARCASSES, ORGANS AND/OR PARTS.

Month	Number of Carcasses			Causes (Carcasses only)							Causes (Organs and/or Parts)		
	Inspected	Passed	Rejected	Tuberculosis	Swine Fever	Pyemia or Septicemia	Erysipelas	Dead or Moribund	Others		Tuberculosis	Cysticercus tenuicollis	Echinococcus polymorphus
December 1935	52,874	52,824	50	—	17	3	—	20	10		306	172	—
January 1936	61,728	61,669	59	—	16	—	1	26	16		248	150	—
February "	40,550	40,519	31	—	10	—	—	10	11		153	47	—
March "	51,384	51,350	34	—	12	—	2	11	9		272	87	—
April "	46,166	46,143	23	1	7	—	—	7	8		284	65	—
May "	41,377	41,354½	22½	—	10	—	—	5	7½		292	70	1
June "	39,410	39,391	19	1	7	—	—	8	3		375	14	4
July "	36,698	36,677	21	—	—	—	—	14	7		107	18	1
August "	43,416	43,394	22	1	2	—	—	12	7		146	85	11
September "	47,004	46,968	36	—	2	—	1	18	15		156	119	24
October "	41,650	41,635	15	1	3	—	1	6	4		186	104	22
November "	40,390	40,372	18	—	9	—	—	2	7		167	112	10
Total	542,647	542,296½	350½	4	95	3	5	139	104½		2,692	1,043	73

MEAT SUPPLY—SUMMARY.

	Number of Animals Killed							Total Kill	Total Receipts
	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses		
Municipal Abattoir ..	37,551	11,273	29,912	49,431		15,142	7	143,316	\$ 89,028.50
Private Pig Slaughterhouses				500,193				500,193	50,019.30
Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse				42,454				42,454	12,736.20
Total	37,551	11,273	29,912	592,078		15,142	7	685,963	\$151,784.00
1935	39,894	10,741	47,638	702,703	2	14,603	5	815,606	\$156,786.60
1934	40,167	12,542	46,641	618,545	543		28	718,466	\$143,255.15

PART VIII.—FOOD, MARKETS AND BAKERIES.

Routine inspection of all licensed food premises and markets was maintained throughout the year. Systematic night and early morning duties were undertaken during all seasons, so as to control effectively Bakeries, Markets and the early morning deliveries of foodstuffs. During the summer particular attention was paid to the illicit hawking of ice-cream, frozen suckers, iced drops and fruit squashes, considerable quantities of these articles being seized. Much ice-cream and fruit squashes manufactured and offered for sale in unlicensed premises were also seized and the necessary legal action taken. The new regulation regarding the compulsory possession and use of the scales and weights prescribed by the Chinese Government was enforced in all markets and licensed premises concerned coming under the control of this Section. Adequate measures were undertaken to combat the fly nuisance in all markets.

A total of 3,456 samples were taken, as compared with 2,377 during the year 1935—1,530 samples for chemical analysis and 1,926 samples for bacteriological examination.

Under the control of this Division there are, in addition to the 17 Municipal and 6 private markets, 757 licensed premises.

MARKETS, BAKERIES AND OTHER FOODSHOPS.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

	Chemical Analysis	Bacteriological Examination	Total
Butter	36	0	36
Bread	4	32	36
Flour	0	4	4
Cream (sour)	0	1	1
Dyes	5	0	5
Fruit drinks	5	66	71
Ice (machine, natural and pan)	0	211	211
Ice cream	0	580	580
Margarine	14	0	14
Milk (condensed)	26	2	28
Milk (evaporated)	21	1	22
Sweetmeats (coloured)	670	0	670
Tinned foodstuffs	3	0	3
Aerated water	22	234	256
Creek water	1	0	1
Deep well water	234	263	497
Shallow well water	1	3	4
S.W.W. water	445	453	898
Swimming pool water	2	11	13
Miscellaneous	41	65	106
Total	1,530	1,926	3,456

Bakeries and Confectioneries.—There are altogether 57 licensed Bakeries and Confectioneries, of which 32 possess identification tickets. A good state of cleanliness is always maintained, this being the direct result of numerous day and night inspections, foreign supervision being given, when required, to the mechanical cleansing of these premises.

Foreign Food Shops, Class 1.—The general condition of these shops is good, and most have their own electric refrigerating plants. All meat which is offered for sale must first have passed inspection at a Slaughterhouse approved by the Municipal Council.

Hotels and Restaurants.—Constant attention has been necessary to keep these premises up to the required standard. Fly-proofing of kitchens was resorted to where required, and fly traps were also freely used. Many of the Chinese-owned premises had to receive special attention, and foreign supervision of their cleansing was necessary in the earlier part of the year, though considerable improvement is now apparent.

Other Foodstuffs.—No. 1.—This class of premises includes all those in which ice-cream and iced drinks are made for sale, or sold. There are in all 30 premises in which such foodstuffs are manufactured, and of these 23 licencees possess Ice-cream Identification Tickets. The bacteriological standard for ice-cream is high, being the same as for Pasteurized Milk.

Aerated Water Factories.—There are 21 licensed factories supplying aerated water in the Settlement, the Eastern District having 7, the Northern District 1, the Western District 1, while in the French Concession there are 11, and one on an outlying Municipal road.

Ice Houses.—Prior to this year ice boxes were permitted to operate with a Hawker's licence. This year all were required to take out an Ice House licence. This resulted in much better control, ice samples being submitted regularly for analysis to the Laboratory. Altogether 136 Ice Factories and Ice Houses have the Department's Identification Tickets.

MARKETS.

There are seventeen Municipal markets in the Settlement. Eight are situated in the Eastern, four in the Northern, two in the Central, and three in the Western District.

A good-sized Municipal market, to include a foreign section, is urgently needed in the Western District in the area near St. George's. In the Eastern District also another large market is now urgently required owing to the rapid development of the area east of Lay Road Creek.

A general survey of the markets is given below :—

EASTERN DISTRICT

Sungpan Road Market.—An old wooden structure extended during 1934. Popular and adequate to cater for all present needs.

Tsitsihar Road Market.—This one-storied concrete structure is still only approximately one-third full, though business is brisk in the occupied section.

Liaoyang Road Market.—Situated in a densely populated area, this market is always busy, and nearly all stall spaces are rented.

Pingliang Road Market.—Well situated in a thickly populated area, this modern two-storied structure is very popular. General repairs carried out recently have made this one of the most attractive markets in the Settlement.

Yangtzepoo Road Market.—Of old-type construction, this market is still very popular. It will serve its purpose until such time as the adjoining old property is demolished.

Wayside Market.—A modern two-storied structure, in which is also located the Branch Health Office and School Medical Service Office for the Wayside District. Good business is done in this market.

Wuchow Road Market.—A single-floored concrete market situated in a very densely populated area. Practically all spaces are at present rented.

East Hongkew Market.—Also situated in a densely populated area, this excellently constructed two-storied concrete market is very popular, and has nearly all spaces occupied.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Hongkew Market.—The ground and first floors continue to be occupied almost to capacity, while the eastern section of the roof is rented to a Japanese gardener. The top floor is entirely occupied by cooked food stalls. Energetic measures taken have resulted in the practical elimination of the hawker invasion of this market.

Elgin Road Market.—An old-type wooden structure, much in need of reconstruction. Maintains a steady trade at all times.

Puylon Road Market.—A modern, two-storied structure of concrete. The ground floor is always full to capacity, but the first floor has still a number of empty spaces. Demarcation and numbering of stall spaces has resulted in better control this year.

North Fokien Road Market.—A modern two-storied building which, though situated in a densely populated area, is poorly patronised.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Foochow Road Market.—Situated in a densely populated area, this modern market has had excellent business throughout the year, with prices in the main normal and food supplies adequate.

Peking Road Market.—Excellentlly situated, this market serves a heavily populated vicinity and has maintained a steady trade. During the year all water taps were replaced by ball-type hydrants, resulting in a considerable saving of water.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Sinza Market.—A well-constructed modern market, always busy and very popular. Trade in this market is rather adversely affected by numerous hawkers in the vicinity.

Ferry Road Market.—A modern two-storied structure of concrete. Very popular, and business consistently good.

Mohawk Market.—An old two-storied structure of concrete, very popular and very busy. The demarcation and numbering of stall spaces was completed early in the year and gave a better control of licensees.

RETAIL PRICES OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1936 COMPARED WITH 1935 AND 1926.

Article	Quantity	1936	1935	1926	Increase or Decrease Decennial Period	
					In Cents	Percentage
Beef	per lb.	\$0.24	\$0.31	\$0.28	— 4	—14.29
Mutton (leg)	"	22	23	30	— 8	—26.67
Pork (chop)	"	30	26	39	— 9	—23.08
Cod Fish	"	23	23	25	— 2	— 8.00
Mandarin Fish	"	42	40	57	—15	—26.32
Samli Fish	"	50	65	65	—15	—23.08
Pheasant	each	92	88	88	4	+ 4.55
Wild Duck	"	53	50	53	—	—
Quail	"	20	20	34	—14	—41.18
Snipe	"	17	19	19	— 2	—10.53
Hare	"	41	40	38	3	+ 7.89
Eggs	per doz.	32	28	34	— 2	— 5.88
Fowl	per lb.	39	34	34	5	+14.71
Duck	each	1.00	84	95	5	+ 5.26
Apples	per lb.	22	25	22	—	—
Bananas	"	07	07	09	— 2	—22.22
Oranges	"	15	18	17	— 2	—11.76
Pumeloos	each	25	25	26	— 1	— 3.85
Peaches	per lb.	16	14	14	2	+14.29
Potatoes	per picul	3.70	2.87	4.67	—97	—20.77
Onions	per lb.	08	04	05	3	+60.00
French Beans	"	15	13	14	1	+ 7.14
Green Peas	"	10	12	12	— 2	—16.67
Tomatoes	"	17	18	15	2	+13.33
Cabbages	each	05	05	06	— 1	—16.67
Bread (white loaf)	per lb.	16	18	—	—	—
Flour (American)	per 50 lb.	7.54	6.02	5.36	2.18	+40.67
Flour (Chinese)	"	3.34	2.57	3.32	2	+ .60
Rice (No. 1 Quality)	per 200 lb.	12.78	13.73	16.70	—3.92	—23.47
Coal (Best House)	per ton	23.33	23.83	18.50	4.83	+26.11
Coal (Stove)	"	27.75	28.42	36.33	—8.58	—23.62
Barley	per 114 lb.	4.26	3.82	4.59	— .33	— 7.19
Brn	"	3.01	2.57	3.39	— .38	—11.21
Exchange (on demand)	"	1/2½	1/5½	2/10	—	—
		\$	\$	Tls.		

PART IX.—SANITATION.

Activities under the above heading include the investigation of communicable diseases and disinfection ; verifying and recording of Chinese deaths ; registration of births (Chinese) ; vaccination against Smallpox and inoculation against Cholera ; plague prevention ; mosquito and fly reduction ; inspection of licensed and other premises ; public health education and publicity ; the investigation of public complaints ; the abatement of nuisances ; and control of the public swimming pool.

Two important measures were introduced during the year—(a) the formation of a " Flying Column " to handle major field operations in malaria prevention, and (b) the centralization of disinfection services, operating from the Disinfection Station as a complete mobile unit.

Work in connection with birth notification was given particular attention and gave promising results.

Disinfection Station.—215,801 articles of clothing, bedding, etc. were disinfected by steam, formalin and other means. The emergency service which is maintained during week-ends and holidays operated in a satisfactory and efficient manner. The two steam disinfectors are now used in weekly rotation, so that the amount of work done by each is equalized. Slight defects have developed in these machines at various periods, but have always been promptly remedied. From October 1 the disinfection service was re-organized and is now an independent unit, operated centrally from the Disinfection Station. This should ensure even better service being rendered to the public. Two disinfection vans with crews are employed, each van on a daily average attending to 13 notified cases of communicable disease. In addition, another van is solely employed on routine disinfection work in the various districts and in collecting infected bedding and clothing from hospitals, etc.

DISINFECTION STATION.

CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED BY STEAM AND FORMALIN.

Month	Steam	Formalin
December 1935	4,906	454
January 1936	5,112	317
February	11,318	454
March	6,584	731
April	5,248	778
May	5,265	1,023
June	7,103	458
July	5,048	205
August	4,950	366
September	3,724	258
October	4,503	239
November	3,756	360
Total	67,517	5,643

Verification and Registration of Chinese Deaths.—The main sources of information leading to verification of Chinese deaths are house refuse coolies of the Public Works Department, sub-district foremen and coolies of the Public Health Department, alleyway and police watchmen, coffin shops, guilds, police stations, hospitals, and death certificates from medical practitioners. Some deaths are also traced by our staff through notifications of communicable disease. All deaths, with the exception of those notified by doctors, are carefully inquired into by Inspectors and Cadets, the cause being verified wherever possible. Concealment of communicable disease and death is frequently practised by the lower classes to avoid the disinfection process. Fortunately, this attitude is on the decrease.

Exposed coffined and uncoffined corpses are reported by Police Stations, recorded in the Branch Health Offices, and removed for burial by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery. A large proportion of these corpses are found on the Settlement boundary, the majority being obviously brought in from adjacent Municipal areas.

With all the care taken in locating deaths it is still certain that a fairly high percentage is missed and that this will continue until such time as registration of deaths becomes compulsory.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

Vaccinations.—A total of 308,741 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox as compared with 327,421 during 1935. Of this number 71,977 were infants or primary vaccinations, 160,265 were children, and the remainder (76,499) were adults.

The Mobile Units vaccinated 175,118 of the above number; there are two of these units, each of which consists of a self-contained van with a Chinese doctor and nurses in charge, whose duties are to carry out vaccinations as per programmes prepared by the Branch Health Offices. This field of work includes schools, factories and workshops, street corners, squatter huts, hotels and shops, department stores, lodging-houses, markets, etc.

The high proportion of children brought to the various Branch Health Offices who have previously been successfully vaccinated implies a degree of confidence on the part of the parents, who now seem to realize the value of re-vaccination as a prophylactic measure.

A ready response was made by employers of mass labour to the usual departmental circular asking co-operation in having their employees vaccinated.

11,911 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox on "All Flowers' Day," as compared with 25,930 for the corresponding day of last year. The decrease was partly due to the fact that "All Flowers' Day" last year was a Saturday, with mild and bright weather, whereas this year it fell on a week-day of inclement weather, a factor which invariably impedes our work.

Cholera Inoculations.—From May to September 30 the Mobile Units inoculated 192,043 persons against Cholera, compared with 198,331 persons last year; in addition, 31,993 second doses were administered. This comparatively poor response is probably accounted for by the absence of cholera during the past three years and consequent indifference of the community.

Cholera inoculations were mostly carried out in factories and workshops, squatter huts, at street corners and markets, at the ricksha licensing station, in schools and at the open-air swimming pool.

Other anti-cholera measures included the weekly chlorination of surface wells during the period June/November and the issue of a free water supply, by the kind permission of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, from hydrants to the poorer inhabitants in certain outlying districts of the Settlement.

CHOLERA INOCULATIONS.

FROM MAY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1936 (1ST DOSES).

Month	Eastern District		Northern District		Central District		Western District		Total		Grand Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
May	12,785	4,024	—	—	—	—	10,363	7,455	23,148	11,479	34,627
June	11,160	7,672	2,762	6,073	4,699	856	8,146	6,418	26,767	21,019	47,786
July	10,261	2,791	5,677	3,233	7,588	1,083	11,089	3,914	34,615	11,021	45,636
August	7,615	3,510	5,272	2,279	3,466	1,440	9,457	4,917	25,810	12,146	37,956
September ..	2,340	6,982	2,061	3,126	995	2,005	2,482	6,047	7,878	18,160	26,038
Total	44,161	24,979	15,772	14,711	16,748	5,384	41,537	28,751	118,218	73,825	*192,043
	69,140		30,483		22,132		70,288		*192,043		

*In addition to the above statistics a total of 31,993 second doses were administered.

(ANALYSIS).

	Adults	Children	Total
Schools	5,257	47,310	52,567
Industrial Workers	51,109	5,260	56,369
Branch Health Offices	10,143	5,012	15,155
Riesha Licensing Stations	5,700	—	5,700
Pedestrians	25,653	14,115	39,768
Other Institutions	20,356	2,128	22,484
Grand Total	118,218	73,825	*192,043

*In addition to the above statistics a total of 31,993 second doses were administered.

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS.

	December (1935)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	*Grand Total: 308,741
<i>Chinese :</i>													
Infants	1,671	462	2,413	21,362	25,170	5,770	67	0	6	0	5,589	9,407	
Children	12,275	1,764	10,092	31,253	35,780	7,863	101	15	34	0	29,743	29,841	
Adults	11,726	2,435	4,872	12,242	10,987	3,850	356	36	17	13	10,824	18,142	
Total	25,672	4,661	17,377	64,857	71,937	17,483	524	51	57	13	46,156	57,390	
<i>Foreign :</i>													
Infants	8	1	11	6	11	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	
Children	115	446	346	334	23	34	1	0	0	0	19	186	
Adults	181	43	158	100	121	85	31	14	0	1	47	218	
Total	304	490	515	440	155	125	32	14	0	1	72	415	
Grand Total	25,976	5,151	17,892	65,297	72,092	17,608	556	65	57	14	46,228	57,805	

*In addition to the above, a total of 10,160 vaccinations were performed at the Gaol Hospital.

(ANALYSIS).

	Adults	Children	Total
Schools	6,890	97,271	104,161
Industrial Workers	27,045	3,509	30,554
Branch Health Offices	16,176	119,946	136,122
Riesha Licensing Stations	13,536	10	13,546
Pedestrians	5,457	10,800	16,257
Other Institutions	7,395	706	8,101
Grand Total	76,499	232,242	*308,741

LIST OF LICENSED PREMISES.

	East	North	Central	West	Total
Aerated Water Factory	7	1	0	13	21
Bakery and Confectionery	9	19	5	24	57
Chinese Eating House (Class 1)	1	3	19	2	25
Chinese Eating House (Class 2)	4	7	19	2	32
Chinese Eating House (Classes 3 and 4)	198	110	199	182	689
Chinese Food Shop—(Off Licence)	1,092	501	387	707	2,687
Cinemas and Theatres	8	5	39	6	58
Foreign Food Shop Class 1	11	25	1	15	52
Foreign Food Shop Class 2	36	63	24	36	159
Foreign Boarding and Lodging Houses	80	44	10	68	202
Foreign Liquor Manufacturer	7	0	0	4	11
Food Stalls	71	61	149	93	374
Fruit Shops and Stalls	29	85	62	62	238
Hotel	0	7	22	6	35
Ice Factory and Ice House	28	51	6	46	131
Ice Cream and Iced Drinks	9	40	40	58	117
Ice Cream Factory	2	4	10	4	20
Laundries	14	2	3	29	48
Livery Stables	3	3	1	4	11
Lodging Houses (common)	4	15	27	2	48
Lodging Houses (others)	31	20	113	18	182
Market Shops	3	15	7	0	25
Milk Shop (Grade "A")	0	0	0	0	1
Restaurant (Alcoholic)	5	33	19	7	64
Restaurant (Non-alcoholic)	15	67	18	19	119
Tavern or Bar	7	6	8	20	41
Tailors' Shops	115	87	63	165	430
Total	1,789	1,244	1,251	1,593	5,877

FOOD AND SANITATION DIVISIONS.

PROSECUTIONS.

Offence	Number	Penalty
Breach of Chinese Eating House Licence Conditions	252	\$ 1.00 to \$20.00
Breach of Chinese Food Shop Licence Conditions	445	\$ 1.00 to \$ 8.00
Breach of Foreign Food Shop Licence Conditions	5	\$ 3.00 to \$40.00
Breach of Restaurant Licence Conditions	14	\$ 1.00 to \$15.00
Breach of Food Stalls Licence Conditions	61	\$ 1.00 to \$ 4.00
Breach of Fruit Shop Licence Conditions	36	\$ 1.00 to \$ 6.00
Breach of Laundry Licence Conditions	2	\$ 2.00
Breach of Hotel Licence Conditions	7	\$ 2.00 to \$50.00
Breach of Lodging House Licence Conditions	12	\$ 2.00 to \$10.00
Breach of Tailor's Shop Licence Conditions	81	\$ 1.00 to \$15.00
Breach of Theatre Licence Conditions	1	\$ 4.00
Breach of Market Regulations	776	\$ 1.00 to \$20.00
Breach of Private Market Licence Conditions	110	\$ 1.00 to \$50.00
Breach of Bakery Licence Conditions	16	\$ 2.00 to \$20.00
Breach of Other Foodstuffs No. 1 Licence Conditions	7	\$ 1.00 to \$12.00
Breach of Ice Factory and Ice House Licence Conditions	5	\$ 1.00 to \$ 5.00
Breach of Bye-law XXVI	1	\$20.00
Breach of Bye-law XXVII	1	\$15.00
Breach of Bye-law XXX	3	\$ 5.00
Breach of Bye-law XXXI	3	\$ 2.00 to \$15.00
Breach of Bye-law XXXIV (Doing business without a Licence)	2,360	\$ 0.30 to \$30.00
Miscellaneous	28	\$ 1.00 to \$40.00
Total Prosecutions	4,226	

GENERAL SANITATION WORK.

	1936	1935
Inoculations against Cholera	192,043	198,331
Vaccinations against Smallpox	308,741	327,421
Primary Lymph taken (tubes)	1,400	—
Foreign communicable disease enquiries	908	662
Chinese communicable disease enquiries	3,561	3,511
Chinese births recorded	20,073	—
Chinese death enquiries	8,037	7,635
Disinfections after communicable disease	5,397	8,223
Disinfections of articles of clothing, bedding, etc.	210,158	146,201
Houses cleansed and limewashed	7,360	6,819
Exposed corpses removed and buried	8,394	5,490
Smoke nuisances investigated	155	104
Offensive trade processes investigated	25	10
Beggar boats removed	0	0
Squatter huts removed	103	139
Complaints from public received and investigated	894	923
Insanitary conditions reported	70,017	77,336
Intimations and notices issued	5,134	7,457
Inspections of licensed and other premises	92,588	105,842
Licence applications received	2,127	2,210
Prosecutions (including 559 Hawkers)	4,226	5,000
Samples taken for examination (excluding Ice-cream)	3,302	2,380
Ice-cream samples taken for examination	580	583
Ice-cream samples found below standard	153	126
Unsound food destroyed (lbs.)	36,626	26,302
Wells chlorinated	14,818	24,577
Insanitary wells abolished	9	8
Proper water supply provided	1	0
Coffin permits issued	37	74
Plague Prevention : Rats trapped	56,337	—
Plague Prevention : Rats found dead and sent to Laboratory	16,785	—

HOUSE REFUSE.

No serious complaints connected with house refuse removal have been recorded, and the few trivial complaints received were promptly dealt with. All refuse loading stations were kept free from flies. Scavengers persist in sorting over the refuse in the cement receptacles and in leaving the lids open. In many cases they tie open the lids, thus exposing the refuse to the access of flies, which deposit their eggs therein. As long as the bulk of the population remains ignorant or unmindful of proper sanitation it will be difficult to improve on the present method of refuse collection. To prevent fly-breeding in receptacles it is our practice to scrape and then spray the receptacle with a borax solution, or with Newton Chambers Emulsion.

In certain large apartment houses and factories large portable iron refuse receptacles are in use, these being removed, cleansed and returned daily by the Public Works Department.

The new type of two-wheeled refuse cart recently put into operation appears to be a great improvement on the uncovered barrow.

FLY REDUCTION.

Flies first appeared about the middle of March (about three weeks earlier than last year), and were most numerous during July.

Since the refuse dumps are a serious potential source of fly breeding, effective preventive measures are taken by the Public Works Department in the following manner : the refuse is immediately covered with ashes, or clinker from the Municipal Incinerator, and afterwards sealed with reinforced mud (mud mixed with cotton waste). The dump surface is then made perfectly smooth with a sloping glacis, and any larvæ emerging through cracks in the mud immediately roll down into a moat of water surrounding the dump, and are drowned.

All dumps are kept under control until the danger from fly breeding is past by sealing up with reinforced mud any cracks appearing on the surface of the dump due to the heat.

Fly traps are also kept on the dumps to catch the "passenger" flies which accompany the refuse; these traps are usually baited with rotten fish or meat, and in this manner a number of flies are destroyed.

A further fly reduction measure is the application of lime to all ordure pits and kongs that cannot be destroyed or otherwise dispensed with, together with the similar treatment of faecal matter on vacant land.

Close watch has to be kept on the latrines on building sites, in contractors' yards, in factories and on wharves, whilst the supervision of livery stables is necessary to see that the manure is removed regularly. Another potential source of fly breeding is the surroundings of squatter hut villages, which have to be constantly watched and cleansed by our coolies.

The glass fly-traps installed in food shops and fruit stalls last year continued to give useful results. Many experiments were carried out with different types of fly traps and lethal insecticides, but the glass bottle fly trap proved easily the best.

MOSQUITO REDUCTION.

Routine work covered the usual field and included house-to-house inspection, the drainage of low-lying land, and the oiling, or abolition, of stagnant water and other breeding places wherever possible.

965 specimens of mosquito larvæ were sent to the Pathological Laboratory throughout the season for purposes of identification in connection with the incidence of anopheles. Of a total 148 positives, the majority originated in the Western and Eastern Districts.

Mosquitoes were again found breeding in stagnant water in the basement and/or foundation rafts of various large buildings, also in the hollow bases of standards carrying electric light and telephone wires; but by the end of the year the majority were filled in with cement, thus eliminating a definite nuisance. Mosquitoes were also found breeding in the street gullies during the latter part of the season, due to the high tides prevailing at that time. All these gullies were oiled or sprayed weekly with Ginsburg's larvicide.

Owing to the large number of malaria cases occurring in one of the large mills in the Eastern District, special precautions had to be taken in the vicinity, all anopheline breeding-places being treated and mosquito fish placed in all the surrounding rice-fields.

New measures carried out this year included spraying the homes of patients suffering from malaria with anti-mosquito mixture in an endeavour to kill infected mosquitoes.

Mosquito Fish.—The fish bred and used by the Department are:—*Gambusia affinis*, Local Minnow, "Henli" Minnow and Paradise Fish. These fish are found to breed better under natural conditions, and therefore when suitable ponds are found they are usually stocked with fish and left for a season.

There are 16 of these stock ponds in the Western and 5 in the Eastern District; during the year 27,850 mosquito fish were placed in the various ponds for breeding purposes; 16,000 were placed in creeks as an anti-mosquito measure; 7,000 were deposited in the Racecourse Creek; 6,200 in various ornamental ponds throughout the Settlement; and 3,500 were issued to the public on request.

Anopheline larvæ were also found breeding in surface wells, and this nuisance was overcome by inducing the villagers to stock the wells with gold fish, which they did willingly.

Mosquito fish in the Eastern District are most prolific, and may be found in almost any pond or creek. During the season fish are placed in rice-fields, as the relatively clean water found there proves to be a good breeding place for anopheles.

Anti-Mosquito Flying Column.—This consists of a motor van, one Foreign Inspector, one Foreign Overseer, one Chinese Foreman and 8 coolies, together with apparatus such as pumps, hose, larvicides, etc., and was inaugurated in an endeavour to check Malaria by rapidly treating all known and potential breeding places of the Anopheline mosquito.

The unit is capable of spraying 600 gallons of larvicide daily, the main apparatus being a motor sprayer, with four jets, each simultaneously covering a large area of water. While this apparatus

is in operation, coolies with haversack sprayers on their backs cover the area worked on and spray all the smaller accumulations of water. In this manner any single large area is efficiently and rapidly dealt with.

The above operations were commenced on August 1 and carried on until late in November with a view to reducing mosquitoes next Spring. A survey of the Eastern and Western Districts has been made and special maps prepared showing all swamps, ponds, ditches, creeks and low-lying land, each place being marked to show whether it breeds *Anopheline* or *Culicine* larvæ, so that no time will be lost next season in locating these foci.

Filling-in Operations.—78.37 mow of low-lying and swampy ground, potential and actual breeding grounds of the *Anopheline* mosquito, were filled in by the Public Works Department mostly with refuse, afterwards covered with mud. Ponds, creeks and ditches were dealt with in this way.

In addition, many small ditches and pools are filled in by our own staff, especially after such places have been found to be breeding anopheles.

Low-lying land filled in :—

Eastern	404,400 sq. ft. (2,259,508 cu. ft.) = 55.70 mow.
Western	164,620 sq. ft. (491,618 cu. ft.) = 22.67 mow.
Total	569,020 sq. ft. = 78.37 mow.

Observations on Experiments.—Owing largely to the increase in Malaria, the anti-mosquito prevention methods of the Department have been the subject of considerable review and experimentation.

As a result of this it has been decided that Ginsburg's larvicide (*Cf. Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 10, 1934) was both less expensive and more convenient to use than the older forms of anti-mosquito oils.

Previous, however, to use of the above mixture considerable experimentation along similar lines had taken place.

Since these experiments are still inconclusive, it is only necessary to note that the various chloro-compounds were found extremely valuable adjuvants to anti-malarial oils.

Experiments were also undertaken with such substances as Croton and Thiodiphenylamine and Naphthaline products.

At the same time, in view of the work of Dr. B. de Meillon, of the Department of Entomology, S. African Institute for Medical Research (ref. page 134, Vol. V, No. 1, *Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organization, League of Nations*), attempts were made to increase the value of the anti-adult mosquito fumigation sprays.

A number of substances have been tried with somewhat inconclusive results. It would seem, however, that Carbon-Tetrachloride in certain mixtures rendered a Pyrethrum spray slightly more toxic. In addition, owing to the prevalence of Typhoid, a certain amount of experimentation took place in regard to fly-killing sprays and fly poisons. Finally, an interesting and successful experiment was made in regard to the use of coconut oil combined with the use of killing sprays as a method of freeing living quarters from bug infestation. It is considered that the system evolved proved a useful and relatively cheap method of rendering bug-ridden quarters, if not absolutely, free from bugs.

CHINESE DWELLINGS.

Slum Areas.—Owing to the recent depression, housing conditions for the poorest classes have naturally not improved, and progress towards the attainment of minimum public health requirements has, in fact, been retarded.

164 houses of this class have been demolished during the year, as against 965 and 477 for 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Squatter Huts.—These huts are, and always have been, a great source of trouble, and their condition is now getting worse than before, due apparently to a sense of independence which the

squatters have developed in recent years. The most insanitary huts have taken up much time of our mosquito and fly brigades in cleansing the filthy scratch drains and clearing up the land on which the squatters have been defoecating indiscriminately.

During the year 60 registered and 359 unregistered huts were demolished by the Public Works Department.

LICENSED PREMISES.

There were 5,877 licensed premises on record at the end of the year, as compared with 5,711 at the end of last year. The Sub-districts are divided into blocks, thus ensuring the routine inspection of all licensed establishments at least once a month.

This system is also very useful in the detection of unlicensed premises.

Chinese Eating Houses—Class 3 and 4.—689 Chinese Eating Houses, Class 3 and 4, were licensed at the end of the year.

Close supervision is kept on this class of premises in order to ensure that all cooked food is protected from the access of flies and dust, and also that ice-boxes are stocked with machine-made ice only, the use of natural ice being discouraged.

The occupiers of this type of premises also do not realize the importance of the raw food preparation room, resulting in cooked and other foods being found in contact with raw vegetables, etc., with attendant danger of contamination.

Chinese Food Shop—Off Licence.—There are 2,687 licensed Chinese food shops—off licence—as against 3,053 in the previous year. This class includes shops for the sale of fresh and salt pork, ta-ping, bean-curd, dried and tinned goods, confectionery, fish, eggs, vegetables, etc.

The new Chinese Government regulation regarding weights and measures was enforced, and the majority of these premises have installed the new scales.

Each year prior to and during the Spring Festival it has been necessary to take samples of highly-coloured Chinese sweetmeats, since some have been found to contain oxide of lead and other dangerous colouring matters.

Cinemas and Theatres.—All cinemas, 58 in number, have been regularly inspected and special attention given to ventilation, latrine and lavatory accommodation.

One large Foreign cinema, infested with cockroaches, received the special attention of the Department.

Foreign Food-Shops—Class 2.—159 were licensed at the close of the year, mostly comprising the "Compradore" type shops, which, on the whole, are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. Samples are taken at irregular intervals from these shops for analysis, and weights and measures are tested regularly as a routine practice.

Foreign Boarding and Lodging Houses.—Close supervision is kept over these premises and great improvement has been noticed, especially in the general cleanliness of kitchen, pantry and raw food preparation room.

Food Stalls.—374 food stalls were licensed at the end of the year, a decrease of 44 over 1935. A decided improvement in the lay-out and cleanliness has been made, the chief obstacle now being the tendency for owners to extend their space beyond the regulation 36 sq. ft., thus causing obstruction. This class of stall, generally located at the entrance to alleyways, is frequently a source of public complaint.

Fruit Shops and Stalls.—The 238 licensed fruit shops and stalls were subject to frequent night and day inspections during the hot season to prevent licensees exposing cut and peeled fruit to dust and flies. Most of the owners understand the principle of protecting their goods, especially cut water melon, against possible contamination, and the majority of them have been persuaded to install glass fly-traps.

Laundries.—48 licensed laundries were in operation at the end of the year. This type of premises requires very close supervision, and request inspection is necessary to prevent the squirting of water from the mouth on to the clothes during ironing, spitting on the floor, bug infestation, etc. Most of the laundries are now equipped with bug-proof ironing tables on iron trestles.

It has also been found necessary to keep a close check on certain dry-cleaning establishments, as the tendency is to do laundry work therein.

Chinese Lodging Houses and Hotels.—230 licensed Chinese lodging-houses and hotels were on the register at the close of the year. Routine inspection and monthly disinfection of the lower grade of common lodging-house were carried out as usual. Considerable success has attended our efforts in persuading licensees to oil-paint their premises throughout.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Direct and full control over these premises is now in the hands of the Industrial Section. Functions of this Department are limited to inspections at the request of that Section and to the abatement of nuisances injurious to public health.

The majority of small factories and workshops are established in ordinary Chinese dwelling-houses, where the general principles of sanitation are as a rule wholly ignored.

NUISANCE AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following nuisances and offensive trades were among those which received the attention of the Department:—

1. Large cotton waste factories—dust, smoke and sulphurous fumes nuisances.
2. Bristle factories—smell and dust nuisance during drying processes.
3. Leather factories—offensive smells.
4. Iron works—fumes, smoke and noise.
5. Gut scraping—offensive smells, fly breeding, accumulation of refuse.
6. Fat rendering—offensive smells.
7. Candle factories—offensive smells.
8. Pig styes—offensive smells, fly breeding, accumulation of refuse.
9. Chemical works—smoke, offensive smell, acid fumes.
10. Rag picking and storing—vermin, offensive smell, dust.
11. Cotton teasing shops—dust and fire risk.
12. Metal polishing, grinding, chromium plating—metal dust, noise, fumes.
13. Tin-smiths' shops—smoke and noise.
14. Ordure loading stations—stench, breeding of flies.
15. Squatters' huts—insanitary conditions, vermin, fly breeding, promiscuous defecation.
16. Promiscuous defecation in alleyways and vacant grounds, fly breeding.
17. Creek pollution—due to ordure boats, refuse, effluvia from factories and workshops.
18. Indiscriminate dumping of house and trade refuse—offensive smells, fly breeding, rats.
19. Printing ink establishments—offensive smell from the drying processes and boiling of linseed oil.
20. Dyeworks—offensive smell.
21. Briquette works—smoke, dust, fumes.
22. Hide cleaning—offensive smell.
23. Sauce factories—offensive smell, mosquitoes, flies.
24. Ordure pits and kaungs—offensive smell, fly breeding.
25. Knackeries—offensive smell, fly breeding.
26. Rubber factories—noxious fumes.
27. Fur dealers—dust, offensive odours.
28. Storage of silk cocoons—offensive smells.
29. Ice factories—ammonia gas, noise.

Smoke Nuisance.—Several complaints were received concerning the nuisance created by the smoke from the Riverside Station of the Shanghai Power Company, and in the interest of public health this difficult problem has received close attention.

Nuisances occurring in small workshops, licensed premises, public and private dwellings were remedied in most cases without recourse to legal measures, whilst close co-operation with the Police has been maintained on the control of public nuisances, involving indiscriminate defecation on vacant land.

G. A. P. 107
G. 2000332



麒麟送子



上海公共衛生局
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證明年齡及籍貫

證明承繼之權利

證明有開年齡之各種權利：

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工作年齡

結婚年齡

受任公職年齡

證明

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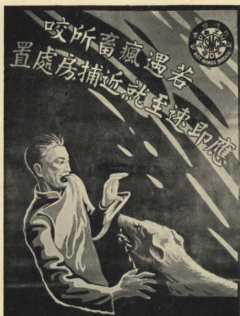
危險ナコレラ

工部局
衛生課



蠅觸レ
タモナ
喰ベテハ
イケンデス

THE FLY DANGER (Japanese)



ANTI-RABIES PROPAGANDA



ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATION



FLIES CONTAMINATE FOOD



VACCINATION PROTECTS AGAINST
SMALL-POX.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

No case of plague amongst either human beings or rats occurred.

Although plague has been absent in the Settlement for the last ten years, prevention measures are carried on by the Department as a standing routine. 16,785 rats found dead were sent to the Laboratory for examination, and 56,337 rats were trapped by 26 trained ratters.

PUBLICITY.

The year under review saw activities, with some noteworthy exceptions, pursued along customary lines. Retrenchment restricted expenditure, and a Departmental Publicity Committee was formed which began to function towards the latter part of the year. It was decided to curtail the use of posters for light standards, considered to be of limited value and relatively expensive for the results obtained, and substitute other publicity measures.

The important advance was the introduction of Radio Broadcasts, the initial Talk, "Smallpox and Vaccination," in English, Japanese and Russian, being released early in October. This met with such a favourable response as to warrant extension to other relevant topics.

New slides were prepared on smallpox and vaccination, and were, by courtesy of the managements concerned (to whom the thanks of the Department are due), exhibited at the various cinemas.

A number of pictorial cloth banners were prepared for exhibiting outside Branch Health Offices. They attract considerable attention, and assist in making these offices better known as cholera inoculation and vaccination centres.

Several thousand copies of the Department's Health Booklet, in Chinese, Japanese, English and Russian were distributed. A revised edition is now in preparation. Pamphlets on Rabies, Malaria, Smallpox, etc. were distributed amongst Cinema audiences, whilst similar literature and posters were supplied gratis to various factories, hospitals, missions and schools.

Working models exhibited in Branch Health Offices' windows elicited favourable comment. Posters were shown on Departmental hoardings, cement panels and, by kind permission of the Transportation Companies, in trams and buses.

Films dealing with the prevention of disease have been shown in Branch Office cinema halls, but there is an urgent need for new material if interest is to be sustained.

As in former years, we collaborated with the Shanghai City Government in the latter's annual Health Exhibition.

The two Mobile Units carried out valuable publicity work in Vaccination and Cholera Inoculations. Plans to enhance their usefulness by the installation of an amplifier and loud speaker for short talks on health matters are under consideration.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL.

General Notes.—The pool was opened to the public on May 15 and closed on September 15. Facilities were improved by the provision of larger and more numerous clothes lockers in the men's dressing rooms.

Apart from the annual painting and overhaul, improvements included the re-grading of the No. 1. filter, re-surfacing the waterchute, provision of a brick-work barrier against frogs, and laying of new cement foot-paths.

56,992 bathers attended during the season, a decrease as compared with the previous year. The average daily attendance was 460, and the highest attendance in one day 2,011. The pool proved to be very popular with night parties, and 35 reservations were made. An increase in the number of school children attending was also noted.

The water was maintained at a very high standard of bacterial and chemical purity, 64 bacterial and 54 chemical samples of the pool water being submitted to the Laboratory. At no time was it found necessary to change the water, thus demonstrating once more the high efficiency of the continuous filtration and chlorination system.

The Custodian and Lifesavers were successful in passing the examination of the Royal Life Saving Society, obtaining both the bronze and silver medallions.

PART X.—LICENSING.

The year was remarkable for the number of important premises licensed ; some were entirely new and most modern.

There was a slight increase in the number of applications received and roughly 10% were re-applications following previous refusal. As a rule, small foodshops have little capital and constantly move their premises to avoid taking out a licence. This category accounts for about 30% of the total applications and most of the refusals.

Measures are in hand to deal with a large number of unlicensed premises which have, for some years past, taken up a wholly unwarrantable time on the part of the staff, and it is hoped, with the co-operation of the Police Department, to either compel licensing or effect closure. Our standard requirements were lowered somewhat to meet the prevailing economic conditions.

Summarizing the year's work.—

- (1) Very few of the many pau-van-shops (shops supplying cooked food under contract) applied.
- (2) Very few of the many laundries operating under name of dry-cleaners applied ; those that did, were refused, because of unsatisfactory premises which the applicants refused to remedy.
- (3) Only four ice-drop manufacturers could be recommended, the rest failed to produce satisfactory samples, although plant was in order ; unsatisfactory premises contributed to this state of affairs.
- (4) Recent modification of requirements by other departments *re* air space, has helped towards licensing of 4th Class Eating Houses.
- (5) About 60% of applicants who remained open after refusal re-applied and were licensed.
- (6) Inauguration of the Inter-area Selling Licence. Owners of the following premises, located in the French Concession, who wish to sell within Settlement limits or vice versa, are affected :—Dairies and other establishments selling milk derivatives, Bakeries, Pastry shops, Ice Cream and Ice products factories, Biscuit factories and Confectioneries, Local Wine and Spirits Factories, Aerated water and non-alcoholic Beverage Factories, Breweries.

This licence is issued by both Authorities, whose representatives inspect premises prior to licensing, so as to see that they conform to licence requirements.

Special District Court.—The nominal fines imposed were the subject of an appeal to the Municipal Advocate and a temporary improvement followed. Towards the end of the year the Court insisted that fines be paid within five days of conviction, otherwise detention to be enforced at the rate of one day for each dollar.

This change has helped considerably, making applicants more willing to comply with licence requirements or, when they have no means, look for more satisfactory premises.

	Recommended	Not Recommended
Aerated water factory	8	3
Bakery and Confectionery	10	4
Beer	21	6
Chinese food shop—off licence	526	315
Chinese lodging house	12	2
Dairy—A	6	0
Dairy—B	5	1
Eating house	186	175
Foreign liquor seller	4	0
Foreign lodging house	47	3
Foreign food shop Class 1	13	1
Foreign food shop Class 2	44	1
Fruit shop and stall	60	23
Food stall	97	37
Hotel	3	0
Ice-factory and Ice-house	128	45
Laundry	1	10
Other foodstuffs No. 1	83	51
Restaurant, bar, tea room, etc.	44	22
Swimming Pool	1	0
Tailor	56	26
Tavern	24	1
Total	1,379	726

Month	Recommended	Not Recommended	New Applications Received
January	84	41	130
February	83	52	156
March	138	51	207
April	123	65	195
May	153	59	231
June	162	58	240
July	148	99	196
August	90	84	175
September	91	47	154
October	132	63	189
November	80	53	161
December	95	54	113
Total	1,379	726	2,147

SUMMARY.

Number of licence applications on hand from last year	103	
Number of licence applications received	2,147	
		2,250
Number of licence applications recommended	1,379	
Number of licence applications not recommended	726	
Number of licence applications in suspense or not visited at the end of the year	145	
		2,250
Total number of licence applications dealt with		2,105

PART XI.—CEMETERIES.

Hungjao Road Cemetery.—The total number of burials for the year was 135; 39 in the first class, 66 second class, and 30 in the pauper section. 10 Christian Chinese burials took place, compared with 17 last year, and 14 in 1934.

Section "K" containing 244 second class spaces (opened for use August 17, 1933) was filled up, with the exception of one space on September 30.

The Cemetery was enlarged to provide additional second class space, and now affords 840 spaces, known as "L" Section. The first burial took place October 22.

Bubbling Well Cemetery.—There were 46 burials; 34 in the first class, 9 in the second, and 3 in the stillborn infants plot.

Crematorium.—74 cremations were carried out, compared with 46 for 1935, 55 for 1934, and 52 for 1933. Five of the cremations carried out were Chinese.

The gas-fired cremation furnace, rebuilt in 1935, has worked satisfactorily.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—There were 13 burials in the first class, and 6 in the second class sections.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—Due care and attention has been given to this cemetery, where many of the earliest residents of the International Settlement are interred.

Pootung Cemetery.—The general condition of this cemetery was well maintained, though the usual difficulty was experienced in preventing beggars and other undesirables from gaining access.

To prevent flooding after heavy rainfall, the raising of the Northern half was commenced. Relaying of the path and improved drainage is necessary. A high brick or concrete boundary wall is also needed to replace the present unsatisfactory bamboo fencing.

Soldiers Cemetery.—Here lie the remains of the British Soldiers who died in Shanghai during the Taiping Rebellion, 1862-1865.

A new boundary wall is needed on the cemetery frontage.

STATISTICS

Cemetery	Year Opened	Year Closed	Total Burials	Burials 1936	Spaces Available				Pauper Section
					Reserved Class		Unreserved Class		
					1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	Closed					
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	Closed					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469	Closed					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,850	19	339	51			
Bubbling Well	1898		5,209 & 954 Cremations	46 & 74 Cremations	476	40	158	1	
Hungjao Road	1926		1,946	135	140	9	310	585	172

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Month	Foreign Bodies	Chinese Bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
December 1935	8	139	6	116
January	13	141	7	130
February	2	168	5	153
March	10	177	5	160
April	5	193	—	153
May	11	178	7	147
June	12	171	7	159
July	6	183	5	170
August	8	149	7	140
September	9	141	4	131
October	7	133	3	118
November	11	139	2	121
Totals	102	1,912	58	1,688

APPENDIX I

SHANGHAI MEDICAL BOARD.

This Board, constituted by the Council on April 1, 1931, for the purpose of registering medical practitioners, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, held 11 meetings, including 3 Chinese medical practitioners' and 3 dentists' sub-committees, during 1936.

Applications from 134 medical practitioners, 11 dentists and 3 veterinary surgeons, were approved, and 49 names were removed from the Register for the following reasons :—

(a) death	5
(b) left Shanghai	41
(c) resigned	2
(d) struck off	1

The members of the Board are as follows :—

Chairman : The Commissioner of Public Health.

Board Members :

W. E. O'Hara, F.R.C.S. (Edin).
H. Couper Patrick, M.B., C.M.
J. R. B. Branch, M.D., F.A.C.S.
W. S. Fu, M.D.
E. Birt, M.D.
Y. Tongu, M.D.
A. Tarle, M.D.
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc.
D. Engel, M.D.

Representing :

The Shanghai Municipal Council
The Shanghai Medical Society
The China Medical Association
The National Medical Association of China
The German Medical Society
The Japanese Medical Society
The Russian Medical Society
The Medical Practitioners' Association of Shanghai
The Society of German Speaking Physicians

Sub-Committee Members :

W. S. Fu, M.D.
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc.
E. Evan-Jones, D.D.S.
H. C. Chang, D.D.S.

} Chinese Medical Practitioners' Registration Sub-Committee.
} Dentists' Registration Sub-Committee.

Secretary and Registrar : C. H. Mahon.

Dr. D. Engel applied for leave of absence, which was granted, and Dr. R. Loewenberg was co-opted to serve in his capacity.

The question of an annual subscription of \$2.00 and an increase of the registration fee to \$5.00, to cover certain Municipal charges in connection with the publication of the medical register was discussed. As a result, it was decided that, as the system of registration was purely voluntary, the proposed charges were impracticable. It was, however, recommended that the medical register be made a purchasable document and supplied to the public at \$1.00 per copy.

The new Register will be divided into western-style practitioners, hakims, and Chinese-style practitioners. In addition, a list of absentees will be included.

As a result of certain investigations, several "quack" practitioners were prosecuted. Unfortunately, there is no law in the Chinese Criminal Code which definitely prohibits unqualified medical practice, and prosecution is possible only under Article 339 of the above-mentioned code:—Offences of Fraud. In such cases it is necessary to prove that the "quack" practitioner had represented himself as a qualified doctor and accepted money for services rendered in such capacity. The only way to combat these fraudulent methods, is for the public to immediately report the facts to the Police and give such evidence as may be later required in Court.

The Medical Register now contains the names of 1,098 medical practitioners, 176 dentists and 22 veterinary surgeons, including 133 Chinese-style doctors possessing the licence of the Shanghai City Government. The nationalities are as follows:—

	<i>Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Dentists</i>	<i>Veterinary Surgeons</i>
American	53	15	2
Armenian	1	—	—
Austrian	8	3	—
Brazilian	1	—	—
British	52	4	4
Chinese	778	87	4
Czechoslovakian	3	2	—
Danish	—	1	1
Estonian	—	1	—
Fillipino	2	2	—
French	15	1	—
German	42	4	1
Greek	1	—	—
Hungarian	10	1	—
Indian	3	—	—
Italian	3	1	—
Japanese	55	10	3
Lithuanian	2	1	—
Mexican	1	—	—
Norwegian	1	—	—
Polish	6	—	—
Portuguese	3	—	—
Roumanian	2	1	—
Russian	54	41	7
Serbian	—	1	—
Swiss	1	—	—
Yugoslavian	1	—	—
	<u>1,098</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>22</u>

DEATHS AMONG THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY

Section I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

(1-24)

Section II.
Cancers and other
tumors

(25-26)

Section III.
Rheumatic diseases, nutritional
diseases, diseases of the endocrine
glands and other general diseases

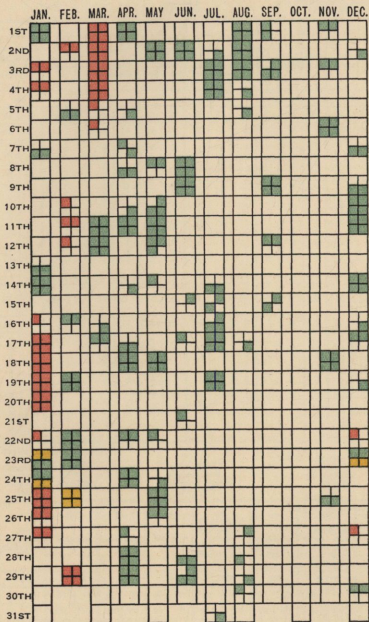
(27-30)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16A	16B	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Residents	Typhoid Fever	Para- typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Plague	T.B. of Respi- ratory System	T.B. of other forms	Syphilis	Malaria	Cholera	Am. Dys- entery	Bac. Dys- entery	Relaps- ing Fever	Unde- r- ant Fever	Epid. Cere- brospinal Men- ingitis	Anthrax	Rabies	Purulent Infection Septi- cemia	Schisto- somiasis	Other Inf. and Parasitic Diseases	Cancers and other Mal- Tumors	Non- Malignant Tumors	Rheu- matic Con- ditions	Diabetes Mellitus	Beri- beri	Other General Diseases	
Total, All Ages	24	4	..	8	15	4	3	3	1	..	71	17	5	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	7	24	5	1	2	10	2
Total by Sexes	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Under 1 Year	
1 to 4 Years	
5 to 9 Years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 14 Years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 19 Years	
20 to 24 Years	
25 to 29 Years	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 34 Years	
35 to 39 Years	
40 to 44 Years	
45 to 49 Years	
50 to 54 Years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 59 Years	
60 to 64 Years	
65 to 69 Years	
70 to 74 Years	
over 75 Years	
Residents and Non-Residents	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	
Total by Months	24	4	4	..	8	15	..	4	3	..	3	1	1	2	71	9	17	2	5
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

Section IV.
Dts. of blood-
forming organs
(31)Section V.
Chronic poisoning and
intoxications
(32-34)Section VI.
Dts. of the nervous system
and of the organs of special sense
(35-37)Section VII.
Dts. of the
circulatory system
(38-39)Section VIII.
Dts. of the respiratory
system
(40-43)Section IX.
Dts. of the digestive
system
(44-46)Section X.
Dts. of the genito-
urinary system
(47-48)Section XI.
Dts. of preg., child,
and puer. state
(49-50)Section XII.
Dts. of skin,
bones, etc.
(51)Section XIII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(52)Section XIV.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(53)Section XV.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(54-55)Section XVI.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(56)Section XVII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(57)Section XVIII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(58)Section XIX.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(59)Section XX.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(60)Section XXI.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
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genito-urinary system
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(64)Section XXV.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(65)Section XXVI.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(66)Section XXVII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(67)Section XXVIII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(68)Section XXIX.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(69)Section XXX.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(70)Section XXXI.
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(76)Section XXXVII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(77)Section XXXVIII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(78)Section XXXIX.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(79)Section XL.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(80)Section XLI.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(81)Section XLII.
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genito-urinary system
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(122)Section LXXXIII.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(123)Section LXXXIV.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(124)Section LXXXV.
Dts. of the
genito-urinary system
(125)

[illegible]

WEATHER DIAGRAM 1936



KEY

6 TO 9	9 TO 12
12 TO 3	3 TO 6

DRY
RAIN
FROST
SNOW

PREPARED FROM RECORDS
KEPT BY THE PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT DURING 1936
(FOR THE INFORMATION OF BUILDING
CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS)

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The more important works that have been proceeded with during the year are as follows :—

Buildings :—

Garage for S.V.C., Rifle Range.
Temporary Fire Station, Honan Road.
Extension to Engine Room, Bubbling Well Fire Station.
Chengtu Road Police Barracks.
Stables, etc., Yulin Road Police Station.
Riesha Inspection Depôt, Kungping Road.
Extension to Laboratory Animal House, Abattoir, Sawgin Road.
Pig Killing Section, Abattoir, Sawgin Road.
Disposal Plant, Sawgin Road.
Central Laundry, Fearon Road.
Extensions to T.B. Sanatorium, Hungjao Road.
Refreshment Kiosk, Bund Gardens.
Extension to Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road.
Renovations to Primary School for Chinese (late Thomas Hanbury School for Girls), Boone Road.

Roads :—

Important widenings in Honan Road, Foochow Road, Peking Road, Weihaiwei Road and other roads, involving 17,715 square yards of foundation and surface.
The replacement of 1.521 miles of water-bound macadam and other road surfaces by sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation.
Additional parking space on the Bund, between Peking Road and Kiukiang Road.
Raising of portions of Hankow, Kiangse and Foochow Roads.

Public Lighting :—

The installation of a new type of lighting shade on Bubbling Well Road, between Ferry Road and Hardoon Road, with a view to the improvement of the lighting of the more important roads, as the result of experiments which have been carried out.

Bundings :—

59 feet of reinforced concrete bunding on the Hongkew Creek in Dixwell Road, opposite Range Road.
124 feet of reinforced concrete bunding on the Yangtsepoo Creek in Lay Road, south of Pingliang Road.
69 feet of reinforced concrete bunding on the Soochow Creek in Soochow Road, east of Shanse Road.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

6.477 miles of pipe comprising 2.316 miles of surface and storm water drains, 2.454 miles of main sewer, and 1.707 miles of connections to private properties.
The completion of four pre-settling tanks, Eastern Sewage Disposal Works, together with their auxiliary plant and pipework and the completion of the Oliver sludge filter installations at Eastern and Western Sewage Disposal Works.

In every office it is advisable from time to time to examine in detail the organization of the different branches and determine where gradual adaptation to changing circumstances has been satisfactory and where complete overhaul of the working arrangements is required. Much time was devoted to this during the latter half of the year and a number of important changes made for greater efficiency and economy.

The Workshops Branch, which maintains and repairs all the Department's vehicles and machinery, both mechanical and electrical, all heating, sanitary and electrical fittings, and which installs and sometimes manufactures mechanical and electrical equipment for Municipal buildings, has always been operated as an industrial organization, showing a profit which, being a fixed proportion of the costs of labour and materials, increases with the amount and cost of all work done.

This does not encourage economy, and the organization has now been placed on a basis which is, as far as possible, competitive with commercial enterprises engaged in similar work.

In the Sewerage Branch a number of changes have been made which reduce the cost of sewage disposal.

The Kinnear Road Treatment Works,—the first to be constructed in China,—was closed down in the latter part of the year, the sewage passing to the Western Treatment Works through the main trunk system.

The pump station on the Bund which has always given trouble was closed down, the sewage flowing by gravity in a new line to the pump station in the Bund Gardens.

The connected horse-power of the motors at the Rifle Range Works and many of the pump stations was altered to lower the power charges to a minimum.

Old pumps in several other stations were converted at small cost into more efficient non-choking units.

The new preliminary settlement tanks were completed at the Eastern Works and permitted a substantial saving in power consumption and more rapid treatment. Reductions were made in the staff employed in the treatment works and pump stations.

On the retirement of the Chief Sanitation Chemist, his organization which had been independent was included in the Department.

The total saving from all these changes amounts to about \$64,000 per year.

The cleansing of roads has been reorganized under a new system of area control for simpler supervision of the work. By removing street sweepings together with house refuse, all transport costs were much reduced.

The methods of dealing with house refuse have been undergoing reorganization for some years, great changes being made during this year in methods of collection and disposal. A two-wheeled cart of greater capacity, but easier to push, has replaced the wheelbarrow formerly used for house to house collection. This has not only reduced the number of carts required, but has made it possible to collect with the carts nearly all market and trade refuse formerly collected by trucks.

The incinerators were closed down during the year, as inexpensive and sanitary methods have been worked out for disposing of refuse by raising low-lying land often flooded with stagnant water.

All these changes will result in a saving in the costs of road cleansing and house refuse collection and disposal of over \$200,000 a year.

The estimated value of buildings in the Settlement for which permits were issued in 1936 was \$11,509,990, as compared with \$10,934,700 for 1935, an increase of \$575,290. The estimated value of minor works for which General Permits were issued amounted to \$1,140,000 (compared with \$1,220,000 in 1935).

1,934 applications for permits for new buildings were received (compared with 1,686 in 1935), of which 958 were approved. Of the 1,934 applications, 586 were submitted by foreign applicants, and 1,348 by Chinese applicants.

The demolition of old buildings,—for the most part in connection with redevelopment of the sites,—comprised 337 Chinese houses and 52 foreign buildings. The net gain in the number of Chinese houses for the year was 389, compared with 806 the previous year and 3,022 in 1930.

The highest number of separate works under construction in any one month was 321 in November, the lowest being 175 in January.

The buildings for which permits were issued included 726 Chinese houses and shops (compared with 1,250 in 1935), 84 foreign-styled residences (compared with 48 in 1935), 5 apartment buildings, 9 office buildings, 7 bank buildings, 24 foreign-styled stores, 4 schools, 2 cotton mills, 28 factories, 8 godowns and 496 other structures, making a total of 1,393. The number of sanitary installations for which permits were issued amounted to 120, comprising 1,139 basins.

66,215 visits to buildings in course of construction were made by the Inspectors of this Department, while 772 applications for licences were dealt with, involving 1,928 inspections.

Disregard of Municipal Regulations and difficulty of control of unauthorized work continues a serious problem, and involves the expenditure of much time and trouble on the part of the building staff. 980 notices were served in respect to infringements of Municipal Regulations and Building Rules, while a further 1,287 notices were served in the cases of work, either in progress or completed, for which no permit had been granted.

The unauthorized conversion of groups of Chinese houses into factories without consideration of the health of the workers continues to present a difficult problem which is only likely to yield to combination of pressure and persuasion and unceasing vigilance by an adequate staff.

A survey made during August of all Squatters' Huts showed that the numbers in the Settlement had increased by 2,820 since the last survey made in 1931.

The growth was immediately stopped, all huts being demolished as soon as erected, and an effective system was approved for reducing the number by an annual quota.

Additional parking space has been provided on the Bund, between Peking Road and Kiukiang Road, and on Soochow Road, between Kiangse Road and Honan Road.

Chekiang and Hoopoh Roads, opposite the new Wing On building, were raised and the broken drain reconstructed. The raising of Hankow Road, Kiangse Road and Foochow Road, fronting the Administration Building, was started to prevent flooding and also widen these sections of Hankow and Kiangse Roads.

To permit an extension of the railless car service, the following roads have been reconstructed with concrete and sheet asphalt :—

Yalu Road, between Dixwell Road and Yuenfong Road.

Point Road, between Yuenfong Road and Chaoufong Road.

Pingliang Road, between Chemulpo Road and Lay Road.

The extension of Weihaiwei Road, from Seymour Road to Avenue Foch, was opened to traffic in the early part of the year.

A traffic "roundabout," the first of its kind in the Settlement, was constructed at the junction of Kiaochow and Avenue Roads. This consisted of a centre island encircled by a suitably designed concrete wall, the interior being turfed and surrounded with a hedge of euonymus. Concrete safety islands were placed in position at the pedestrian crossings and four pedestrian guard rails were erected on the corners. Similar guard rails were erected at the junction of Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads.

An unusual form of traffic island was constructed at the crossing of Weihaiwei and Seymour Roads, a concrete footpath crossing the island, the remainder being turfed and bordered with euonymus.

Old road material was collected and crushed in a granulator and rendered fit for re-use on roads and footpaths in place of new material.

Old asphalt concrete was also crushed and graded and, after the addition of Solvent Naphtha, was used on a number of roads in place of asphalt macadam, so saving the cost of new materials.

New Rules for Lifts and for Electric Installations, Rules for Steam Plant Installations and other Systems under Pressure, and Revised Rules for Buildings in Reinforced Concrete and Structural Steel, were published and became effective at the end of the year.

The Works Shelters in Soochow Road, which were started in 1908 to provide food and shelter for indigent foreigners in exchange for a nominal amount of work were closed down, following arrangements with the Salvation Army for taking over the responsibility in the buildings of the old Amoy Road Gaol.

Negotiations were completed for the acquisition of 51.317 mow for road widenings and extensions at a cost of \$1,209,578, these negotiations involving some 119 transactions.

It was found necessary to refer three of these cases to the Land Commission and the total sums awarded by the Commission were some 50 per cent of the original claims submitted by the landowners.

The dredging programme of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in the Soochow Creek, which was started in 1931 was completed during the year. The total quantity dredged was 1,700,170 cubic yards barge measure, of which 341,087 cubic yards were removed during 1936.

Experiments were made with a new shade for street lighting, of which examples may be seen on Bubbling Well Road, between Seymour and Ferry Roads.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges controlled by the Department is 77, classified as follows :—

Steel	8
Concrete	20
Timber	49

No new bridges were constructed during the year.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

A total area of 51.317 mow was acquired during the year for road widenings and extensions at a cost of \$1,209,578, involving 119 separate transactions.

For other purposes, 6.090 mow have been acquired at a cost of \$75,476, including :—

- 0.636 mow for Pig Slaughter House (site)—extension.
- 3.059 mow for Jordan Park—extension.
- 0.310 mow for Eastern District Dépôt—extension.
- 0.183 mow for new latrine site—Tszé Pang Road.

It was found necessary to refer three cases to the Land Commission and the total sums awarded by the Commission were some 50.52 per cent of the original claims submitted by the landowners.

The site of the former Jessfield Fire Sub-station was sold by public tender for the sum of \$4,755.

In connection with the resurvey of the Settlement, a total area of 3,461 mow has been surveyed and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to one inch.

Resurveys of 65 Consular lots were made under the provisions of the notification in the "Municipal Gazette" dated May 25, 1928, and the sum of \$2,444 was charged in respect of fees for the preparation of these official plans.

The following tables give particulars of the work accomplished during 1936 compared with the five preceding years :—

I.

Description of Work	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Official measurements attended	188	199	266	334	430	336
Official plans of lots outside Settlement forwarded by Consulates and copied	54	77	178	105	80	78

II. Official plans prepared :—

Consulate	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
British.....	69	102	82	133	193	160
American.....	21	20	29	39	35	25
Japanese.....	17	14	11	3	6	18
Italian.....	2	1	7	1	3	—
Belgian.....	4	—	2	4	2	6
French.....	5	6	17	16	20	27
Swiss.....	—	—	2	—	3	1
German.....	—	—	1	—	4	1
Totals.....	118	143	151	196	266	238

III. Certificates issued with regard to the erection of boundary stones defining Consular Lots (Land Regulation VII) :—

Consulate	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
British.....	60	120	127	161	184	192
American.....	56	46	131	61	49	69
Japanese.....	—	—	—	—	—	2
French.....	3	15	13	7	22	24
Swiss.....	2	3	2	3	2	—
German.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	2	2	1	—	—	—
Danish.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Italian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	124	186	274	232	257	287

IV. The number of new lots (including revisions and additions to old lots) placed under taxation :—

District	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Central	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northern	1	—	1	1	1	1
Eastern	40	30	32	41	47	27
Western	9	7	24	28	48	55
Totals	50	37	57	70	96	84

V. Assessed value of additional land placed under taxation (Land Regulation IX) :—

District	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central	—	—	—	—	—	690
Northern	2,590	—	1,890	6,090	10,080	14,500
Eastern	320,985	321,973	275,679	320,998	424,567	166,833
Western	112,233	143,585	381,948	300,690	410,251	571,493
Totals	435,808	465,558	659,517	627,778	844,898	753,316

VI. The number of old lots surveyed for revision of area :—

Year	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Totals	43	36	50	42	43	61

VII. Lots surveyed in connection with road improvements :—

District	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.
Central	109	92	113	123	94	151
Northern	98	85	78	110	87	191
Eastern	289	268	301	365	312	491
Western	279	338	415	521	452	588
Totals	775	783	907	1,119	945	1,421

VIII. The area and cost of land acquired for road widenings and extensions :—

Year	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Area in Mow	51,317	52,261	47,522	34,834	47,940	51,872
Cost in Dollars	1,209,578	1,454,213	1,582,275	1,147,867	1,976,976	3,142,508

489 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared, compared with 530 during 1935.

278 M.C.R. stones have been erected to define Municipal roads, compared with 251 erected during 1935.

1,260 Building and General Permits have been dealt with in connection with road extensions and/or widenings.

BUILDINGS.

Volunteer Corps.—An open shed to accommodate 12 motor trucks has been constructed at the Rifle Range Camp.

Fire Brigade.—A temporary Fire Station in Honan Road was erected on the north portion of the site of old Central Police Station and immediately adjoining the present Central Fire Station. The building, which was completed towards the end of the year, is a single-storey structure of brick and concrete construction with a timber roof and provides accommodation in an engine room of four bays for the machines previously housed in leased premises in Tiendong Road, the lease on which terminated on December 15, 1936.

At Bubbling Well Fire Station an extension to the engine room was carried out in the latter part of the year to enable the longer modern machines to be adequately accommodated. The building is of brick construction with concrete roof and is one storey in height.

Police Force.—The erection of the Chengtu Road Police Barracks was commenced in February 1935 and completed early in 1936. The building is situated on Cadastral Lot 1995, Western, on the west side of the road opposite the new Chengtu Road Police Station and provides accommodation for 55 Sikh and 94 Chinese married personnel.

The building is of reinforced concrete construction with brick panel walls and is 8 storeys in height, the upper floors being served by two electric passenger lifts having a capacity of 10 persons each, in addition to which there are two reinforced concrete staircases.

The flats consist of three rooms with pantry and are approached from open reinforced concrete verandahs at each floor level. Community baths, laundries, drying rooms and lavatories are provided and large compounds and roof spaces are available for playgrounds. Gas stoves have been installed in all flats for cooking purposes and the section of the building housing the Sikhs has a central heating installation.

Stables and Mafoos' Quarters for Yulin Road Police Station have been erected on Cadastral Lot 5442, Eastern, immediately opposite the Station, and were completed in the latter part of the year.

Loose boxes have been provided of ample size for 12 ponies and provision is made for the storage of fodder, saddlery, etc., in separate rooms, while 6 mafoos are provided with living quarters and cooking and other facilities. The building replaces the premises on Cadastral Lot 2570, Eastern (Lay Road), which were leased to the Council.

A Ricsa Licensing Depôt, Kungping Road, was built in two sections on Cadastral Lot 1420, Eastern, and is of timber construction. The first section was completed in 1935 and provides office space, booths and a large covered area for pullers awaiting the issue of licenses. The second section was completed in 1936 and is similar in construction to the original building and provides for a duplication of the accommodation which was inadequate.

The demolition of the old Central Police Station building, commenced in November 1935, was completed early in 1936. The area was levelled and surfaced and let on contract to a private firm as a parking space for 98 cars.

Public Health Department.—At the Abattoir, a Laboratory Animal House Extension has been erected on the roof of the south block of the Abattoir and provides additional space for the housing of Laboratory Animals and an office and stores for the use of the staff. It is a single-storey building of light construction.

The Pig Killing Section, commenced towards the end of 1935, has proceeded as circumstances permitted during 1936. The installation of the plant and equipment which is now being assembled will be completed early in 1937.

Alterations have also been made to the main building to permit of the installation of additional conveyors, which will eventually displace the present hoists, except those retained for emergency use.

The Disposal Plant erected on Cadastral Lot 319, Eastern, on the west side of Sawgin Road, immediately opposite the Abattoir, has been completed. It contains the necessary plant and



POLICE BARRACKS, CHENG TU ROAD



CENTRAL LAUNDRY FOR HOSPITALS, FEARON ROAD.

equipment to dispose of, and render sterile, all condemned meat and carcasses from the Abattoir, and its use ensures that all meat and products marketed are sterile. The plant consists of:—

- One 2-ton Melter with vacuum pumps and motors.
- One 1-ton Melter with vacuum pumps and motors.
- One 2-ton Dryer with vacuum pumps and motors.
- One Centrifugal Extractor with two 90-gallon settling tanks and filling equipment.
- One Hydraulic Press.
- One Disintegrator.
- One Bone Saw.
- One Blood Coagulating Plant.
- One Special Post Mortem Table.
- One Sterilizer.
- One Digester with special Jib delivery.
- One Electric Hoist.
- One Exhaust Ventilation System.

The plant was put into operation in the summer of 1936.

A Central Laundry has been erected on a portion of Cadastral Lot 1150, Northern, at the junction of Haining and Fearon Roads and is equipped with modern, high pressure steam laundry machinery capable of laundering 2,500 pieces of linen per day. The machinery consists of two Washing Machines for ordinary linen, one Blanket Washing Machine, two Extractors, one Drying Tumbler, one Ironer, one Press, and numerous electric irons, and it is intended to augment this with an additional ironer at a future date when the total output will be approximately 3,000 pieces per day.

An extension to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Hungjao and Macleod Roads, was completed towards the end of the year and consists of a single-storey block, having accommodation for an additional 12 patients (children) in an open ward to which are attached the necessary bathrooms and other offices.

The building has a covered verandah 8 feet wide on the south and west sides, enabling patients' beds to be brought outside in suitable weather.

Public Works Department.—Plans have been prepared for new passenger landing accommodation on the Bund, immediately to the north of the present Customs Examination Shed.

The Refreshment Kiosk in the Public Gardens, the Bund, was completed in July and provides seating accommodation for about 120 people under cover with space for more on the adjoining open terrace. A kitchen, pantry and bar occupy the south end of the building and movable shutters have been provided so as to enable a part of the Kiosk to be enclosed for use during the winter months.

During the course of the year, public latrines have been erected at Hongkew and Wayside Parks, and three new latrines have been built adjoining the Ewo, Shantung and Brenan Roads. Two obsolete latrines in Ewo and Bubbling Well Roads have been demolished. Alterations have been carried out to forty-seven public latrines so as to increase the accommodation.

Education Department.—An extension to the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road, is in course of erection to provide a Cookery and Needlework Centre on the first floor with a covered playground space below. It is anticipated that the building will be completed and ready for occupation early in 1937.

The Primary School for Chinese (late Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, Boone Road) was completely overhauled and renovated and converted into a simplified Primary School for Chinese to accommodate a maximum of 700 pupils in two sessions per day. The floors, with the exception of the third floor, were strengthened by additional beams and a new reinforced concrete staircase was constructed at the rear of the building.

Leased Premises.—The total number of premises on lease is 281 which are as follows: Two Police Stations, 133 foreign houses, 111 apartments, 7 Chinese houses and 22 single rooms for Japanese Police: two houses for use as Branch Health Offices, two school premises, and two buildings for miscellaneous purposes.

During the course of the year, 85 additional premises were leased, 55 vacated and 90 leases renewed.

The following Council properties are leased to private firms: Foochow Market, 11 shops; Peking Market, 4 shops; 3 vegetable hong.

ROADS.

*Work completed on existing Roads and Road Extensions.**Central District :—*

On the Bund, between Canton Road and Avenue Edward VII, the existing parking spaces and handcart track have been realigned for a length of 545 feet, and the footpaths between Peking Road and Kiukiang Road have been set back for a length of 840 feet to provide additional parking spaces.

Cast-iron handcart track has been laid on Chapoo Road Bridge and south approach to the Bridge for lengths of 336 and 320 feet on the east and west respectively.

The following roads have been raised above normal flood level and paved with sheet asphalt on cement concrete :—

Chekiang Road, between Nanking Road and Kiukiang Road.

Hoopeh Road, between Nanking Road and Kiukiang Road.

Hankow Road, between Kiangse Road and Honan Road.

Kiangse Road, between Hankow Road and Foochow Road.

Foochow Road, between Kiangse Road and Honan Road.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected :—

Foochow Road and Honan Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 168, for a length of 320 feet.

Kiukiang Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 38, for a length of 107 feet.

Kiangse Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 77A, for a length of 116 feet.

Peking Road, fronting Cadastral Lots 145 and 146, for a length of 89 feet, and fronting Cadastral Lot 193, for a length of 53 feet.

Fokien Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 524, for a length of 90 feet.

Foochow Road and Honan Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 173, for a length of 225 feet.

Foochow Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 662, for a length of 148 feet.

Yuenmingyuen Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 8, for a length of 118 feet.

Honan Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 284, for a length of 141 feet.

Northern District :—

Sheet asphalt on cement concrete has been laid in Haining Road, south approach to Yalu Road Bridge.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected :—

Tseepoo Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 434, for a length of 71 feet.

Haining Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 1130, for a length of 66 feet.

Alabaster Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 12, for a length of 203 feet.

Boone Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 285, for a length of 130 feet.

Tiendong Road, fronting unregistered land south of Cadastral Lot 252, for a length of 100 feet, and

fronting Cadastral Lot 222, for a length of 57 feet.

Range Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 967, for a length of 108 feet.

Woochang Road, fronting Cadastral Lots 861 and 862, for a length of 112 feet.

North Thibet Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 47, for a length of 260 feet.

North Shanse Road, fronting unregistered land north of Cadastral Lot 380, for a length of 102 feet.

Eastern District :—

Pingliang Road, west of Liping Road, has been graded and ashed for a length of 250 feet and a width of 32 feet.

In Liping Road, between Pingliang Road and Point Road, a side ditch has been excavated for a length of 226 feet and a width of 8 feet.

Dalny Road, between Ward Road and Kwenming Road, has been paved with a concrete foundation 6 inches in thickness over existing spalls for a length of 739 feet and a width of 20 feet.

In Whashing Road, between Ward Road and Kwenming Road, a concrete foundation 6 inches in thickness on 12 inches consolidated clinker has been laid for a length of 707 feet and a width of 20 feet.

Wayside Road, between Whashing Road and Lay Road, has been ashed for a length of 2,100 feet and a width of 14 feet.

In Pingliang Road, between Seoul Road and Linching Road, a concrete foundation 6 inches in thickness on existing road screenings has been laid for a length of 3,019 feet and a width of 22 feet.

In Yangtsepoo Road, between Sungpan Road and Tungliang Road, a concrete foundation 6 inches in thickness over existing spalls has been laid for a length of 2,568 feet and a width of 10 feet.

In Jansen Road, south of Yangtsepoo Road, steel handcart track has been laid for lengths of 1,104 and 1,063 feet on the east and west sides respectively.

In Fenchow Road, between Yangchow Road and Pingliang Road, kerb and channel and cement concrete footpaths have been laid for lengths of 540 and 592 feet on the east and west respectively.

On the following roads 6-in. concrete foundation has been laid with 1½-in. sheet asphalt surfacing:—

Yalu Road, between Dixwell Road and Yuenfong Road.

Point Road, between Yuenfong Road and Chaoufong Road.

Pingliang Road, between Chemulpo Road and Lay Road.

Sawgin Road, between Dixwell Road and Chekao Road.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected:—

Kwenming Road and Chusan Road, north-east corner, fronting unregistered land, for a length of 71 feet.

Ward Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 2061, for a length of 49 feet; fronting Cadastral Lot 3858, for a length of 40 feet; fronting Cadastral Lot 3842, for a length of 192 feet, and fronting Cadastral Lots 2162 and 2168, for a length of 89 feet.

Western District:—

In Ferry Road, between Haiphong Road and Connaught Road, cement concrete footpaths have been laid for lengths of 481 and 1,162 feet on the east and west sides respectively.

Macleod Road, between Hungjao Road and Rubicon Road, has been ashed for a length of 5,530 feet and a width of 10 feet.

In Gordon Road, between Ichang Road and Pootoo Road, asphalt macadam footpaths have been laid for lengths of 356 and 1,174 feet on the east and west sides respectively; between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road, a cement concrete footpath has been laid for a length of 610 feet on the west side.

Changping Road, between Hart Road and Kiaochow Road, has been raised with clinker and road screenings and asphalt-surfaced for a length of 416 feet and a width of 30 feet.

Jessfield Road, between Connaught Road and Yu Yuen Road, has been paved with reclaimed asphalt for a length of 4,946 feet and an average width of 29 feet.

Jernigan Road, east of Warren Road, has been ashed for a length of 1,300 feet and a width of 10 feet.

Rockhill Avenue, between Hungjao Road and Avenue Haig, has been ashed for a length of 5,000 feet and a width of 18 feet.

Sheet asphalt on cement concrete has been laid in Weihaiwei Road, between Yates Road and Chungking Road; and fronting Cadastral Lot 2166, west of Yates Road.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected:—

Sinza Road, fronting Cadastral Lots 3366 and 3369, for a length of 304 feet and fronting Cadastral Lots 3485 and 3487, for a length of 152 feet.

Carter Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 3036, for a length of 35 feet.

Seymour Road and Wuting Road, fronting Cadastral Lots 3386 and 3376, for a length of 660 feet.

Chengtu Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 1995, for a length of 134 feet.

Weihaiwei Road, fronting unregistered land west of Cadastral Lot 2305, for a length of 105 feet.

Yu Yuen Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 2750, for a length of 48 feet.

Seymour Road and Sinza Road, fronting Cadastral Lot 3383, for a length of 390 feet.

Park Road and Tsingtao Road, fronting Cadastral Lots 505, 507, 510, 515 and 520, for a length of 475 feet.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is 183.663 miles, classified as follows :—

Description	Districts				Total
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Water-bound and Asphalt Macadam	2.838	7.335	21.812	34.747	66.732
Cement Concrete	0.527	0.680	2.750	0.339	4.296
Bituminous Concrete	13.262	11.375	11.474	18.693	54.804
Sett Paved	4.468	5.580	2.042	1.024	13.114
Wood Block	0.963	—	—	—	0.963
Unmetalled	—	0.350	16.111	27.293	43.754
Totals	22.058	25.320	54.189	82.096	183.663

The following table shows length and area of the roads which have been surfaced with asphalt during the year :—

Month	Districts								Total	
	Central		Northern		Eastern		Western			
	<i>Length in Miles</i>	<i>Area in Sup.Yds.</i>	<i>Length in Miles</i>	<i>Area in Sup.Yds.</i>	<i>Length in Miles</i>	<i>Area in Sup.Yds.</i>	<i>Length in Miles</i>	<i>Area in Sup.Yds.</i>	<i>Length in Miles</i>	<i>Area in Sup.Yds.</i>
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	.044	352	.138	3,889	.157	2,852	.339	7,093
July	—	—	.411	2,146	.451	6,038	.480	8,578	1.342	16,762
August .....	.052	2,450	.273	2,305	1.056	10,430	.928	14,789	2.257	27,524
September	—	—	.428	2,109	1.166	15,704	2.159	26,711	3.753	44,524
October	—	—	.551	1,698	1.167	11,770	.856	12,498	2.574	25,966
November	—	—	.307	2,169	.519	6,182	—	—	.826	8,351
December	—	—	—	—	.171	3,355	.511	9,700	.682	13,055
Totals .....	.052	2,450	2.014	10,779	4.668	57,368	5.091	75,128	11.773	143,275

The length of trenches opened by Public Companies and Public Works Department, and made good during the year, is shown in the following table :—

	Central District		Northern District		Eastern District		Western District		Total	
	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet
Shanghai Gas Company	2,665.00	6,789.75	2,236.00	4,791.25	8,330.50	5,936.92	1,769.50	4,772.75	15,001.00	22,290.67
Shanghai Waterworks Company	3,526.50	10,190.50	3,356.50	9,580.75	18,019.30	84,321.06	18,067.17	51,419.02	42,969.47	155,511.33
Shanghai Telephone Company	287.00	575.00	—	—	2,703.92	6,489.86	740.50	1,346.05	3,731.42	8,410.91
Shanghai Power Company	919.50	2,640.87	316.00	1,037.25	2,355.00	9,400.00	2,898.50	7,086.92	6,489.00	20,165.04
Tramway Company	7,494.00	20,096.00	8,087.00	24,355.38	8,335.00	30,969.16	4,535.83	21,384.59	28,451.83	96,805.13
Public Works Department	4,061.00	12,270.50	5,261.00	14,464.75	12,304.00	34,337.25	12,575.00	34,850.50	34,201.00	95,923.00
Totals	18,953.00	52,562.62	19,256.50	54,229.38	52,047.72	171,454.25	40,586.50	120,859.83	130,843.72	399,106.08

24.78 Miles.

DRAINAGE.

A total length of 2.316 miles of surface water drains and culverts, varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 3-ft. by 2-ft., was laid this year.

In addition, property connections of a total length of 1.132 miles, varying in size from 6-in. to 18-in. diameter, were laid.

Drains were laid as follows :—

Central District.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Section.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Hoopeh	Nanking Road and Kiukiang Road	18-in. diameter	524-ft.

Northern District.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Section.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Kansuh	Corner of Alabaster Road	12-in. diameter	38-ft.
Public	Off North Shanse Road	9-in. "	54 "
Quinsan	Chapoo Road and North Szechuen Road	18-in. "	75 "

Eastern District.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Section.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Chaoufoong	Broadway East and Whangpoo River	3-ft. by 2-ft.	469-ft.
Chining	Thorburn Road and Whashing Road	6-in. diameter	140 "
do.	do.	12-in. "	632 "
Holung	Lincheng Road and Liangshan Road	12-in. "	46 "
Lincheng	Public Road crossing	15-in. "	16 "
do.	Holung Road crossing	15-in. "	20 "
do.	Pingliang Road crossing	15-in. "	14 "
do.	Fronting Cadastral Lot 6660	12-in. "	127 "
Lungkow	Ningkuo Road and Weinan Road	6-in. "	197 "
Meichow	Across Pingliang Road	12-in. "	56 "
Meichow	Hochien Road and Lungkow Road	3-ft. by 2-ft.	166 "
Pingliang	Meichow Road and Linching Road	12-in. diameter	4,720 "
do.	Meichow Road and Ningkuo Road	6-in. "	110 "
Poyang	Kueiyang Road and Tinghai Road	12-in. "	34 "
Public	Off Yangtsepoo Road	12-in. "	35 "
Tinghai	Canal	12-in. "	87 "
do.	Pingliang Road and Point Road	12-in. "	849 "
Urga	Thorne Road and Mukden Road	12-in. "	168 "

Western District.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Section.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Connaught	Corner of Ferry Road	12-in. diameter	94-ft.
Haiphong	Gordon Road and Moji Road	3-ft. "	300 "
do.	Gordon Road and Ferry Road	21-in. "	498 "
do.	do.	9-in. "	28 "
do.	do.	6-in. "	147 "
do.	Singapore Road and Ferry Road	21-in. "	200 "
Kinnear	Edinburgh Road and Jessfield Road	12-in. "	102 "
Moji	Haiphong Road and Penang Road	12-in. "	950 "
do.	do.	9-in. "	8 "
do.	do.	6-in. "	231 "
Pootoo	Gordon Road and Seymour Road	18-in. "	551 "
do.	do.	6-in. "	163 "
Public	Off Hart Road	9-in. "	244 "
Tifeng	Jessfield Road and Yu Yuen Road	12-in. "	11 "
do.	Yu Yuen Road crossing	12-in. "	50 "
do.	Great Western Road crossing	12-in. "	73 "

The following is a summary of the length of various sizes of drains laid :—

Size.	Main Drains.	Property Connections.	Total.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
6-in. diameter	988	2,968	3,956
9-in. "	334	2,098	2,432
12-in. "	8,072	894	8,966
15-in. "	50	—	50
18-in. "	1,150	20	1,170
21-in. "	698	—	698
3-ft. "	300	—	300
3-ft. by 2-ft.	635	—	635
Totals	<u>12,227</u>	<u>5,980</u>	<u>18,207</u>

SEWERAGE.

A total length of 2.454 miles of main sewers was laid during the year, varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 18-in. diameter. Sewer connections, having a total length of 0.575 miles and varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 9-in. diameter, were also laid.

These connections totalled for the year 92 and provided for 2,473 water-closets.

The total number of connections in existence at the end of the year was 2,045, providing for 42,121 water-closets.

17 cesspools have been abolished during the year, making a total of 567 that have been abolished since the sewerage system has been in operation.

9 new cesspools were constructed during the year and the total number now emptied by the Department is 144.

The vacuum tank wagons collect a daily average of 50,440 gallons from 61 cesspools, the remaining 83 cesspools being dealt with by the ordure contractor.

Hume concrete pipes in sizes varying from 6 inches to 24 inches have been used throughout the year, but the closing down of the local "Hume" pipe works will necessitate a return to the use of Concreteware Yard pipes in 1937.

The construction of the new 18-in. diameter sewer along the Bund to eliminate "A" Pumping Station, was started on October 1 and finished and in use on November 4. The length of this line was 1,866 feet.

New sewers have been laid as follows :—

Central District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
The Bund Tientsin do.	Foochow Road and Peking Road	18-in. diameter	1,866-ft.
	Fokien Road and Shanse Road	12-in. "	156 "
	Chekiang Road and Fokien Road	6-in. "	220 "

Northern District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Boundary	North Shanse Road and Cunningham Road	12-in. diameter	350-ft.
Elgin	North Honan Road and North Chekiang Road	12-in. "	1,823 "
Haining	North Kiangse Road and North Shanse Road	15-in. "	606 "
North Honan	Elgin Road and Haining Road	15-in. "	527 "
North Shanse	Boundary Road and Elgin Road	12-in. "	1,030 "

Eastern District.

Road.	Section.	Size.	Length.
Broadway East	Chaoufoong Road and Hwakee Road	12-in. diameter	606-ft.
Ford Lane	Pingliang Road and Yulin Road	6-in. "	259 "
Poyang	Kueiyang Road and Tinghai Road	12-in. "	367 "
Tinghai	Point Road and Pingliang Road	12-in. "	227 "

Western District.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Section.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Avenue Edward VII	Race Course Road and Thibet Road	12-in. diameter	941-ft.
Avenue Foch	Hart Road and Hardoon Road	9-in. "	150 "
Kinnear	Edinburgh Road and Jessfield Road	15-in. "	1,187 "
Lungmen	Avenue Edward VII and Race Course Road	12-in. "	334 "
Public	Off Avenue Edward VII	6-in. "	194 "
do.	do.	9-in. "	95 "
do.	Off Gordon Road	6-in. "	54 "
do.	Off Hart Road	6-in. "	267 "
do.	Off Park Road	6-in. "	54 "
do.	do.	6-in. "	46 "
Race Course	Taku Road and Avenue Edward VII	12-in. "	199 "
do.	Lungmen Road and Thibet	12-in. "	161 "
Recreation Ground	Race Course	9-in. "	582 "
Robison	Gordon Road and Seymour Road	12-in. "	403 "
Sinza	do.	9-in. "	255 "

The following is a summary of the various sizes of sewers laid :—

<i>Size.</i>	<i>Main Sewers. Feet.</i>	<i>Property Connections. Feet.</i>	<i>Total. Feet.</i>
6-in. diameter	1,094	2,958	4,052
9-in. "	1,082	77	1,159
12-in. "	6,597	—	6,597
15-in. "	2,320	—	2,320
18-in. "	1,866	—	1,866
Totals	12,959	3,035	15,994

ORDURE REMOVAL.

The contract for the removal of ordure was relet this year for operation in 1937 at a considerably higher price. The successful tender was that of Messrs. Pao Tsay Yuen.

Apart from slight disorganization of the service, due to shortage of carts at the beginning of the year, which necessitated the aid of the Cleansing and Watering Section of the Highways Department, Messrs. Yah Shing and Company have carried out the work satisfactorily during the year. Very little dumping of ordure into sewers has taken place by comparison with the previous year, a total of 8,377 cart-loads being dumped in 1936 as against 29,157 cart-loads in 1935.

Improvements have been made in the cart parking arrangements, enclosed parks being now available for all apparatus.

VACUUM TANK WAGONS.

The vacuum tank wagons have worked uninterruptedly throughout the year.

Two new vacuum tank wagons have been purchased and, together with the two best of the old machines, which are retained in reserve, replace the eight old machines, six of which have been discarded. A thorough revision of the operations and a reduction in the number of cesspools has made it possible to reduce the number of vehicles working, from three by day and three by night to one by day and two by night.

No wagons were involved in accidents during the year.

SEWAGE WORKS.

Eastern District.—The new preliminary settling tanks were completed and taken into use in May. The Oliver Filter, with its housing and fittings, was completed early in the year and successfully carried out its work on several trial runs.

The works have been maintained in good running order throughout the year.

The principal new works carried out Departmentally were the installation of pipework, valves, control doors, etc., and a 6-in. float-operated pump in connection with the preliminary settlement tanks, and certain necessary modifications to the Oliver Filter plant.

The town water-main within the Works, having developed many serious leaks, was replaced by a new one of smaller capacity.

Five sand beds, having an aggregate area of 19,800 square feet, were reconditioned.

Western District.—The Oliver Filter and its housing and fittings were completed and a successful trial run made.

The works have been maintained in good running order throughout the year.

The principal new works carried out Departmentally were certain necessary modifications to the Oliver Filter plant, complete renewal of south and west boundary fences, and an auxiliary air main to the Oliver Filter.

One sludge bed, having an area of 3,500 square feet, has been reconditioned, concrete "V" channels being used to replace the wood of the bed drain.

Rifle Range.—The works have been maintained in good running order throughout the year. No new works were carried out.

Kinnear Road.—These works were kept in good running order up to November 9 when they were finally closed down as an economy measure and the machinery and pipework were subsequently removed and the tanks filled up with mud. The compressor and water tank were transferred to the new Air Lift Pumping Station ("X" Station) at the junction of Kinnear and Edinburgh Roads which, together with the new connecting pipe line, replaces the works by conveying the Kinnear Road sewage into the main Western District sewerage system at Edinburgh Road.

Sludge Disposal.—In July a contract for the disposal of all sludge from the Eastern and Western Works was let and has been carried out fairly satisfactorily in the Eastern District and without trouble in the Western District.

General.—On the retirement of the Chief Sanitation Chemist in December, the Department assumed full control of the works.

SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS.

All pumping stations have been maintained in good running order throughout the year.

"N" Station.—A reconditioned 5-in. pump, utilizing the bearing assembly of a 6-in. Stereophagus pump, was designed and constructed by Workshops. It has been in satisfactory commission for the last five months and at minimum head has an output of 850/900 g.p.m.

"C" Station.—Two 5-in. pumps, as above, were installed and put into commission early in December, replacing two 6-in. Stereophagus pumps.

"X" Station.—A new 5-in. Air Lift was installed at the corner of Edinburgh/Kinnear Roads as described above, and a compressor house built on adjoining land leased from the McTyeire School.

"A" Station.—By the construction of a new deep 18-in. main sewer along the Bund, this Station was put out of commission early in November as an economy measure, and all machinery and equipment were removed to Workshops.

"U" Station.—A new 560 r.p.m. 25 h.p. 30° "Tork" motor was installed on No. 2 pump, with the result that the output was increased from 1,800 to 2,480 g.p.m., without any evidence of overheating.

"T" Station.—A new 560 r.p.m. motor, as above, was installed on No. 2 pump, increasing the output from 1,750 to 2,370 g.p.m.

ROLLING STOCK.

The available rolling stock on December 31, 1936, was as follows:—

Motor trucks	55	Motor vacuum tank wagons ..	4
Motor-cars	23	Motor cranes	3
Motor gully tanks	6	Motor road rollers	2
Motor box cars	17	Steam rollers	22
Motor water wagons	6		
Motor road sweepers	2		
			<hr/>
			140

CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.

The motor water wagons and road sweepers were employed by day and night (except during frosty weather), washing and watering streets in Western, Central, Northern and Eastern Divisions, using a total of 6,145,100 gallons of water.

33,183 tons of road detritus (including gully deposit) were removed, 21,998 tons being used for land raising, 1,514 tons being sent to incinerators, and 9,671 tons being taken away by contractor's boats.

The tram rails were cleaned in accordance with the arrangement with the Tramway Company.

The daily average number of coolies employed for cleansing and watering roads was 948.

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month.	Road Sweepings. Tons.	Gully Deposit. Tons.	Total. Tons.
January	1,219	1,587	2,806
February	1,145	1,704	2,849
March	1,191	1,861	3,052
April	1,151	1,805	2,956
May	1,142	1,805	2,947
June	1,147	1,778	2,925
July	1,153	1,360	2,513
August	1,276	1,353	2,629
September	1,280	1,304	2,584
October	1,321	1,367	2,688
November	1,298	1,312	2,610
December	1,258	1,366	2,624
Totals	14,581	18,602	33,183

Of the above, 21,998 tons were used for raising land.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

The collection of house refuse has proceeded satisfactorily. Four more large portable refuse receptacles have been installed in certain large buildings and there are now 115 such receptacles in use. Eighty-five per cent of these portable bins were emptied daily, the remaining fifteen per cent being emptied every second or third day in the winter. In the summer, all portable bins were emptied daily.

Concrete receptacles and householders' small bins were all emptied daily.

An average of 215 handcarts of the new type referred to last year, 333 wheelbarrows, 2 hired trucks and 4 S.D. Freighters were employed daily on house refuse collection. All the trucks are fitted with hydraulic tipping gear.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, ROAD SWEEPINGS AND GULLY DEPOSIT.

The disposal of house refuse from the chutes has been carried out under contract by the same contractor as in the previous year. 244,569 tons of house refuse were brought to the various chutes and were taken to riverside dumps by the contractor's boats; a further 52,620 tons were sent to the incinerators, and 54,863 tons were utilized to raise low-lying ground in the Eastern and Western Districts, making a total of 352,052 tons, which, together with a total of 33,183 tons of road sweepings

and gully deposit, gives a grand total of 385,235 tons of waste material collected by motor trucks, wheelbarrows and handcarts and disposed of throughout the year, as shown in the table below :—

House refuse brought to loading stations and removed by motor trucks for raising low-lying ground	<i>Tons.</i> 6,152
House refuse brought to chutes and barged away by contractor	244,569
Collected by wheelbarrows, handcarts and motor trucks from the outlying districts and used for filling low-lying ground	48,711
Sent to Muirhead Road Incinerator	32,313
Sent to Penang Road Incinerator	20,307
Total house refuse	352,052
Road sweepings and gully deposit collected by motor trucks and tanks and disposed of as follows :—	
Barged away by contractor	<i>Tons.</i> 9,671
Sent to Muirhead Road Incinerator	626
Sent to Penang Road Incinerator	888
Used for filling low-lying ground	21,998
Total road sweepings and gully deposit	33,183
Grand total	<u>385,235</u>

An average of 1,053 tons per day.

Incinerators.—The Muirhead Road plant has been maintained in good repair, and was operated up to December 1 when it was closed down. Preheaters were installed in the two furnaces not previously so fitted and were successful, in conjunction with a higher coal consumption, in increasing the furnace temperatures and reducing smoke nuisance. The plant worked on part load until August and thereafter on full load. The total weight of refuse burned was 33,120 tons.

The Penang Road plant has been maintained in good repair and was operated at half load up to mid-August when it was closed down. There were no additions during the year. The total weight of refuse burned was 21,930 tons.

Both plants were overhauled after closing down and left in good condition. Certain replacements will be required in the Muirhead Road plant when it is again required for continuous service.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following is the annual return furnished by courtesy of the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd :—

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936.

Month.	Motor Wagons		Testing and Flushing Sewers. Gallons.	Police Stations, Markets and all Other Purposes. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
	Loads.	Gallons.			
January	220	134,700	13,329	26,317,271	26,465,300
February	211	136,200	12,195	24,181,105	24,329,500
March	420	256,550	16,294	23,337,356	23,610,200
April	335	201,550	20,441	26,402,209	26,624,200
May	401	242,400	20,516	27,181,084	27,444,000
June	414	253,300	21,001	29,721,299	29,995,600
July	1,180	717,000	20,703	33,405,597	34,143,300
August	1,044	635,500	16,591	37,332,309	37,984,400
September	1,207½	736,500	32,659	34,568,041	35,337,200
October	1,803	1,092,600	24,535	34,498,465	35,615,600
November	1,671	1,002,600	15,399	32,199,701	33,217,700
December	1,227	736,200	12,962	27,556,338	28,305,500
Totals	10,133½	6,145,100	226,625	356,700,775	363,072,500

Watering roads—10,133½ wagon loads	6,145,100	gals.
Testing and flushing sewers	226,625	"
Making roads and footpaths	5,012,736	"
Public urinals	67,608	"
Anti-mosquito work	33,000	"
Steam rollers	747,555	"
Fires	2,235,599	"
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, etc.	348,604,277	"
Total	363,072,500	gals.
Daily average	992,901	"

Hydrants and Mains.

	Hydrants		Tees	
	Installed	Removed	Installed	Removed
1. Extensions to mains—17,433-ft. or 3.30 miles	14	—	1	—
2. Mains removed	—	—	—	—
3. Mains enlarged—857-ft.	—	—	—	—
4. Mains relaid—2,082-ft.	—	—	—	—
5. Hydrants installed on existing mains	71	—	—	—
6. Hydrants removed	—	33	—	—
	85	33	1	—

EASEMENTS.

The following easements were granted during the year on the usual conditions :—

Canopies over roads	9	Gantry over roads	1
Gasoline tanks and pumps	11	Neon light signs	1
Free air standards	7	Use of Council's property for tramway loops	1
Pipes under roads	1	Utilizing a portion of signboard at jetties	2
Kiosks on roads	3		

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon Public Works, exclusive of those employed by contractors:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coolies.....	4,530	4,822	5,721	4,966	5,077	5,235	5,596	5,723	6,088	5,980	5,344	5,471
Artisans	338	393	414	379	388	406	447	490	512	492	417	400
Foremen	368	410	402	392	393	391	391	376	388	383	378	373
Totals	5,236	5,625	6,537	5,737	5,858	6,032	6,434	6,589	6,988	6,855	6,139	6,244
Total for 1935	6,923	6,686	6,974	7,055	7,722	7,304	7,588	7,089	6,626	6,298	6,059	5,769

CONVICT LABOUR.

The following is a statement of the work carried out for the Public Works Department during the year, with amounts earned:—

Printing and stationery	\$12,969.99
Limewashing and painting, etc., at Gaol	5,198.35
Uniform, etc., for watchmen	2,233.60
Door mats, etc.	14.40
Refuse bins	15.00
Repairing chairs	178.25
Total.....	<u>20,609.59</u>

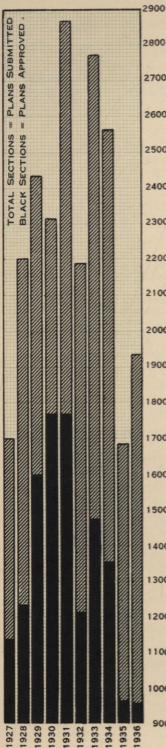
WORK SHELTERS, SOOCHOW ROAD.

The following nationalities have been admitted during the first six months of 1936:—

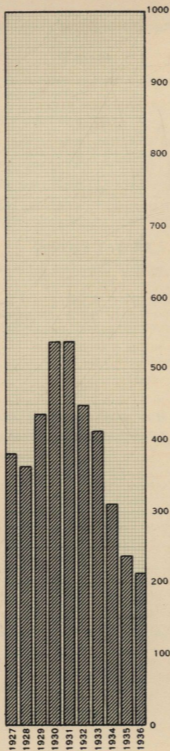
British.....	3
British Malayan	1
Esthonian	1
French	1
German	1
Latvian	4
Norwegian	1
Polish	28
Russian	102
Scandinavian	1
Yugoslavian	1
Total.....	<u>144</u>

The number of admissions and the work done during the first six months of 1936 were as follows:—

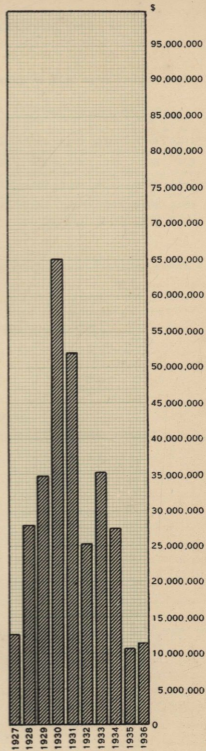
Month.	Admissions.	Bundles of Wood Chopped.	Stone Broken, Cubic Feet.
January	719	162	—
February	687	153	—
March	708	68	130
April	639	116	100
May	725	200	—
June	685	154	—
Totals	<u>4,163</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>230</u>



PLANS SUBMITTED
AND
PLANS APPROVED
1927-1936



NEW BUILDINGS
SHOWING
MONTHLY AVERAGE
FOR EACH YEAR
1927-1936



NEW BUILDINGS
SHOWING
ESTIMATED VALUES
FOR WHICH PERMITS
HAVE BEEN ISSUED
1927-1936

The control of the Work Shelters was handed over to the Salvation Army on July 1, 1936, and the quarters removed to the old Amoy Road Gaol buildings. This arrangement is to continue as long as the Salvation Army possesses suitable accommodation.

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

The following quantities of mud were dredged during the year :—

Soochow Creek	92,093 fong.
Hongkew Creek	322 "

Bundings.

New reinforced concrete sheet pile bundings to replace lengths of old defective timber bundings were constructed as follows :—

On the Yangtzepoo Creek—in Lay Road, south of Pingliang Road Bridge, for a length of 124 feet.
On the Hongkew Creek—in Dixwell Road, opposite Range Road, for a length of 59 feet.

A new reinforced concrete sheet pile bunding was constructed on the Soochow Creek in Soochow Road, east of Shanse Road Bridge, for a length of 69 feet.

Extensive repairs to, and underpinning of, mass concrete bundings on the Soochow Creek in Soochow Road, east of Fokien Road ; and in North Soochow Road, east of Shanse Road, were required owing to slips initiated by dredging operations in the Creek.

Landing Accommodation.

Minor repairs only were carried out during the year.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following table shows the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1936 :—

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1936					Erected during 1936					In Lighting December 31, 1936				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Metallic Filament															
1000 c.p.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	2	20
800 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
600 c.p.	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	34	71
400 c.p.	—	12	4	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	22	46	18	9	95
250 c.p.	56	5	9	14	84	77	21	26	65	189	527	286	123	574	1,510
100 c.p.	12	14	7	31	64	2	56	80	29	167	445	398	467	1,118	2,428
60 c.p.	1	12	46	7	66	4	—	20	3	27	181	262	1,031	502	1,976
50 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Totals	75	43	66	55	239	83	77	126	97	383	1,238	992	1,639	2,239	6,108

NEW BUILDINGS.

The more important buildings erected and in progress during the year were :—

Central District :—

3 Chinese houses, 18 foreign stores, 5 bank buildings, 4 office buildings and 1 godown.

Northern District :—

113 Chinese houses, 1 foreign store, 1 school building, 2 apartment buildings and 1 foreign residence.

Eastern District :—

230 Chinese houses, 5 office buildings, 1 school building, 26 factories, 2 cotton mills, 7 godowns, 7 garages and 34 sheds.

Western District :—

380 Chinese houses, 4 foreign stores, 2 bank buildings, 2 school buildings, 3 apartment buildings, 93 foreign residences, 2 factories, 12 garages and 6 sheds.

New buildings for which permits were issued during the year, compared with the four preceding years, may be classified as follows :—

Description	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Chinese houses	726 ✓	1,250	2,809	3,545	2,071
Foreign residences	84 ✓	48	221	257	95
Hotels	—	—	1	—	3
Apartment buildings	5 ✓	3	8	13	5
Office buildings	9 ✓	13	15	13	21
Bank buildings	7 ✓	2	9	1	11
Foreign stores	24 ✓	56	230	204	216
Theatres	—	1	—	4	2
Schools	4 ✓	3	5	7	—
Cotton mills	2 ✓	2	4	—	6
Flour mills	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	28 ✓	10	26	27	28
Other industrial buildings	28 ✓	120	115	63	23
Godowns	8 ✓	8	18	20	27
Garages	20 ✓	24	247	98	48
Miscellaneous	448	577	662	615	669
W.C. installations	120	135	201	263	214
Totals	1,513	2,252	4,571	5,130	3,439
Estimated value in dollars	11,509,990	10,934,700	27,600,350	35,418,321	25,429,231

Plans submitted for approval 1,934 { by foreigners..... 586
 { by Chinese 1,348

PERMITS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 1,513 structures and water-closet installations, as against 2,252 in 1935.

The following table gives comparative figures for the past five years :—

Year	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total
1932	277	351	1,292	1,519	3,439
1933	371	223	1,770	2,766	5,130
1934	368	490	1,581	2,132	4,571
1935	252	271	889	840	2,252
1936	141	172	518	682	1,513

The following table shows the number of permits issued for all purposes during the year as compared with the four preceding years :—

Description	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
New buildings	838	828	1,153	1,217	1,004
New buildings (renewals)	70	61	87	92	65
Water-closet installations	120	135	201	263	214
General (free)	37	21	27	27	28
General (minor purposes)	5,642	4,850	6,374	5,441	5,026
Landing materials	792	996	1,057	1,272	1,066
Sunshades	5,161	5,685	5,983	7,034	6,058
Gas Company (mains and services)	439	444	537	449	446
Waterworks Company	4,068	4,069	3,745	3,686	3,493
Tramway Company	214	149	137	162	101
Shanghai Power Company	362	143	161	168	90
Telephone Company	163	166	240	216	355
Totals	17,906	17,547	19,702	20,027	17,946

26,276 Notifications relating to underground works were sent to the several public utility companies during the year, dealing with 5,246 excavations in public roads.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Blocks of buildings under construction	175	182	201	208	217	219	210	228	227	241	321	316	—
Water-closet installations under construction	34	40	39	44	50	42	35	37	38	39	36	34	—
Water-closet installations tested	27	18	20	20	12	12	35	22	20	18	36	35	275
Inspections of water-closet installations	316	422	444	403	531	404	441	417	374	458	434	441	5,085
Plans submitted for approval ..	86	91	183	170	134	197	153	201	210	172	183	154	1,934
Plans approved	51	44	88	71	72	95	74	105	103	80	97	78	958
Valuations of blocks of buildings for assessment purposes made ..	45	36	79	58	117	82	67	91	87	74	82	65	883
Inspections by inspectors	2,731	4,688	6,149	5,638	6,270	5,767	5,349	5,579	5,606	5,675	6,415	6,348	66,215
Carpenters' sheds erected	300	484	508	650	522	416	380	534	601	440	426	381	5,642
Repairs to buildings effected													
New shop fronts inserted													
Shop fronts, etc., painted													
Alterations effected													
Fences erected	—	—	1	19	85	150	154	139	2	—	—	—	550
Sign boards erected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary mat sunshades erected ..	—	—	—	—	1,130	1,991	1,018	330	23	103	14	2	4,611
Temporary cloth sunshades erected ..	—	—	—	—	1,130	1,991	1,018	330	23	103	14	2	4,611
Notifications to Public Utility Companies issued	1,916	1,664	1,832	1,696	1,604	1,688	3,246	2,976	2,406	2,730	2,340	2,178	26,276
Dangerous notices issued	1	1	3	2	3	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	21
Unauthorized building notices issued	75	74	109	110	149	93	132	68	149	94	72	162	1,287
Unauthorized buildings demolished by P.W.D.	5	71	39	14	30	18	14	23	18	12	31	17	292
Unauthorized buildings demolished by owners	8	33	30	33	62	56	39	34	24	37	52	55	463
Contravention of Building Rules Notices issued	70	69	92	81	76	73	101	67	99	105	73	74	980
Defective eaves notices issued ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Applications for licences dealt with	51	41	44	59	66	63	68	80	89	68	79	64	772
Licensed premises inspected	128	101	110	147	165	158	170	200	222	170	197	160	1,928
Drain connections made	5	8	8	6	11	7	8	2	11	11	7	6	90

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

The contract for the working of the Quarry was carried out satisfactorily and was renewed for a further year.

An investigation into the production of cleaner material resulted in a simple re-arrangement of the screens whereby clean stone in more suitable sizes and gradings for present requirements is produced. The new system was taken into use towards the end of the year.

The total deliveries of stone chips in Shanghai amounted to 11,277.11 fong, being 7,941.39 fong less than in 1935.

Details of the deliveries, in fong, to the Department are as follows:—

1936	1½-in.	1-in.	¾-in.	½-in.	A.	C.	E.	Total
January	—	387.63	219.81	293.88	—	—	—	901.32
February	—	152.35	178.71	298.19	—	—	—	629.25
March	—	105.77	266.39	147.44	—	—	—	519.60
April	—	177.73	158.52	159.31	—	—	—	495.56
May	—	334.82	W321.64 17.73	369.38	—	—	—	1,043.57
June	—	243.00	W257.16	28.66	—	—	—	528.82
July	—	460.10	W285.92	382.37	—	—	—	1,128.39
August	—	316.08	W233.21	498.34	—	—	—	1,047.63
September	—	601.73	W351.84	278.84	—	—	—	1,232.41
October	—	480.82	W256.40	154.37	—	—	—	891.59
November	227.30	507.65	W306.15	423.14	—	—	—	1,464.24
December	249.34	365.19	W195.08	408.01	81.89	56.73	38.49	1,394.73
Totals	476.64	4,132.87	3,048.56	3,441.93	81.89	56.73	38.49	11,277.11

W = washed. A = pass 2" retained ¾". C = pass ¾" retained ½". E = pass ½" retained ¼".

P.W.D. WORKSHOPS.

The number of jobs completed during the year was 10,258, as compared with 12,920 during 1935, excluding the usual routine maintenance work upon motor vehicles, road rollers, compressors, incinerators, asphaltic and cement concrete plants.

Boiler Inspection.—18 Departmental high pressure boilers were inspected during the year and maintained in good condition, in addition to which 6 steam roller boilers were reconditioned and 2 renewed, one of which was built at Workshops.

Lift Inspection.—The number and classification of electrically operated lifts now operating in Municipal properties are as follows :—

Passenger Lifts	42
Push Button Food Lifts	8
Rope Hoist Lifts	5

These lifts have been maintained in good running order by the lift maintenance staff, who have also undertaken the installation of push button hoists in the Disposal Plant and Meat Market at the Abattoir.

One private lift was inspected at the request of the owner.

Municipal Properties.—All heating boilers, stoves, flushing systems, water taps, etc., in Municipal and leased properties were maintained in good order. Exposed pipes were covered with felt and canvas to prevent freezing.

Central Laundry.—Although this plant was taken into use at the end of 1935, considerable attention was required to certain unsatisfactory machines. Improvements to the two washing machines, the blanket washer, the dryer tumbler, the flat ironer and the universal press, were made. The work was completed by the end of June, and the plant has since been in workable condition.

Abattoir—New Disposal Plant.—The transfer of the old and the installation of the new plant was completed in June. Steam supply has been taken underground across the road from the Abattoir boilers.

A complete duct ventilation system combining natural and induced draft to the stack was made and installed.

Pig Killing Section.—The erection of machinery is nearing completion. The staircase conveyors and trolley rails are being assembled and should be completed early in 1937.

P.W.D. Plant.—No. 3 Asphaltic Concrete Plant was overhauled and on Nos. 1 and 2 Plants minor repairs were made. All three plants were kept in running condition.

The new cold-mix plant (No. 4) was erected and was ready for use in October. It is working satisfactorily.

Nine road rollers were thoroughly overhauled and one new boiler was made. Overhauls to boilers included renewal of tubes and tube plates and two combustion chambers.

An experimental smoke eliminator has been fitted in one of the rollers.

Pontoons.—Bund Pontoons Nos. 7 and 9 and the Ewo and Tsingpoo Road Pontoons, together with their Bridges, were docked on the foreshore at Pingting Road, and were repaired and painted.

Appliances were designed and built as follows :—

Abattoir—New Pig Killing Section.—A steel scalding tank to suit the imported equipment.

Slaughter Halls.—Special Manure Shute Hoppers of smaller design than the old ones and having doors balanced without the use of wire rope.

A collapsible spreader of more rigid design for extra heavy carcasses.

Disposal Plant.—A jib hoist for the conveyance of anthrax carcasses from the ground outside to the Wet Digester on the second floor without any transfer from one hook to another.

Special sack filling appliances for the products of the grinding machine.

Eastern Treatment Works—Oliver Filter House.—A motor-driven agitator for the conditioning tank.

P.W.D. Motor Vehicles.—The following were discarded during the year :—

6 Thornycroft vacuum tank wagons, 3 Ford Model T office cars, and 1 Overland Whippet office car.

The following were purchased :—

2 Ford 4-ton V-8 truck chassis for vacuum tank wagons.

The following were transferred from Workshops to the Transport Section for general use :—

2 Morris trucks, 3 Ford trucks, and 2 Ford box cars.

The following were completely overhauled :—

3 Ford office cars, 1 Ford box car, 1 Ford AA truck, and 1 Morris Commercial truck.

The fuel systems on all P.W.D. vehicles have been sealed throughout and gauze fitted to gasoline tanks to prevent thefts of gasoline.

Assistance to Industrial Section.—Since the publication of the “ Rules for Steam Plant Installations and Other Systems under Pressure ” in March, assistance has been given in the provisional approval of applicants for authority to act as Supervising Engineers, and in the administration of the Rules generally.

Maintenance of Electrical Installations and New Installations made by Workshops in Municipal Properties.—Approximately 1,650 jobs, mainly repair work, but including a number of new installations, were carried out by the Electrical Staff of Workshops.

Of the new installation, the more important were as follows :—

Yulin Road Police Station.

Motors—Disposal Plant.

Refreshment Kiosk—Bund Gardens.

Media Room—Administration Building.

Pig Killing Section—Abattoir (uncompleted).

Honan Road Fire Sub-station.

Cold-mix Plant and Switchboard alterations—Sinza.

Sundry re-allocations of Offices—Public Health Department and P.W.D. Sections—Administration Building.

Re-wiring of various School Buildings.

279 Honan Road—Municipal Advocate's Office.

TABLE SHOWING CONTRACT PRICES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS FROM 1927 TO 1937.

Material	Unit of Measurement	1927 Tls.	1928 Tls.	1929 Tls.	1930 Tls.	1931 Tls.	1932 Tls.	1933 Tls.	1934 \$	1935 \$	1936 \$	1937 \$
Sand (Coarse), Ningpo	per fong of 100 cubic feet	6.20	5.95	6.15	7.00	7.08	7.03	6.80	9.51	9.48	8.90	8.50
Broken Bricks	do.	3.90	3.85	4.05	4.90	4.81	4.92	4.05	5.20	6.00	5.50	5.00
Decomposed Granite (Soochow Sand) ..	do.	5.39	5.00	5.90	6.05	5.94	5.68	5.20	7.28	7.60	7.10	7.00
Wheeling Materials	per fong of 100 cubic feet per mile	0.77	0.90	1.17	1.05	1.00	0.93	0.98	1.20	1.58	1.19	1.09
Oregon Pine, Planks up to 24 feet length	per 1,000 sup. feet ...	52.00	—	—	56.50	67.50	72.50	60.00	76.00	83.00	94.00	107.50
Selangan Batu, Planks up to 20 feet length	do.	121.00	125.00	85.00	85.00	120.00	100.00	120.00	152.00	157.00	170.00	175.00
Singapore Redwood	do.	—	75.00	70.00	75.00	95.00	90.00	105.00	130.00	140.00	145.00	145.00
Teak Logs up to 16 feet length	do.	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	400.00	360.00	300.00	400.00	420.00	450.00	450.00
Chinese Oak Planks	do.	325.00	310.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	300.00	415.00	415.00	—	—
Supply of Turf, Western District	per fong of 100 square feet	0.88	0.92	1.15	1.42	1.15	1.05	0.94	1.44	1.40	1.35	1.10
Supply of Mud for Raising, Western District	per fong of 100 cubic feet	1.40	1.66	1.55	1.15	1.48	1.35	1.90	—	3.36	3.36	—
Cast Iron Manhole Covers	per 100 lbs.	6.49	—	4.15	4.40	4.10	4.40	3.60	4.70	4.30	4.20	4.50
Machine Shop Castings, Iron	do.	4.50	4.20	4.15	4.80	4.70	5.20	4.80	6.40	5.70	5.50	5.80
Machine Shop Castings, Brass	do.	53.00	43.00	35.00	46.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	38.00	34.00	28.00	30.00
Bamboo Brooms No. 1	per 100	6.45	6.95	6.88	6.70	7.70	7.55	7.30	9.90	9.00	6.40	5.80
Bamboo Baskets No. 1	do.	39.40	40.20	32.80	30.50	33.00	32.50	31.00	43.00	40.00	33.00	32.90
Rope	per lb.	0.115	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.125
Bamboo Fencing, Type A	per chang 6-ft. high ..	2.45	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.70	3.30	2.70	3.60	3.20	2.65	2.50
Portland Cement	per cask	2.80	2.91	2.9516	3.09	3.60	4.00	3.13	6.00	5.85	—	6.30

CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year was 21,449 pieces as compared with 56,533 pieces made in 1935.

The following is a list of the articles made :—

	<i>Pieces</i>		<i>Pieces</i>
4-in. pipes.....	625	Boundary stones	44
6-in. pipes.....	5,315	Pavement slabs A, B, C	8,998
9-in. pipes.....	380	Pavement slabs, 18-in. by 18-in. special	2,595
12-in. by 2-ft. pipes and special inverts	565	Pipe bends	242
21-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. pipes	108	7-in. by 2-ft. by 20-ft. pipes	15
3-ft. by 3-ft. circular tubes	36	7-in. by 2-ft. by 21-ft. pipes	56
M.H. shafts, slabs, covers and precast sewer manholes	1,573	Miscellaneous	221
Gullies and covers	516	Total	21,449
M.C.R. stones	160		

The total quantity of ready mixed concrete supplied during the year was :—

From Ningkuo Road Depot Mixer	66.10 fong
From Ewo Road Depot Mixer	2,497.69 "
From Sinza Depot Mixer	2,062.27 "
Total.....	4,626.06 fong

The allocation of concreteware delivered from the Yard during the year was as follows :—

	<i>No. of Pieces</i>
Public Works Department (Sewerage and Drainage)	8,170
Public Works Department (Roads)	21,350
Private Works	2,505
Miscellaneous	1,204
Total.....	33,229

27,067 pieces were brought forward in stock from 1935, and there remained in stock at the end of 1936, 15,392 pieces.

The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard during the year was :—

Brand.	Gunny Bags. 187½ lbs.	Weight. Tons.
Horse	32,253	2,699½
Elephant	8,547	715½
Taishan	10,990	920
Totals	51,790	4,335½

Compared with 8,651½ tons during 1935.

The average daily labour employed during the working days was as follows :—

<i>Artisans.</i>	<i>Coolies.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
30	23½	53½

As compared with that of the previous year :—

<i>Artisans.</i>	<i>Coolies.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
31½	56	87½

MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY.**TESTS CARRIED OUT.**

	<i>Tensile.</i>	<i>Compression.</i>	<i>Cement.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Departmental	196	486	62	3	747
Private	274	69	12	14	369
Totals	470	555	74	17	1,116

STAFF.

Mr. C. Harpur, my predecessor, retired from the Council's service on June 14 after serving over 34 years and Mr. J. E. Needham, Extra Commissioner, on March 13, having served over 32 years.

Two new appointments were made during the year, one being a transfer from the office of the Chief Sanitation Chemist. There were 6 terminations of service for various reasons, 5 resignations and 6 retirements, leaving 113 foreigners as against 128 on December 31, 1935. The Chinese indoor staff was also reduced from 498 to 476.

The undermentioned resignations, retirements and terminations from the Council's service took effect during the year :—

Mr. J. T. Senichenko, Architectural Assistant, resigned—February 17.
 Mr. W. J. Bidgood, Senior Assistant Building Surveyor, retired—February 25.
 Mr. H. E. Jones, Senior Assistant, retired—February 29.
 Mr. J. E. Needham, Extra Commissioner, retired—March 13.
 Mr. M. E. Harloe, Motor Engineer, resigned—March 21.
 Mr. J. D. Clark, Assistant Clerk-of-Works, service terminated—March 31.
 Mr. H. H. Cox, Senior Clerk-of-Works, retired—March 31.
 Mr. R. A. Hamburger, Assistant Architect, service terminated—April 19.
 Mr. J. H. Simpson, Inspector, service terminated—April 30.
 Mr. V. A. Gavriloff, Assistant Clerk-of-Works, service terminated—April 30.
 Mr. H. F. Miller, Clerk-of-Works, resigned—April 30.
 Mr. J. Gillespie, Inspector, resigned—May 5.
 Mr. P. F. P. Unterberger, Assistant Engineer, service terminated—May 17.
 Mr. C. Harpur, Commissioner, retired—June 14.
 Mr. J. Johnstone, Chief Inspector, retired—June 30.
 Mr. R. G. Brown, Clerk-of-Works, resigned—September 9.
 Mr. R. M. Dorrance, Clerk-of-Works, service terminated—October 31.

Mr. Bidgood served over 28 years, Mr. Jones over 29, and Messrs. Cox and Johnstone over 20 years.

Mr. E. Teske was appointed Clerk-of-Works on August 24 and Mr. W. E. Abbott, Chief Chemist, transferred from the Chief Sanitation Chemist's Department on its abolition, on December 10. The designation of Mr. A. Y. Ogolin was changed to Clerical Assistant from January 1 and those of Messrs. T. Aizawa and S. Kawakami to Assistant Inspectors from May 1. Messrs. M. Toyoda and K. Yabuoka were designated Assistant Inspectors from September 23 and Mr. F. W. Cook, Assistant Building Surveyor from October 1.

The following promotions were made during the year :—

Mr. D. E. Harbottle to Assistant Engineer on January 1.
 Mr. W. J. Kerr to Chief of Section on January 1.
 Mr. P. J. Wong to Assistant on February 1.
 Mr. L. Corner to Assistant on February 21.
 Mr. W. T. Fulstow to Senior Assistant Building Surveyor on February 25.
 Mr. R. D. Fraser to Senior Assistant Building Surveyor on February 25.
 Mr. W. O. Barrington to Senior Assistant Engineer on March 1.
 Mr. G. W. Marsden to Assistant Superintendent of Cleansing on March 13.
 Mr. A. F. Gimson to Commissioner on June 15.
 Messrs. N. W. B. Clarke and C. H. Stableford to Deputy Commissioners on June 15.
 Mr. J. D. Watt to Architect on June 15.

A. F. GIMSON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Additional Park Areas.—A piece of surplus land located at the junction of Great Western and Bubbling Well Roads, known as the "Island" site, and a strip of land on the west side of the Rifle Range were developed in the spring.

Existing Playing Centres.—In the early part of the year playing centres for the sole use of children were provided on Majestic and Kwanghsin Roads, through the instrumentality of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations, on land kindly lent, free of charge, by owners.

The Kwanghsin Road Centre was closed on February 26, and all Council equipment removed, owing to the land being required for other purposes. The Majestic Road Centre is still open.

A piece of vacant land at the junction of Bubbling Well and Great Western Roads was cleared and opened as a playing centre. This area was divided into two sections, the west section being reserved for the sole use of children and the east section for adults.

Matshed, shelters and temporary lavatory accommodation were provided in the west section, and the east section was levelled and offered to clubs for use as a small football field.

Jessfield Park.—At this park more lawn space is required, to provide which many large groups of trees and shrubs have been removed and others transplanted.

The chief alteration carried out was the laying out of an extension to the Alpine Garden. A succession of bloom was provided and it was kept colourful during the greater part of the year. Miniature hills and valleys were arranged in the extension and a rustic bridge was constructed at a lower level than the one existing.

Over 700 trees and shrubs were planted, 20,400 cubic feet of soil transferred, and over 2,000 square feet of stone pathway laid down.

Further improvements were carried out, including :—

1. Erection of a thatched-roof summer house.
2. The enlargement and alteration of the south rose garden.
3. Construction of a 12-ft. pathway to the west of the Alpine Garden and other minor alterations.

The floral features were in advance of previous years.

General maintenance work was carried out, lawns, pathways and shrubberies receiving regular attention.

The greenhouses were open to visitors during week-ends and on public holidays, and a large number of visitors was recorded. Among the special displays staged were Poinsettias, Gloxinias, Freesias and other bulbs, and an excellent display of Gloxinias, Begonias, Schizanthus, Orchids, Streptocarpus and Amaryllis.

Jessfield Zoological Garden.—This garden was, as usual, very popular and at times was overcrowded. Many rare and valuable animals and birds have been temporarily housed there pending shipment to other countries, among which were a very rare crested Deer, numerous rare Pheasants and a pair of the Lesser Panda. At the present time three Blue Sheep (*Pseudois naheer szechuanensis*) are housed in the garden.

The chief acquisition during the year was a Lynx, presented by Mr. C. C. Ku. Other exhibits presented or placed on deposit were the following :—3 Peafowl, 7 Golden Pheasants, 28 various other Pheasants, 2 Owls, 6 Herons, 2 Budgerigars, 36 Pigeons, 3 Cockatoos, 3 Civet Cats, 7 Monkeys, 2 Porcupines, 1 Fox, 1 Tortoise and 3 Alligators.

Hongkew Park.—This park was slightly enlarged during the year by the inclusion of a strip of land located on the west side of the Rifle Range. Further reclamation work was carried out at the northern end of the lake.

Drainage operations were carried out, an old summer-house was demolished, a new building of rustic design was constructed, and a lavatory was erected, near the Baseball ground.

Juniperus Chinensis var. Kaizuka trees were planted between Cherry-trees around the main circle, and a line of Laurel was planted to screen the Children's Garden.

Considerable maintenance work was carried out, the renovation of lawn areas and the re-surfacing of the running track receiving special attention.

The nine-hole golf course was open for play on every possible occasion, the number of players being recorded as 9,963.

The five lawn bowls greens were open on 143 days during the season, and 8,767 players were registered. Bowling green No. 1 was reconstructed during the autumn.

The Baseball season extended from May 15 to September 30. The first games played in Shanghai by a professional team took place at Hongkew Park between American and Japanese teams. The series was attended by over 15,000 spectators, \$11,689.50 being taken in admission fees.

Seventy-five lawn tennis courts were allocated to clubs or associations between May 15 and September 30. Adverse weather conditions necessitated the closing of courts on 48 days, and 10,440 players were recorded.

The six hard tennis courts were assigned to various clubs between April 12 and the end of December, the number of players being 5,633.

Three football grounds are provided at Hongkew Park, the size of these being:—No. 1, 375 ft. by 300 ft.; No. 2, 345 ft. by 225 ft.; No. 3, 360 ft. by 225 ft. The 1935-6 season closed on March 30 and the 1936-7 season opened on October 11.

Two hockey fields are also available, the sizes of which are:—No. 1, 250 ft. by 180 ft.; No. 2, 300 ft. by 180 ft. These were also open from January 1 to March 30 and from October 11 to December 31, and 1,701 players were recorded.

Space is provided for one basket-ball field, and the number of players recorded was 384.

Volley-ball is played throughout the year with the exception of July, August and September.

The running track, which was used extensively for practice purposes, was closed on 92 days during the year owing to adverse weather conditions.

19,007 persons availed themselves of the facilities offered, and, in addition, large sports meetings were held.

Kiaochow Park.—Arrangements were made on July 1 for the closing hour at this park to be extended to 11.30 p.m., which remained in force until September 30, the attendance during the period being small.

During the winter sports season football and hockey games are played in the park during week-ends.

Public interest in the students' garden has increased considerably, where at the present time there are 243 species of trees and shrubs representing 67 families, and, in addition, all the local wild flowers it has been possible to collect.

The floral features provided included displays of Pansies, Flowering Shrubs, Chrysanthemums, and Roses. The display of Roses was exceptionally good.

The greenhouse was kept well stocked with plants in season, and a small area north of the office was utilized for the growing of tropical trees and shrubs. A collection of trees, including a large specimen *Magnolia grandiflora*, was presented in May by Mr. S. C. Fong.

Twenty-two lawn tennis courts were allocated to clubs during the season, the total number of players being 4,924.

For the winter sports season accommodation has been provided for hockey and football, and the grounds reserved for these sports have been extensively used. A hockey field measuring 290 ft. by 165 ft. has been provided, and to avoid accidents a low bamboo fence has been erected around the field.

The football field is of international match size, measuring 345 ft. by 225 ft., where many games between teams of different nationalities have taken place. A line of iron stanchions has been erected around the field, and chain-link nets have been provided in rear of goal posts.

The number of participants in football and hockey games at this park during the year was as follows:—Football 3,989, and hockey 1,195.

Wayside Park.—This park was kept open until 11.30 p.m. from August 8 to September 30 as an experimental measure, and 9,538 persons availed themselves of the privilege afforded. The floral display was on a scale not previously attempted, but it was rendered possible by the recent acquisition of additional nursery land on Pingliang Road.

There are seven lawn tennis courts, and these were used by 4,858 players. Two lawn bowls greens are provided, and an interport and many championship games were played on them. The season commenced on May 16 and terminated on October 31, the number of players recorded being 2,870.

The Public Garden.—Many alterations were carried out at the Public Garden. The south lawn was re-designed and laid out as a formal garden intersected by wide pathways. A small entrance near to the Garden Bridge was closed and alterations were effected to the lay-out along the west boundary, mounds being arranged and planted with suitable shrubs.

The centre rockery in the circular pool was removed and a twelve-spray fountain was installed. An old building which had been used as a refreshment kiosk was demolished and three large shade trees were planted on the site. A new refreshment pavilion was constructed in the north-west corner of the garden, several changes being made to tree groups in the vicinity, and a line of Laurel planted on the west and north sides.

The gates at the Peking Road entrance were removed to provide easier access and relieve congestion at this point.

General maintenance work was carried out and the floral displays were very effective, the garden being a mass of colour on occasions.

The total number of visitors to this garden during the year was 1,665,821, and during the period July 21 to July 30 the daily average was 14,229.

Chinese Public Garden.—This garden continues to serve a useful purpose. No attendance records are kept, but it is always well patronized. The lay-out has been changed completely, two small summer-houses being demolished and a larger one erected.

Quinsan Children's Garden.—This small garden in the Northern District is extremely popular, and the amenities provided for children's recreation are fully used.

Drainage operations were carried out, the pathway was re-surfaced, and trees and shrubs received seasonal attention.

Soochow Children's Garden.—This Children's Garden continues to be popular, but overcrowding is not so evident as in other gardens.

Studley Park.—Repairs were carried out to pathways, the whole lawn area was re-turfed, and general maintenance work was carried out.

The total attendance for the year was 103,377.

Nanyang Children's Garden.—The total attendance in this garden was 96,914.

Several unsuitable trees were removed and five large shade trees were planted.

Hart Road Piece, Bund Foreshore, and Soochow Road Foreshore.—The above spaces received regular attention and certain areas were re-turfed.

During the autumn road widening operations necessitated the setting back of a line of trees on the Bund, and this work slightly reduced the size of the lawns.

Municipal Nurseries.—The stock of trees and shrubs at Municipal Nurseries was kept in a healthy condition, and seasonal work was carried out.

Gardens attached to Municipal Buildings.—General maintenance work received attention in gardens attached to all Municipal buildings, and work of a routine nature was carried out at the Country, General, and Lester Hospitals.

Roadside Trees.—Road widening schemes and the erection of new premises necessitated the removal or transplanting of many established trees.

Roadside trees were pruned twice during the year, and the replacement of dead trees, re-numbering and other routine work was carried out.

On the completion of traffic islands at Kiaochow-Avenue and Avenue Foch-Wei-hai-wei Road junctions, turf was laid, low evergreen hedges were planted and fences erected.

Open-air Concerts.—Orchestral concerts were scheduled to be held twice weekly at Jessfield and once weekly at Hongkew Park.

Brass Band concerts were scheduled to be held twice weekly at Jessfield, once weekly at Hongkew, and twice weekly at the Public Garden.

The actual number of concerts held was as follows :—

20	Orchestral Concerts	Jessfield Park
9	" " "	Hongkew Park
15	Brass Band Concerts	Jessfield Park
9	" " "	Hongkew Park
23	" " "	Public Garden

Park Visitors.—The maximum daily attendances at the parks were as follows :—

Jessfield Park	18,184 on May 17.
Hongkew Park	13,829 on May 17.
Public Garden	16,741 on July 9.
Kiaochow Park	4,838 on February 9.
Wayside Park	2,482 on June 23.

270 free permits, covering the entrance to parks of 29,673 children, were issued during the year.

Visitors to Parks, Gardens and Children's Gardens.

Jessfield Park and Zoological Garden :—

By admission tickets sold	84,865	
By season tickets	849,743	
Children	211,125	1,145,733

Hongkew Park :—

By admission tickets sold	10,734	
By season tickets	967,712	
Children	81,991	1,060,437

Public Garden :—

By admission tickets sold	22,641	
By season tickets	1,625,072	
Children	18,108	1,665,821

Kiaochow Park :—

By admission tickets sold	2,473	
By season tickets	113,867	
Children	45,209	161,549

Wayside Park :—

By season tickets	141,811	
Children	67,191	209,002

Studley Park, Soochow Road, Nanyang Road and Quinsan Square Children's Gardens, and Majestic Road Playing Centres :—

Adults	238,831	
Children	314,507	553,338

Total visitors . . . 4,795,880

Summary of Visitors :—

Total number of admission tickets sold	120,713
Total number of visitors holding season tickets	3,698,205
Total number of children admitted	738,831
Total number of adult visitors to Studley Park, Soochow Road, Nanyang Road and Quinsan Square Children's Gardens, and Majestic Road Playing Centres	238,831

Total visitors . . . 4,795,880

W. J. KERR,

Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

Countersigned :—

A. F. GIMSON,

Commissioner of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING				
VOLUNTEER CORPS	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	23.653
Rifle Range	T 4581, 5027, 5179, 5294, 5342	N	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> Pao.*57,*132, 138,*295, *309,*336,*337,*376, *381, 446, 532, 651, 663,*672, 675,*688, *694, 695,*696,*697, 712,*743, 751,*757, *762,*772,*774, 775, 786. U.S. 3887, 3891, 3893, 4008, 4062, and Unregd. Land. 5662, 2558 U.S. </div> </div>	200.240
Commandant's Quarters	T 3206	W	5662, 2558 U.S.	2.949
FIRE BRIGADE				
Hongkew Station	T 1623, 2063	1151 N	8339, 13895	4.211
Point District Station (Site)	T 2817, 4275, 5403	*6510 E	*7367, U.S. 1798	5.476
Wayside District Station	T 4405* T 4334	*1923 E	*5785,*5597	3.000
Yangtsepoo Station and Fire Brigade Quarters	T 203, 2241, 4650	5027 E	973, 3759, U.S. 2583	13.187
Avenue Road Quarters	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
Bubbling Well Station	T 3690	W	*3887,*6297, 9723	4.927
Ichang Road Station	T 929, 4259	4931 W	*4563, 7642	2.720
Sinza Station	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Central Station	T 4874, 5357	174 C	596-7 J.C.	3.991
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.479
Gaol, Amoy Road	T 3360	*572 C	*555	19.144
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	6.653
Sikh Crematorium, Kiangwan Road	T 4581	N	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> Pao { *132 *688 *772 </div> </div>	1.995
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
West Hongkew Station	T 1911, 5122	545 N	2345, 6186	4.612
Ward Road Gaol and Police Hospital	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> T 1438, 2404, 2761, 3025, 3064, 3081, 3100, 3164, 3322, 3547, 3612, 3864, 3923, 4298, 4697. </div> </div>	1970 E	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> 1953, 2284, 2892, 2895, 3932, 7393, 7396, 7559, 9210, 9968, 11690, 12068-9, 12070, 12546, 12769, 12780, 12839, 13228, 13237 </div> </div>	62.708
Gaol Quarters	T 4547, 4958	1641 E	13887, F.C. 210, 245	5.086
Kashing Road Station		*479 E	*3649	2.617
Yangtsepoo Station	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> T 2869, 3048, 3210, 3298, 3582, 4066, 4274, 4925, 5394 </div> </div>	*6510 E	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> *10982,*11452,*11503, *11826,*12188, 12380, 12514, J.C. 678,*703 </div> </div>	11.900
Quarters for Indians and Chinese, Wayside Police Station	T 3105	1999 E	1954, 2078, 10210	1.774
Riesha Inspection Depôt	T 4981	1420 E	2285, 2334	2.649
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.813
Wayside Barracks	T 4405, 4334	*1923 E	2893,*5597,*5785	3.516
Yulin Road Station and Reserve Unit	T 3619, 3750	3929 E	12525, 12823, U.S. 3194	6.882
Unit Stables and Mafoos' Quarters		5442 E	12826	0.756
Bubbling Well Station	M 120A	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.369
Chengtu Road Station	T 5084	1965 W	U.S. 339	3.366
Chengtu Road Barracks	T 4980, 5083	1995 W	13548, U.S. 4060	3.669

*Denotes portion of lot.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
POLICE FORCE—cont.				
Gordon Road Station Training Depot and Dog Kennels	T 3082, 3302, 3459, 3775, 4273, 4330, 5353	3840 W	3785, 4706, 5755, 10596, 12073, 13266, 13882, 14082	28.240
Pootoo Road Station	T 4447	5431 W	13369	3.798
Sinza Station	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	6.820
HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
Branch Office Foochow Road ..	T 2051, 4489	670 C	8290, 13177	0.193
" " Hankow Road ..	T 24	254 C	*74	0.311
" " N. Szechuen Road ..	T 4503	N	*530 Pao.	0.338
" " Tsefoo Road	T 4798	402 N	13346	0.315
" " Sunpan Road	T 4732	*6858 E	*2664	0.260
" " Tungchow Road ..	T 5373	853 E	*2195	0.367
" " Whashing Road ..	T 4599	*3973 E	*2306	0.795
" " Markham Road ..	T 630	*3522 W	*1020	1.020
Hospitals				
Country Hospital (Held in Trust)	T 3734, 3892, 4044, 4067	W	{ 2487, 11326, 12651, 12681, Swiss 24 }	29.340
Country Hospital	T 4744	W	13591	0.751
Isolation Hospital	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	586, *4287	42.299
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	T 1623	*1150 N	*4287	8.440
Mental Hospital	T 2155	*985 N	*2765	3.662
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696, 2652, 3124			41.652
Nurses' Quarters	T 2155	*985 N	*2765	9.660
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Hungjao Road	T 4849	W	Unregd.	21.281
Victoria Nurses' Home	T 4052, 4460	W	5866, 13463	7.967
Western Fever Hospital and Mental Hospital (Sites)	T 5024, 5028, 5039, 5043	6101 W	{ 10701, *12260 *13508, 13533, 13534, 13535, 13536, 13537, 14224, U.S.C. 3860, 3862, *3863, *3878, Belg. *121 }	43.297
Markets				
Foochow	T 4202	538 C	234	3.408
Peking	T 4387	298 C	318	2.535
Elgin	T 3776	534 N	3948	3.171
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.836
North Fokien	T 3562	386 N	11574	2.277
Purdon	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.435
East Hongkew	T 5373	*845 E	*2195	2.199
Liangchow	T 5163	6420 E	11798	2.153
Liaoyang	T 4690	3617 E	13546	2.305
Pingliang	T 4406	3195 E	*12071	2.400
Sungfow (Site)	T 3563	6494 E	U.S. *3131	3.021
Sungpan	T 4732	*6858 E	*2664	2.462
Tsitsihar	T 6099	5782 E	11657	2.332
Wayside	T 5174	1974 E	3427	3.370
Wuchow	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.150
Yangtszejoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Ferry	T 4806, 4827	5730 W	13719, J.C. 1156	2.626
Mohawk	T 2432	1620 W	5195	2.048
Sinza	T 5130	1058 W	13260	5.856
MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR	T 3628, 5163	330 E	*4944, *5432	12.878
ABATTOIR DISPOSAL PLANT AND VACCINE INSTITUTE (SITE)	T 5163	319 E	*4944	3.285
MEAT MARKET AND COLD STORAGE	T 3628, 5163	332 E	*4944, *5432	3.905
PIG SLAUGHTER HOUSE	T 4599	*3973	*2306	0.934

*Denotes portion of lot.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Cemeteries				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	*74	8.414
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Hungjiao	{ T 2988, 3108, 3736, 3845, 3914, 4070, 4095, 4181, 4797, 4839, 4892, 5230, 5296, 5324, 5364, 5377 }	W	{ 8432, 8792, 11301, 11999, 12325, 12476, 12477, 12478, 12479, 12508, 12536, 12586, 13992, 13993, 14076, 14100, 14161, U.S.C. 3269, F.C. 2832, 3328, 3608 }	133.221
Mohammedan Cemetery	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	*813	2.787
Pahsienjao	T 1714	"	*813	47.094
Pootung	T 4179	"	181	16.226
Soldiers'				4.443
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
EWO ROAD DEPÔT AND WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.460
YANGTSEPOO PUBLIC WHARF	T 4437		J.C. *237	18.758
Depots				
Soochow Road Depôt and Work Shelters	T 3360	*572 C	*555	5.072
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.197
Fearon Road	T 1623	1153 N	13894	4.293
Antung Road	T 4437	*2530 E	J.C. *237	12.000
Baikal Road	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.220
Concreteware Yard	T 4002, 4168	7385 E	12080, U.S. 3390	7.413
Dixwell Road	T 5163	320 E	*4944	2.930
Eastern District	{ T 2869, 2817, 3005, 3015, 3210, 3263, 3264, 3525, 3570, 3582, 3589, 3596, 3648, 3649, 5403, 5415 }	*6510 E	{ *7367, 10338, *10982, 11377, 11379, *11452, 11521, 11536, *11826, *11827, 11945, 11946, *12049, 12050, 12084, 12187, *12188, 12199, U.S. *1599, 1798, 2643, 2743 }	69.532
Eastern Incinerator	T 4388, 4878, 4913	1405 E	2337, 13608, 13760	5.136
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads	T 2290	431 E	2294	6.272
Yangchow Road Depôt	T 4106, 4457	*5421 E	9235, 13467	2.558
Gordon Road	T 3912	4335 W	*7553	0.819
" "	T 3912	3948 W	*7553	3.270
Markham Road	T 630	*3522 W	*1020	1.393
Park Road House Refuse Depôt..	T 4517	665/6 W	3050 and U.S. 661	1.443
Penang Road	T 4005, 1994, 4329	4431 W	{ *2273, 2638, 3692, *7550, 13224 }	3.097
Penang Road Incinerator	T 1994, 4005, 4682, 5264	4432 W	{ *2273, 4620, 5513, *7550, 7551, 12784, *13602 }	6.156
Shunteh Road	T 2373, 4988	862 W	9349, J.C. 259, and Unregd.	19.614
Soochow Creek	T 929	4932 W	*4563	1.390
Warren Road	T 4492	W	8416	4.710
P. W. D. WORKSHOPS	T 3497	1318 E	4238	12.445
P.W.D. GARAGE	T 5373	848 E	*2195	3.061
WESTERN, RUBICON CLUB	T 2701	W	Unregd.	4.581
Parks and Open Spaces				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		5.627
Public Garden		C		29.064
Reserve Garden and Children's Play Ground		C		4.170

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—cont.				
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Hongkow Park (Includes Shinto Shrine)	T 5156	N	*58 Pao.	288.443
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	9.424
Jordan Park	{ T 3527, 3574, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3686, 3876, 4161, 4413, 4414, 4736, 5023, 5191, 5200, 5323, 5375, 5421, 5445, 5461 }	6399 E	{ 12190, 12231, 12232, 12234, 12254, 12255, 12288, 12290, 12361, 12362, 12365, 12366, 14019, 14020, 14022, 14065, 14120, 14168, 14174, 14191, F.C. 1734, 1810, 2488, 3474, 3516, J.C. 614 }	35.564
Studley Park	T 2315	2380 E	9245	5.469
Wayside Park	T 3496, 5391	3700 E	*3136	36.608
Children's Playground, Nanyang Road	T 2724	2803 W	3034	5.488
Kiaochow Park	{ 4620, 4622, 4635, 4657, 4773, 4779, 4789, 4917, 4964, 4986, 5059, 5197, 5287, 5328, 5352, 5366, 5466 }	6114 W	{ 7369, 11307, 13149, *13508, *13536, 13727, 13763, 13786, 13787, 13851, 13896, 13944, 14062, 14078, 14107, U.S.C. 3861, 3863 }	46.071
Jessfield Park	{ T 2130, 2301, 3475, 3920, 3980, 4003, 4028, 4132, 4231, 4296, 5079 }	W	{ F.C. 2321, J.C. 929, 935, 938, *985, 1018, 1138, 1154 and Unregd. Land 4020, 4878/9, 7508, 12657, 12668, 12358, 12363/4 }	293.400
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road	T 4849	W	Unregd.	15.097
" "	T 4849	W	Unregd.	70.282
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	M 368			155.000
SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS				
Central	T 4581	N	*57 Pao.	13.466
Eastern	T 2806, 3046, 4339	*6565 E	{ 11087, 11562, F.C. 3233, 3234, 3235 and 3248 }	55.511
Pumping Station Site, Eastern (Baikal Road)	T 3094	*5421 E	11696	0.461
Pumping Station Site, Eastern (Dent Road)	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.200
Pumping Station Site, Western ..	T 4004	872 E	*11788	0.307
" " " "	T 3127	W	11480	1.318
" " " "	T 2872	W	8943	1.795
Western " " " "	T 2704, 3513, 4436	W	11899 and Unregd.	46.885
Latrines and Urinals				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.128
Fokien	T 1749	452A C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N	Unregd.	0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	U.S. 649	0.273
Haining Road		725 N	Unregd.	0.089
Jehol Road (Site)	T 4195	88 N	11080 and Unregd.	0.161
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N	Unregd.	0.016
North Chekiang Road	T 3548	150 N	3328	0.099
North Kiangse Road	T 4062	645 N	7759	0.120
North Shanse Road	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
" " " "	T 4491	372 N	10163	0.109
North Yangtze Road		1008 N	Unregd.	0.066
Road to Rifle Range	T 2735, 4581	N	Pao *57	0.069
Seward Road		1063 N	Unregd.	0.045
Tiendong Road	T 4951	261 N	13856	0.035

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—cont.				
Baikal Road.....	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.082
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Chemulpo Road.....	T 2471	5679 E	U.S. *1629	0.041
" "	T 2655	5422 E	*9602	0.065
Dalny Road	T 2611	*1545 E	*10014	0.028
Dent Road	T 4004	876 E	*11788	0.083
Dixwell Road.....	T 3628	335 E	*5432	0.102
East Seward Road		100 E	Unregd.	0.030
East Yuhang Road (Site).....	T 4031	*212 E	*12568	0.070
" "	T 2374	1417 E	9371	0.099
Glen Road (Site)	T 4469	6448 E	9572	0.167
Hwabee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road	T 2259	2733 E	9046	0.270
Kwenming Road		1148 E	Unregd.	0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	M 1053	*487 E	*2318	0.111
Pingliang Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.102
Point Road	T 3738	196 E	12482	0.221
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.044
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.156
Tongshan Road	T 5369	696 E	14033	0.110
Tsitsihar Road (Site)	T 4719	5738 E	9388	0.278
Tungchow Road	T 5373	842 E	*2195	0.132
Wayside Road	T 4286	2044 E	5346	0.075
Wayside Piece		2363 E	Unregd.	0.136
Weinan Road.....	T 4857	7379 E	11580	0.083
Wetmore Road	M 684	4220 E	*5151, *5374	0.082
Whashing Road	T 4701	2987 E	2405	0.073
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Yangtzepoo Road	T 2998	7681 E	U.S. 1589	0.200
" "		6436 E	Unregd.	0.158
Yochow Road (Site)	T 3843	914 E	12529	0.206
Avenue Road	T 4490	114 W	2667	0.050
Avenue Haig	T 2608	2596 W	10132 and Unregd.	0.064
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Changping Road	T 4199	4298 W	11922	0.192
Chengtui Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.123
Ferry Road.....	T 4532	3350 W	3093	0.074
Gordon Road	T 4083	4462 W	*12328	0.087
" "		2911 W	Unregd.	0.016
" "	T 3912	4338 W	*7553	0.068
Hart Road	T 1717	2731 W	3262	0.125
" "	T 3794	2471 W	5868	0.054
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.070
Myburgh Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.050
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.175
Penang Road	T 4682	4434 W	*13602	0.087
Sinza Road.....	T 683	599 W	3793	0.142
Tsze Pang Road	T 4882	994 W	13725	0.088
Tsze Pang Road Latrine Site	T 5498	938 W	7741	0.183
Weihaiwei Road	T 4493	2283 W	10359	0.056
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	T 2164	687 C	931	9.782
Primary School for Chinese, Cunningsham Road	T 839	503 N	3031	12.599

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL ESTAB.—cont.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2735, 4581	N	*57, *58 Pao.	28.403
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	T 2155	979 N	*2765	10.357
Public School for Chinese	T 2555	N	867 Pao.	9.762
Primary School for Chinese, Kinchow Road	T 3976	*2231 E	*4539, *8017, *8988	12.685
Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road	T 4459	2328 E	7596, 8018	6.382
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	T 3976	*2231 E	*4539, *8017, 8098, *8988	12.685
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Public School for Girls, Western District	T 3690	W	*6297	20.156
Public School for Boys, Western District	T 3690	W	*6297, *11936	10.937
Primary School for Chinese, Sinza Road	T 4327	3276 W	2588	9.382
Secondary School for Chinese Girls, Singapore Road	T 4818, 4935, 5475	5970 W	{ J.C. 583, *702, *839, *850, *1161 and Unregd. }	14.979
SURPLUS LAND				
Shanse Road	T 4468	267 C	409	0.190
Boone and Chapoo Roads	T 1159	899 N	2007	9.995
Boone and Miller Roads	T 216	1045 N	1526	3.506
Kiangwan Road	T 5156	N	Pao *58	1.364
Old Kiangwan Road	T 4581	N	Pao 688 and Unregd.	0.334
North Chekiang Road	T 3218	244 N	5828	0.010
Tiendong Road	T 4931	376 N	13704	0.256
"	T 5305	222 N	1803	0.053
"	T 4195	88n N	12545	0.038
Tsepoo Road	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.157
Baikal Road	T 2471	5680 E	U.S. *1629	0.453
Chemulpo Road	T 4872	4001 E	16454	0.002
"	T 3790	6533 E	Unregd.	0.024
Chinchow Road	T 5120	1714 E	13998	0.194
Dalny Road	T 4103	1541 E	*5784	0.063
"	T 5201	150 E	14030	0.191
Dixwell Road	T 4031	*212 E	*12568	0.133
East Yuhang Road	T 4406	3194 E	*12071	0.085
Fanchow Road	T 3563	6495 E	U.S. *3131	0.036
Jansen Road	T 3428	2789 E	1519	0.011
Jukao Road	T 4354	346 E	13072	0.189
Kinchow Road	T 4353	1851 E	9636	0.065
Liangshan Road	T 5203	6672 E	U.S. 1494	1.995
"	T 5359	6766 E	14084	0.478
"	T 4698	7080 E	11481	0.178
"	T 5426	1736 E	14165	0.083
Liayang Road	T 5426	1743 E	14164	0.051
"	T 5426	1749 E	14163	0.045
Meichow Road	T 3735	7173 E	11877	0.007
Muirhead Road	T 4440	1602 E	13267	0.067
Ningwu Road	T 3865	6531 E	12562	0.360
Ningkuo and Point Roads	T 4314	7148 E	U.S. 3525	2.116
Pingliang Road	T 4924	6513 E	11000	3.279
"	T 4355	3945 E	13193	0.165
Pingliang Road Island Site	{ T 2655, 3820, 4105, 4107, 4508, 4838, 5105, 5358, }	*5421 E	{ 9223, 9601, 9602, 12624, 12951, 13970, 14103, U.S. 4037 }	10.868

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
SURPLUS LAND—cont.				
Pingliang and Wetmore Roads ..	T 4601	3986 E	Unregd.	0.002
Point Road	T 4032	209 E	12732 and Unregd.	0.133
" "	T 2611	*1545 E	*10014	0.388
" "	T 3937	1547 E	U.S. 1204, 1205	0.180
" "	T 3209	3770 E	11428	0.414
" "	T 3209	3771 E	11460	0.013
" "	T 2909	3773 E	11294	0.230
" "	T 3047	3775 E	11604	0.340
" "	T 5428	3768 E	14117	0.125
" "	T 3715	5980 E	11608	0.085
" "	T 3716	5981 E	11609	0.018
" "	T 3372	6604 E	11947	0.534
" "	T 3253	7163 E	9119	0.657
" "	T 3253	7168 E	9417	0.887
" "	T 3253	7171 E		
" "	{ T 3374, 3600, 3908, 3922, 4138, 4139 }	6321 E	{ 12074, 12208, 12384, 12385, 85, 86 Swiss and Unregd. }	7.355
" "	T 3420	6505 E	12113	1.680
" "	T 3571	6087 E	12156	2.487
" "	T 3572	6089 E	12185	0.064
" "	T 3585	6096 E	12207	0.860
" "	T 3598	6094 E	12204	0.402
" "	T 3584, 3878	6103 E	12205, 12298	2.072
" "	T 3830	6110 E	12297	0.068
" "	T 3844	7145 E	12592	0.766
" "	T 4047	7146 E	12872	0.920
" "	T 4048	7147 E	12873	0.388
Point and Hsian Roads	T 4745	189 E	13693	0.117
" "	T 4746	197 E	13694	0.017
Point and Kueiyang Roads	T 3583, 3599, 4720	6304 E	12203, 12206, 12314	1.473
Point and Liangchow Roads	T 3587, 3601, 3611	6095 E	11988, 12218, 12221	2.469
Point and Nanpu Road	T 3586, 3840	6104 E	12219, 12299	0.596
Point and Pingliang Roads	T 3602, 4721	6305 E	12220, 12315	0.254
" "	T 3842	6302 E	12352	0.318
Poyang Road	T 3573	6425 E	12189	0.783
" "	T 3686	6421 E	12360	0.697
" "	T 5494	6407 E	14175	0.161
Poyang and Kueiyang Roads	T 3654, 4160	6435 E	12230, 12289	1.087
Sansing Road	T 5341	6808 E	14021	0.345
Seoul Road	T 5370	7174 E	14070	0.270
Sungfow Road	T 3833	6472 E	12689	1.342
" "	T 4853	6550 E	12829	0.648
Tengyueh Road	T 3527	6412 E	12256, 12257 and Unregd.	0.706
" "	T 3719	6353 E	12229	0.011
" "	T 4158	6465 E	12228	0.320
" "	T 3867	6409 E	12291	0.036
Wayside Road	T 1251	3610 E	3639	1.288
" "	T 5391	3575 E	*3136	3.181
" "	T 4286	2045 E	*5346	0.134
Weinan Road	T 3961	7172 E	12590	0.609
" "	T 5131	7504 E	14017	0.563
" "	T 5414	7545 E	11768	0.563
Wuchow Road	—	258 E	Unregd.	0.028
Yangtzeppoo Road	T 4284	6067 E	4059	4.705
Yangtzeppoo and Chemulpo Roads	T 4437	2520 E	J.C.*237	31.250
Yangtzeppoo and Antung Roads	T 4437	*2530 E	J.C.*237	13.065
Yulin Road	T 3828	3918 E	12273	0.067
Avenue Road	T 4134	174 W	1685	0.010
" "	T 4716	3090 W	13645	0.003

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
SURPLUS LAND.—cont.				
Avenue Edward VII.	T 3207	1684 W	4673	0.025
Changping Road	T 5030	3962 W	13122	0.168
" "	T 5030	3961 W	13123	0.054
Changsha Road	T 5376	146 W	12505	0.150
Changping and Yenping Roads ..	{ T 4620, 4622, 4635, 5184, } 5198	6092 W	{ B.C. *12411, U.S. *3863, } *3879, 4193, J.C. *985 }	1.739
Columbia Road	T 5223	W		0.076
Ferry Road	T 3762, 4222	5813 W	11998, 12142	0.662
Gordon Road	T 3106, 4083	4461 W	3664, *12328	0.152
Gordon and Macao Roads	T 4600	4765 W	5582	0.103
Gordon and Robison Roads	T 5236	5582 W	10535	0.016
Great Western Road	T 4292	W	7192, 12318/9, 12320, 12845 8982, 9414, 9415, 9501, 9536, 9682, 9687, 9726, 9731, 9796, 9829, 10979, 11137, 11665, 12975. U.S.C. 2794 and Unregd. Land	18.661
Great Western Road No. 63	{ T 2700, 2711, 2752, 2836, } 2917, 3101, 4131, 5061 }	W		64.387
Great Western and Bubbling Well Roads	T 4269	W	10800, 10802, 10803	25.181
Gt. Western Road at Warren Rd.	T 3000	W		0.019
Hart Road	T 4191	3316 W	12153	0.030
" "	T 4965	6026 W	12682	0.179
" "	T 3761	6027 W	12327	0.067
" "	T 4818, 5402	5969 W	{ J.C. *702, 837, *839, *850, } and Unregd. Land	9.930
Hungjao Road	T 3538	W		0.071
Jernigan Road	T 5233	W		0.411
Jessfield Road	T 3168	W	U.S. 764	0.002
Jessfield and Brennan Roads....	T 1568	W	6986	0.297
Jessfield Park West of	T 4028	W	I.C. 217	1.212
Rockhill Avenue	T 5208	W		0.205
" "	T 5209	W		0.160
" "	T 3906	W	U.S. 3267	0.921
" "	T 5385	W	Unregd.	1.035
" "	T 5239	W		0.042
" "	T 5241	W		0.254
" "	T 5242	W		0.047
Keswick Road	T 5243	W		0.005
" "	T 5245	W		0.247
" "	T 5247	W		0.178
Laipo Road	T 2727	6019 W	10670	0.424
" "	T 5147	6018 W	7360	0.179
Lincoln Avenue	T 3513	W	Unregd. Land	0.915
" "		W	Unregd. Land	0.005
Macleod Road	T 5229	W		0.465
" "	T 5228	W		0.057
Seymour Road	T 4712, 4844	5240 W	9684, 13790	1.556
" "	T 4712, 4844	5241 W	9685, 13791	0.270
" "	T 4877	4178 W	13824	0.740
" "	T 4876	4179 W	13655	0.205
Sinza Road	T 5420	2702 W	3178	0.019
Stone Bridge Road	T 3084	695 W	4533	0.016
Tifeng Road	T 3690	W	3887, *6297, *11936	24.631
Tinghing Road	T 5151	101 W	6412	0.215
Tonquin Road	T 3429	4230 W	F.C. *1869	0.162
" "	T 3429	4231 W	F.C. *1869	0.082
" "	T 4860	3564 W	13718	0.177
Warren Road	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
" "	T 2101	672 W	503	0.162

*Denotes portion of lot.

LAND COMMISSION.

The members of the Land Commission at the beginning of 1936 were Messrs. H. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek and H. G. Robinson. Mr. Berents continued on the Commission as appointee of the Council; Mr. R. D. K. Silby was elected by the registered owners of land in March to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Robinson; and Mr. Peek was re-elected by a resolution of the annual meeting of Foreign Ratepayers. Mr. King was reappointed by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and Mr. Feng Ping Nan by the Shanghai Realty Owners' Association (Chinese). The constitution of the Land Commission, therefore, after the Ratepayers' Meeting in April was:—Messrs. H. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek, and R. D. K. Silby. During the year, three cases were submitted to the Commission:—

(1) *Case No. 240—Kinchow Road.*—Messrs. Allman & Co., on behalf of the Chinese owners, claimed \$10,000 compensation for mow 1.416 of land scheduled for the widening of Kinchow Road. The Council was unable to accept this claim and offered \$5,000. The Commission, consisting of Messrs. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek and H. G. Robinson, heard the case on February 20, and awarded a sum of \$4,500.

(2) *Case No. 241—Kiukiang Road.*—This case was heard on March 19, and concerned an area of mow 0.213 scheduled from Cadastral Lot 38 for the widening of Kiukiang Road. The claim for compensation by the owners amounted to \$114,000 and the Council's offer was \$43,245.

The Commission, consisting of Messrs. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek and H. G. Robinson, awarded a sum of \$58,363.70.

(3) *Case No. 242—Weihaiwei Road.*—The claim, made on behalf of the owners, was for \$24,170 for the area of mow 0.254 scheduled from fangtan land west of Cadastral Lot 1930. The Council's offer of \$11,608 was withdrawn and an award of \$9,172 asked for. The Commission, consisting of Messrs. Berents, Feng Ping Nan, T. Z. King, S. H. Peek and R. D. K. Silby, heard the case on April 23 and made an award of \$12,000.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

The Laboratory in the Administration Building was closed in May. All laboratory work is now done at the Eastern and Western Laboratories.

2,521 samples of sewage, settled sewage and effluent and a large number of sludge samples were examined as a guide to the efficient running of the sewage works.

360 samples of river and creek water were examined as part of a study of the pollution and self purification of the local waterways.

In the earlier part of the year an investigation was made of the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere at certain selected points in the Central and Eastern Districts.

A number of miscellaneous analyses were also carried out.

Sewage Works Operation.—During 1936, 1,692,000,000 imperial gallons of sewage were treated at the various works. Table I summarizes the operating results.

Vacuum Filtration of Sludge.—The new 500 square feet Oliver filters at the Eastern and Western Works which are intended to supplement the air drying beds in unfavourable weather were seldom required. Tests were carried out at intervals to gain experience in their operation and as a result a number of minor alterations in the plant were made.

Final Sludge Disposal.—All the sludge produced at the different works has been removed for use as a fertilizer after varying periods of storage on the dumps due to the seasonal nature of the demand. The activated sludge is particularly rich in the fertilizing elements nitrogen and phosphorus. Table II gives some average sludge analyses.

Eastern Works.—The new preliminary settling tanks were put into operation in May. With an average detention period of 4 hours they have removed 59.7% of the suspended matter in the raw sewage. This is very satisfactory in view of the nature of the sewage. The resulting crude sludge drained and dried very readily and without nuisance when run at a concentration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % dry solids unto our underdrained sand beds.

The activated sludge units have given strikingly different results since they have been treating settled instead of raw sewage. About three months after the change over a most embarrassing reduction in the settling characteristics of the activated sludge occurred which made the final separation of the effluent from the sludge very difficult. For some months the sludge density remained at about 40% of its normal value. Fortunately the contingency had to some extent been foreseen and arrangements had been made to use one of the new tanks as an additional final settling tank. Every possible variation in operating conditions was tried out in an attempt to find a cycle of operations which would yield a denser sludge. Temporary short circuiting of the primary settling tanks was the only expedient to prove of any value. Small scale experiments on the "weighting" of sludge by very fine mineral particles suggested by work elsewhere proved disappointing.

The arrival of a large quantity of oil with the sewage in March resulted in the production of poor effluents for two days.

Kinnear Works.—This works was shut down on November 9, having run continuously for fifteen years. The effluent which discharged into a stagnant small creek in the vicinity of residences had consistently been of a very high quality.

Soochow Creek Pollution.—The regular examination of samples from two fixed sampling points on the Soochow Creek was discontinued after exactly eleven years, during which time 8,514 samples were analysed. The analytical results have shown gratifying correlation with the tidal and rainfall records.

The Dissolved Oxygen Absorption Test.—2,275 samples were submitted to this popular test and, as usual, it has been used to express the results attained at the various works.

This test is undoubtedly the best single method of recording the strength of raw sewage or partly purified liquids, the absorption being almost entirely due to the "wet combustion" of the organic

material in the liquid. With local effluents, however, a very variable part of the recorded absorption is due to the oxidation of ammonia to nitrite and nitrate, which reactions are of altogether secondary significance, and the results of applying the test to any effluent are not predictable within very wide limits. Cases have occurred where the dissolved oxygen absorption (in 2 days at 20° C.) of an effluent, which was very good as judged by all other tests, was as great as that of the raw sewage. The purification effected at the Council's works is obviously greater than that measured by the test. It is significant that the test has never received the legal recognition recommended twenty years ago by the British Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

W. E. ABBOTT,

Chief Chemist.

Countersigned :

A. F. GIMSON,

Commissioner of Public Works.

TABLE I.

ANNUAL AVERAGES 1936.

<i>Works</i>	<i>Million Gallons Sewage per day</i>	<i>2-day Dissolved Oxygen Absorption at 20° C.</i>		<i>Nitrite and Nitrate Nitrogen Effluent</i>
		<i>Raw Sewage</i>	<i>Effluent</i>	
Eastern	2.24	13.24	1.70	0.14
Western	2.22	11.37	1.33	0.32
Rifle Range	0.16	6.13	0.73	0.92
Kinnear	0.02	—	0.45	1.75

TABLE II.

AVERAGE SLUDGE COMPOSITION.

(Moisture free basis).

<i>Type of Sludge</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>% Ash</i>	<i>% Nitrogen</i>	<i>% P₂O₅</i>
Activated produced from crude sewage .	East	1928-36	17.8	6.99	2.84
do.	West	1928-36	20.2	6.66	2.62
do.	Rifle Range	1924	45.4	4.58	1.96
Activated produced from settled sewage.	East	1936	14.2	9.38	3.20
Crude sludge	East	1936	25.5	3.71	1.31

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

The membership of the Education Board at the beginning of the year was as follows:

Rev. G. W. Sheppard (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dr. Herman C. E. Liu
Mr. A. D. Bell	Dr. Y. H. Ou
Dr. H. Gordon Thompson	Mr. Chen Chieh
Mr. H. Porter, C.M.G.	Mr. T. Yamamoto
Mr. K. H. Ling	

In January Mr. Chen Chieh resigned on his appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Yulin Hsi accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy. Seventeen meetings of the Board were held during 1936.

The following persons served on Sub-Committees appointed to examine applications for educational grants.

Grants-in-Aid—Foreign Schools

Rev. G. W. Sheppard (*Chairman*)
Mr. T. Yamamoto
Dr. H. Gordon Thompson
Mrs. J. S. Whitney

Grants-in-Aid—Chinese Schools

Mr. K. H. Ling (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dr. S. C. Liao
Mr. Yulin Hsi	Mr. Chang Yu San
Mr. L. T. Yuan	Mrs. C. L. Hsia
Dr. Y. H. Ou	Dr. Y. S. Tsao
Dr. Sidney K. Wei	Miss Grace Young
Dr. Herman C. E. Liu	

II.—POLICY.

During the year there was again raised in various forms the question of revising the Council's education policy, and in October the Council appointed a Sub-Committee—Mr. A. D. Calhoun, Mr. H. Porter, C.M.G., and Mr. T. Yamamoto—to consider future policy in regard to the maintenance and support of schools for foreign children. This Committee is now studying the question in all its aspects, including the limitation of expenditure for educational purposes and the equitable allocation of available funds.

The General Educational Committee of 1911 expressed the view that the duty of providing education lay primarily with parents, and in their default with the State to which they belong. Only in the event of both these agencies failing to perform this duty should the Council accept the obligation thus thrust upon it, and then mainly from motives of expediency and because "uneducated or partly educated children are detrimental to the community." While agreeing that it was incumbent upon the Council to establish schools for "an important class for whom national schools are not likely to be provided and for whom the mission schools do not cater" the Committee considered that the bulk of the educational work among foreign children should be undertaken by the representative organizations of the various national groups.

As to Chinese children, while the Committee expressed the view that the Council had no absolute duty to undertake Chinese education generally, it was conceded that "those who had made Shanghai their permanent home should be no worse off in respect of elementary education than they would be if they lived outside the Settlement."

The General Education Commission of 1922 saw no reason to advocate a departure from the principle underlying the Council's existing policy, namely, to render assistance to those who could not afford to pay large sums for the education of their children, this assistance to take the form of providing Municipal schools charging moderate fees. The Commission reiterated the view that it was not the duty of the ratepayers to provide for the education of the Chinese in its entirety; but "to assist the Chinese themselves in giving a good basis of education for the purpose of making them intelligent and satisfactory citizens and by example to assist the Chinese themselves to carry on the

education of their nationals." In regard to the education of foreign children the Commission considered a proposal to institute a system of national schools to be subsidized by the Council. The Commission advanced several strong objections to this proposal and passed a resolution disapproving the principle of aiding national schools out of municipal funds.

In July 1928 the Council approved a recommendation put forward by Chinese members to establish three primary schools to serve the Northern, Eastern and Western Districts respectively. Two of these schools were started the same year and the third was opened in September 1930.

In 1930 the Education Board drafted, and the Council approved in principle, an education scheme providing for the establishment before 1934 of two secondary schools for Chinese girls and for the erection during each year between 1931 and 1938 of two new mixed primary schools for Chinese children, to be staffed by Chinese masters and mistresses. The scheme also provided for grants-in-aid to existing non-municipal schools, both Chinese and foreign, which satisfy the Council that they need and deserve such assistance. Under this programme there would be by the end of 1938 twenty-three Municipal Schools for Chinese.

Towards the end of 1933 it was realized that there must be a retardation of this scheme, and owing to the difficulty of balancing the 1934 Budget the Council, on the advice of the Finance Committee, adopted the general principle that the total sum set aside to meet the full cost of education should not exceed the equivalent of a 2 per cent General Municipal Rate with the correlative proportion of Land Tax. The first charge on this sum was to be the cost of maintaining the Chinese and foreign schools established by the Council, such cost to be kept to the lowest possible amount consistent with efficiency. It was also decided that, subject to further consideration at the end of 1934, no additional Municipal Schools should be opened except such as had already been budgeted for and were then under construction.

In the autumn of 1934 the Education Board was asked to consider whether the funds likely to be available in future for the continuance of the education programme could be devoted more beneficially to an extension of the grant-in-aid scheme than to the establishment of further Municipal Schools. The Board advised the Council to adhere to the policy of (1) providing such additional municipal schools as funds permit and (2) simultaneously assisting by grants-in-aid foreign and Chinese private schools.

In 1935 the Education Board requested the Council to build three new schools for Chinese—two primary schools and a secondary school for girls. The Council felt unable to accept this recommendation, but undertook to give full consideration to the resumption of the building programme as soon as financial conditions improved. Although no new schools were established this year, an additional sum of \$37,500 was expended on grants-in-aid.

At the beginning of 1936 the Council was again urged to establish at least one new school for Chinese. It was finally agreed to open a primary school in the building which, a short time earlier, had been vacated by the Thomas Hanbury School.

III.—THE COUNCIL'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Council's schools for foreign children owe their origin to the transfer to the Council's control in 1890 and 1892 respectively of two institutions: the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home, founded and endowed by the gentleman whose name the school bears, and the Shanghai Public School—a private institution established by the Masonic Body. These schools were at first conducted on a co-educational basis, but in course of time provision was made to educate the sexes in separate buildings. At the end of 1929 there were seven foreign schools in all—three for boys, three for girls, and a mixed kindergarten. The following year saw the amalgamation of two boys' schools under the title of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, and in January 1935 the two girls' schools situated in Hongkew were likewise combined and transferred to a new building bearing a similar name. The schools for foreign children were thereby reduced in number to five.

The Council's active concern in Chinese education dates from 1904 with the opening of the Public School for Chinese. The success of this school led to the establishment of the Ellis Kadoorie School in 1910 and the Nieh Chih Kuei School in 1914. A fourth secondary school for boys—the Polytechnic—was started in 1917. In each case the Council was assisted in their foundation by gifts of money or land from private sources. A secondary school for Chinese girls was established in 1931 under the provisions of the new policy.

The Primary Schools for Chinese represent a more recent development which originated, as previously mentioned, with the decision taken in 1928 to establish an elementary school in each of the three main residential areas. The Eastern District is now provided with three such schools, the Northern District with two, and the Western District with one.

At the present time, therefore, the Council maintains :

5 Public Schools for Foreign Children

5 Secondary Schools for Chinese

6 Primary Schools for Chinese
and

2 Night Schools, comprising evening classes for young industrial workers conducted in two of the above-mentioned Primary School buildings.

From the enrolment table produced below it will be noted that during the last decade the number of pupils provided for in the Council Schools has increased from 2,599 to 8,831. Foreign pupils have increased by 237 or 17 per cent, Chinese pupils by 5,995 or 485 per cent. Bearing in mind the Council's decision temporarily to discontinue the building of additional schools, it is permissible, perhaps, to contemplate the expansion reflected in these figures with some small measure of satisfaction.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ACCOMMODATED IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS 1927-1936
(excluding pupils attending Night Classes)

School	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Chinese Schools	1,235	1,668	2,391	3,039	3,523	4,629	5,519	5,815	5,943	7,230
Foreign Schools	1,364	1,512	1,491	1,503	1,583	1,576	1,586	1,573	1,598	1,601
Total ..	2,599	3,180	3,882	4,542	5,106	6,205	7,105	7,388	7,541	8,831

IV.—GRANTS-IN-AID.

Prior to 1931 it was the Council's practice to contribute towards the maintenance of certain educational institutions engaged in work of a charitable nature and to assist a number of Chinese and foreign schools by partially remitting the General Municipal Rate levied on their premises. Upon adoption by the Council of the Board's scheme for subsidizing private schools it was decided to consolidate all educational grants and make them inclusive of any relief in the form of remission of rates.

To qualify for a grant a school must satisfy the Council as to its need of financial assistance and must conform to an approved code of regulations relating to questions of management, accommodation, teaching staff, and curriculum. The school premises are subject to inspection by the Council's departments concerned with health matters, building construction, and fire risks. In the case of Chinese schools the duty of supervising and controlling the educational side is delegated to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, the Council reserving the right to see that the grants are fairly earned and properly expended.

The issue of cash grants commenced in 1931 when the sum of \$107,692 was paid to Foreign Schools. The following year Chinese Schools also participated in the scheme to the extent of \$113,986, thereby increasing the total grant to \$221,678. Each succeeding year has seen a substantial addition to this sum, the authorized grant for 1936 being \$407,760,—an increase of approximately 84 per cent on the figures for 1932.

The 1936 grant list included 13 foreign schools and 223 Chinese schools catering for 5,394 and 46,111 children respectively. Once again the task of the special committees appointed to examine applications was rendered extremely difficult owing to the increase in the number of deserving applicants and to the limited funds available for distribution. The Council finally agreed to increase the grant to Chinese schools by \$19,000, and to give to the Japanese Residents' Corporation a further \$11,000 thereby raising the subsidy for the seven Japanese schools to \$139,000. In sanctioning this additional expenditure the Council drew attention to the fact that the cost of education had nearly reached the prescribed maximum calculated on the basis of a 2 per cent General Municipal Rate.

CASH GRANTS 1931-1936

Schools	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Chinese	—	\$113,986	\$138,811	\$186,375	\$208,760	\$227,760
Foreign	\$107,692	\$107,692	\$141,608	\$153,850	\$169,000	\$180,000
Total ..	\$107,692	\$221,678	\$280,419	\$340,225	\$377,760	\$407,760

LIST OF GRANT-AIDED SCHOOLS, 1936.

SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

	<i>No. of Pupils</i>
Cathedral School for Boys	105
First Russian School	107
Japanese Schools (7)	3,881
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	285
Shanghai Jewish School	241
St. Francis Xavier's College and Orphanage	577
Loretto School	198
	<hr/> 5,394

SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.

(a) Secondary Schools.	No. of Pupils	Kuo Kuang Middle School	180
Y.M.C.A. Middle School	404	Shan Tao Middle School for Girls	201
Y.M.C.A. Vocational Supplementary School	508	Hsin Huan Vocational Middle School	342
Besant Middle School for Girls	255		
Medhurst College	277	Total (Secondary School Pupils)	7,805
Yun Chung Middle School for Girls	237		
Yangtzepoo Social Center Middle School	80	(b) Primary Schools.	No. of Pupils
Benevolent Industrial Institution Middle School	142	Besant Primary School for Girls	283
Ming Kuo Middle School	66	Bubbling Well Primary School	803
Hui Chun Middle School for Girls	95	Yangtzepoo Social Centre Primary School	151
Ming Chih Middle School	212	Yangtzepoo Social Centre School for Workers	253
Kun Fan Middle School for Girls	109	Yangtzepoo Kindergarten	52
Pei Ming Middle School for Girls	233	Benevolent Industrial Institution Primary School	299
Tan Hua Middle School	95	Wei Feng Primary School for Girls	380
Young China Academy	135	Ming Kuo Primary School	186
Chun I Vocational Middle School for Girls	45	Hui Chun Primary School for Girls	350
Tao Chung Middle School for Girls	143	Ming Chih Primary School	850
Chung Shih Commercial Vocational School	56	Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	811
Moore Memorial Church Middle School for Girls	636	Shanghai Primary School	117
Kuang Hsin Middle School	240	Shanghai Kindergarten	22
Ta Chung Middle School	165	Shao-Hsing Guild 1st Primary School	407
Oversea Chinese Academy	182	Shang Kung Primary School	272
Kuo Hua Middle School	191	Kun Fan Primary School for Girls	303
Mei Hua Middle School for Girls	41	World Students Federation Primary School	120
Wuchow Guild Middle School	74	Soochow Guild Primary School	254
Second Part-time School of the National Vocational Education Association	919	Meichow Primary School	261
Kuang Shih Middle School	189	Chen I Primary School	284
Ming Kuang Middle School	202	Pei Ming Primary School for Girls	151
Pin Hai Middle School	183	Chien Hua Primary School	247
Chen Te Middle School	56	Ta Hua Primary School	256
Tao I Vocational Middle School	81	Young China Primary School	228
Tung Hai Commercial Middle School	75	Ching Li Primary School	310
Gonzaga College	240	Tzu Chiang Primary School	302
Chung Hua Middle School	267	Cheng Chi Primary School	116
Chiü Te Middle School for Girls	108	Tai Hua Primary School	248
Chih Chung Middle School for Girls	141		

(b) Primary Schools.—continued	No. of Pupils
Tung Shan Primary School	365
Chen Hsin Primary School	236
Pei Wen Primary School	274
Chun I Primary School	150
Hua Ming Primary School	248
Chih I Primary School	139
Hu Chiang Primary School	174
I Chao Primary School	115
Shi Hua Primary School	154
Ching Hai Primary School	381
Shen Chiang Primary School	175
Pin Hai Primary School	240
Wen Wei Primary School	144
Pei Kun Primary School for Girls	92
Pei Jen Primary School	172
Medhurst Girls Primary School	325
Y.W.C.A. 1st School for Women Workers	90
Y.W.C.A. 2nd School for Women Workers	187
Y.W.C.A. 3rd School for Women Workers	208
Ming Tau Primary School	116
Yu Te Primary School	90
Mu I Primary School	205
Tzu Yu Primary School	72
Chih Ming Primary School	72
Tao Chung Primary School for Girls	461
Ming Ming Primary School	58
Loh Tsai Primary School	64
Li Te Primary School	310
Jen Ho Primary School for Girls	114
Hsieh Chin Primary School	541
Ching Yun Primary School	181
Ningpo Guild 1st Primary School	430
Ningpo Guild 8th Primary School	219
Chung Shih Primary School	383
Shang Chih Primary School	109
Pei Yin Primary School	128
Chen Hsi Primary School	306
Moore Memorial Church Primary School for Girls	597
Kuang Hsia Primary School	220
Loh Hua Primary School	155
Tung I Primary School	189
Shen Mei Primary School	40
Mei Hua Primary School for Girls	81
Kuang Shao 2nd Primary School	207
Shih An Free School	1,081
Chih Hsing Primary School	52
Chun Te Primary School	166
Ai Kuo Primary School	305
Hsin Huan Primary School	136
Chinese Christian Nursery and Day School	1,102
Chinese Christian Nursery Kindergarten	67
Jen Chih Primary School	280
Chen Huan Primary School	180
Ai Hua Primary School	250
Chi Shan Primary School	304
Ching Hua Primary School	331
San Ming Primary School	179
Northern District Kindergarten	33
Shi Kuang Primary School	161
Wuchow Guild Primary School	278
Ching Hsiung Primary School	175
Industrial Primary School	221
Hu Hai Primary School	224
Pao Sui Primary School	117
Ningpo Guild 10th Primary School	290
Chung Huan Primary School	82

(b) Primary Schools.—continued	No. of Pupils
Ming Fu Primary School	164
Hsi Hsia Primary School	127
Ming Hui Primary School	361
Wu Shih Primary School	284
Hai Tao Primary School	151
Wu Shang Primary School	220
Shih Hsueh Primary School	91
Chi Moon Primary School	161
Han Te Primary School	184
Shih Lin Primary School	171
Chiang Hai Primary School	142
Pei Chu Primary School	153
Tai Ho Primary School	94
Fan Ai Primary School	155
Kuo Wei Primary School	132
Shi Chung Primary School	159
Hsin Tan Primary School	151
Bei Chu Primary School	98
Chin Wei Primary School	123
Tung Hua Primary School	132
Shang Tsung Primary School	102
Kuang Shih Primary School	71
Kuo Pen Primary School	90
Tao I Primary School	150
Tung Hai Primary School	135
Nanking Road Commercial Supplementary School	353
Gonzaga Primary School	260
Kuang Ming Primary School	133
Han Ying Primary School	132
Ya Kuang Primary School	194
Pan Chiang Primary School	137
Hua Cheng Primary School	424
Ningpo Guild 7th Primary School	151
Chung Hua Primary School	348
Loh An Primary School	92
Shih Cheng Primary School	78
Pei Yu Primary School	132
Yung Kuang Primary School	161
Sheng Huo Primary School	208
Chien Te Primary School	116
Kuang Ho Primary School	46
Chin Cheng Primary School	135
Chi Hua Primary School	54
San I Primary School	164
Nien Hua Primary School	144
Chun Chiang Primary School	103
Chin Lin Primary School	112
Bond Guild Primary School	182
Ming Jen Primary School	133
Ta Jen Primary School	152
Ching Hai 2nd Primary School	114
Wan Hsiang Primary School	86
Po Ling Primary School	193
Ping Ming Primary School	169
Chinese Christian Nursery and Day School (Western Section)	200
Don Bosco Salesian Orphanage	235
Li Jen Primary School	106
Chiu Te Primary School for Girls	614
Seymour Primary School	62
Shan Tao Primary School for Girls	701
Hsin Huan 2nd Primary School	248
Shanghai Supplementary School for Women	143
Kung An Primary School	126
Kung I Primary School	117

*(b) Primary Schools.—continued*No. of
Pupils

Hsi Chung Primary School	171
Yung Lu Primary School	101
Cheng Wen Primary School	124
Chiang Cheng Primary School	125
Shang Jen Primary School	71
Ching Pai Primary School	82
Wei Kung Primary School	127
Chuen Te Primary School	83
Bei Ying Primary School	104
Chiang Ming Primary School	122
Chi Chih Primary School	135
Po Hui Primary School	148
Ningpo Guild 9th Primary School	221
Hui Kang Primary School	208
I Sheng Primary School	129

*(b) Primary Schools.—continued*No. of
Pupils

Cheng Chung Primary School	201
Ai Kuo 1st Primary School	200
Hua Min Primary School	140
Yu Ying Primary School	169
Hu Hsi Supplementary School for Workers	165
Cheng Kung Primary School	201
Ching Ping Primary School	165
Peng Fei Primary School	42
Wen Teh Charity Primary School	144
Kwang Hsia Primary School	77
Chien Yu Primary School	122
Hu Hung Primary School	79

Total (Primary School Pupils).....38,306**V.—COUNCIL SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.**

A new primary school for Chinese was opened in Boone Road at the beginning of the year. This school is of interest in that it differs from other Council Schools in one or two important features. Admission is restricted to under-privileged children of the poorer classes, the intention being to provide some measure of education for those who otherwise might receive no schooling at all. Classes are arranged on a half-time basis, one group of pupils attending in the morning and another group in the afternoon, for a session of three hours and a half daily. Under this arrangement 1,200 pupils can be enrolled. The curriculum is designed to cover a four years' course in basic subjects to the standard prescribed by the Government for the lower section of primary schools. A small fee of \$3.00 per term is charged, inclusive of text-books and stationery. So far 1,138 pupils have availed themselves of the facilities offered, and no difficulty is expected in securing a full enrolment next year. This school represents an experiment which, if successful, may point the way towards a solution of the problem confronting Chinese educationists of providing, at reasonable cost, a modified course of elementary instruction for children who cannot attend a full-time school.

On the closure of the Normal School, which was established in 1918 for the education and training of Chinese teachers for the Council's schools, it was decided to utilize the funds thereby released for a night school for young female industrial workers. Evening classes were organized in February at Wayside Road Primary School, with an enrolment of 310 girls which increased to 421 by the end of the year. Similar classes for boys who are employed during the day in factories and workshops were started three years ago in the primary school at Kinchow Road. Over five hundred youths are now in attendance. In both these schools instruction is given in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Hygiene and Citizenship. The lessons are made as interesting and practical as possible.

In accordance with the policy adopted in 1934 a joint internal School Leaving Certificate Examination was held in June for all pupils in the top classes of the five Secondary Schools for Chinese. Forty-nine candidates satisfied the examiners and were awarded certificates, fifteen being placed in Division I with an average mark in thirteen papers of 80% or more. In addition, twenty-five candidates received conditional passes, confirmation being subject to qualifying in the requisite groups at the next examination.

Senior pupils from these schools were encouraged to enter for the Government's Middle Schools Joint Examination conducted by the Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai City Government. Out of eighty-five students presented, sixty-nine received certificates on full graduation, the remaining sixteen being granted conditional passes. Detailed results in respect of both these examinations are appended.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

School	Council's School Leaving Certificate Examination					Government's Middle Schools Joint Examination		
	No. Presented	Passed Division I	Passed Division II	Conditional Pass	Failed	No. Presented	Full Graduation	Conditional Pass
Public School for Chinese	22	2	13	5	2	25	20	5
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	16	2	7	5	2	16	14	2
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	13	3	4	6	0	13	10	3
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	12	6	3	2	1	12	10	2
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	19	2	7	7	3	19	15	4
	82	15	34	25	8	85	69	16

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENT TABLE 1931-1936.

School	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Public School for Chinese	648	699	740	744	729	731
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	462	471	501	493	503	488
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	472	506	542	550	546	553
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	508	526	531	525	511	523
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	124	303	314	339	405	458
Primary School—Wayside Road	455	448	356	400	405	434
Primary School—Elgin Road	478	504	555	608	589	606
Primary School—Sinza Road	376	564	678	724	731	743
Primary School—Ward Road	—	608	683	731	817	852
Primary School—Kinchow Road	—	—	619	701	707	704
Primary School—Boone Road	—	—	—	—	—	1,138
Night School—Kinchow Road	—	—	—	264	440	555
Night School—Wayside Road	—	—	—	—	—	421
Total . .	3,523	4,629	5,519	6,079	6,383	8,206

(a) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Public School for Chinese.—Headmaster : Mr. H. B. Lobb, B.Sc.

The school is in the 33rd year of its existence. It has accommodation for 740 pupils, but the actual enrolment from term to term varies to a small extent depending on where vacancies for new pupils occur. To fill these places two entrance examinations are held, one at the end of each term. Every term a class of pupils completes the school course and a new class is formed at the lower end of the school.

Two features of the enrolment during the past three years are (a) the comparatively large influx of new pupils into the Junior Middle school ; this is most marked in Junior Middle I and, during the year under review, 49 new boys were placed in this grade, 20 of whom came from the Council's Northern District Primary School ; (b) the determination of parents to keep their sons at the school to complete the course, if this is financially possible. In the autumn term there were 8 Senior Middle classes accommodating no fewer than 216 boys.

Pupils who work through the school course with diligence may look forward to receiving the Council's School Leaving Certificate on graduating from the school ; the school curriculum is based on the requirements for this examination. In common with the Council's other Chinese secondary

schools, the school is recognized by the Ministry of Education and pupils in the graduating class are permitted to take the Joint Middle Schools Leaving Examination.

A boy's progress through the school depends upon his ability and energy. The system in force of half-yearly promotion has proved useful in advancing or retarding a pupil whose attainments differ markedly from the average of his grade. A boy who fails to complete a term's work satisfactorily is required to repeat that work and, as a rule, such a retardation has a salutary effect. The process of absorbing new boys in the school is greatly facilitated by this system which gives examiners a great choice of grades in which to place these pupils. The school course extends over eight years; but there are sixteen grades in which new boys may be placed.

The curriculum aims at giving boys a liberal education without special emphasis on any particular branch of study. Such differences as exist between it and the National curriculum are due chiefly to the treatment of school subjects and to the medium of instruction. In science and mathematics there is a more restricted range than that prescribed in the National curriculum, the various branches being developed slowly over a number of consecutive years, and the subject matter more intensively studied. Instruction in the Preparatory school is mainly in Chinese; but increasing use of the English language is made as a boy moves up the school, and in the Senior Middle school the teaching is bi-lingual. The study of subjects taught through the medium of Chinese follows closely the syllabuses issued by the Ministry of Education. Much prominence is given to Civics and Biology; but the claims of modern studies are not allowed to affect the work of the school in Chinese composition.

The school now possesses three well-equipped laboratories for the teaching of biology, physics and chemistry. It is impossible to stress too much the importance of a pupil obtaining at first-hand a knowledge of the subject-matter of these sciences. With such facilities for practical work the book is kept in the background and the boy learns by experiments and deductions from them. Especially is this so in Chemistry which is particularly suitable for this form of intellectual training. Emphasis is laid on the practical applications of Biology and its bearing on the social conditions of modern life.

Close attention is given to the physical education of all pupils and the inculcation of the team spirit, with the object of securing a happy blend of robust individualism and willingness to work together for the common good. For some years the school has had the use of football grounds in Hongkew Park. As well as formal instruction in physical exercises each class has now a weekly allotment of time for organized games of basketball, volleyball, badminton and handball. The annual Athletic Meeting was held in April at Hongkew Park and produced keen competition among the seven houses into which the school is divided. Teams also participated in the Inter-schools Meet a month later. On this occasion the school drum and fife band played selections during the afternoon.

A considerable extension has had to be made in the space allotted to the library which now contains more than 6,000 volumes. The books have been re-classified and a printed catalogue published. The librarian and his assistants deal with the loan and return of about 250 books a week. In addition, each class has its own small library of books bearing on the work done.

In March a memorial tablet to the late Mr. Yu Y Ching was unveiled by one of the old boys of the school. Mr. Yu died in 1935 after serving more than 25 years, first as assistant master and later as Chief Teacher of Chinese. The balance of the fund collected with the object of perpetuating his memory was used to publish a small edition of his poetical works and to provide an annual prize for excellence in Chinese History and Geography.

Mr. Hsi Yu-lin, member of Council and an old boy of the school, was the principal speaker at the annual Speech Day held at the Ritz Theatre on June 29, at which the School Certificates and Prizes were distributed. In addition to the student body about 600 parents and friends were present.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—Headmaster : Mr. A. F. T. Holland.

There was, as in former years, a fairly heavy demand for admission to the school, but an abnormal feature was the withdrawal during the summer vacation of over forty boys who had already been registered. Practically all of these entered other schools, and in some cases the economic situation is known to have been the cause of withdrawal. This circumstance caused the enrolment for the autumn term to be unusually low, notwithstanding the fact that the number of new pupils admitted, 92, was the highest ever registered for a single term. The loss of pupils was mainly in the Junior First grade, the strengths of the Senior Middle classes being well maintained.

The attendance was very good, the average being equal to that of last year and only slightly below the record for the school. The general health of the pupils was excellent, no serious case of illness being recorded.

The progressive policy of gradual elimination of the primary classes, so that the pupils are grouped in the six forms of a secondary school with one preparatory grade, resulted in the abolition of the Primary 5 classes at the beginning of the year. The constitution of the school is such that 411 boys, or 84% of the whole enrolment, are now in the middle-school classes. This figure was 69% in 1935, and 54% in 1934. In consonance with this development, much larger numbers of the new pupils than ever before were enrolled in Junior Middle Grades I and II.

No considerable change was made in the time-table or curriculum throughout the year. In Chinese Language and Literature intensive work by the teachers in the middle-school grades has effected a marked advance in the standards attained. The keeping of journals by all boys in these grades, and the requirement to compile their own notes on lessons given, have assisted in this improvement. A series of graded recitations, selected from standard literature, and the steadily-increasing use of the Chinese library for extra-curricular reading, are cultivating the boys' tastes and leading to an improved mastery of the written and spoken language. It may be noted that all members of the graduating class passed in the Chinese literary subjects with a high average mark at both the Council's School Leaving Certificate Examination and the City Government's Joint Examination for Senior Middle students.

The teaching of the English language has been adversely affected by the admission to the Junior Middle grades of an increased number of new pupils, whose standards in language subjects are much below those of boys who have passed through the Primary classes. A further effect is noticeable in restriction of the boys' English vocabulary, owing to the fact that fewer subjects are now taught in the English language. The use of the New Method Readers has been extended, and is justified by its making possible the study of a group of well-known English classics as supplementary readers. A new series of grammar class-books, more suitable in view of the changing conditions mentioned above, has been brought into use in the junior classes.

A good standard is maintained in mathematics; but increasing difficulty is encountered owing to the growing demands of other subjects upon the pupils' time. Co-ordinate Geometry has been included in the syllabus of work for the Senior Third, owing to its requirement for the City Government's examinations. Additional lessons in arithmetic were found necessary in this grade, and were organized out of school hours by the master in charge.

Under the heading of Physical Science an expansion of the syllabus in Practical Physics has been made so as to include a comprehensive course of laboratory work in simple optics. The whole middle-school course in physics now embraces a series of 600 graded experiments. The interest and enthusiasm shown by the pupils of all grades in this subject is noteworthy. The teaching of Biology has been facilitated by the provision of additional apparatus and is developing satisfactorily.

In Art the standards of former years have been well maintained, drawing being treated as a training in careful accurate observation; original design taught so as to stimulate the inventive faculty; and the technique of simple colour work studied as time permits. In connection with the last named, the new Ostwald colour-theories have been taught—possibly for the first time in the East—and the special colour-boxes prepared on the Ostwald system have much simplified the work of both teacher and pupils. The results of this are most promising; the quality of the original designs produced is considered to be the highest yet attained in the school.

Geography is now, by a recent change, taught entirely in the Chinese language, and some good work has been done in reframing the syllabus and making other necessary adjustments. While the scientific and cultural aspects of the subject are not neglected, emphasis is given to the development of resources and communications in China and to the connection of these with contemporary history.

The libraries have been systematically used by all boys of the upper grades. The eagerness with which the pupils avail themselves of the resources of the Chinese and English libraries is gratifying in particular to the teachers in charge, and emphasizes the desirability of maintaining and expanding this important feature.

Physical exercises, athletics and games have proceeded satisfactorily, the greater part of these activities being extra-curricular. Football, volley-ball and tennis were as popular as ever, and

received stimulus from the keen interest shown by two of the new teachers. Regular weekly programmes ensure the participation of all classes in these games. Basket-ball and badminton are also played by the senior boys.

The annual Sports Meeting was held in inclement weather, and some events were postponed to a later date. Much enthusiasm was shown, particularly by the junior boys. In the Inter-school Meeting, the school lacked representatives in the "A" class, owing to the slighter physique of Chinese youths; however, a very fair showing was made in the lighter classes, in which 13 boys were selected for the finals and 5 won medals.

The Annual Speech Day was held on June 29. Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., presented the prizes and certificates won during the preceding school year, and Mr. Wang Tsze Kong, on behalf of the Former Pupils' Association, presented the Dowie Memorial Prizes and Shield. The principal address was given by Dr. H. C. E. Liu, Member of the S.M.C. Education Board, and speeches were made also by Mr. Horace Kadoorie and Mr. Wang Tsze Kong.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—Headmaster: Mr. L. Kershaw.

Each term the School opened with an enrolment in excess of the nominal capacity and a number of promising pupils had to be refused admission. There was a marked reduction in the number of students in the preparatory department, owing to the fact that the majority of candidates seeking admission were of middle school standard. In 1935 the percentage of students in the preparatory grades was 39%, whilst in 1936 it had fallen to 20%.

One teacher contracted typhoid fever; but with this exception the health of pupils and staff was exceptionally good. The advantages of vaccination were again stressed and in November officials of the Municipal Health Department vaccinated 302 pupils.

A student who completes the school course is admirably fitted either to take his place in the commercial world of Shanghai or to enter a university. During the school course, he receives a very broad education as is indicated by the following summary of the school curriculum:—

Preparatory Grades:

Chinese Language, English Language, Arithmetic, Civics, Hygiene, Art, Manual Training, Handwork.

Junior Grades:

Chinese Language, English Language, Mathematics, Chemistry, Zoology, Geography, Civics, Hygiene, Art.

Senior Grades:

Chinese Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, World History, Chinese History, Geography, Civics, Book-keeping, Art.

Two well equipped laboratories are available for the study of the sciences, and each student is given every facility to become familiar with the use of various kinds of apparatus.

Art is well provided for as there is a very large, well lighted art room furnished with ample equipment for the study of this subject.

Manual Training is a special feature of this school and this course, which is taken in specially fitted rooms, comprises:—

Elementary Mechanical Drawing and Woodwork (Course of 3 years). Tinplate and Sheet Metalwork, with practical Solid Geometry (Course of one year). Metalwork and Mechanical Drawing (Course of one year). Lathework and more advanced drawing (Course of one year).

The work of the school has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, and excellent results were recorded in all subjects.

Art again occupied a prominent place in the curriculum, and the high standard of work was well maintained as is evidenced by the successes obtained in the examination held by the Royal Drawing Society.

Manual Training was commenced in 1916, and from that year to the end of 1935 it was entirely taken out of school hours. Its popularity grew year by year but, owing to the paucity of equipment, numbers of students were debarred from taking the course. Last year, however, with additional equipment and reorganization it was possible to enlarge the accommodation to such an extent that

complete classes of 34 students could be instructed at one time. This situation made it practicable to include it in the school curriculum with the result that approximately half the students now enjoy the benefits accruing from the study of this subject. The lessons taken out of school hours, however, are still important as they are devoted to more advanced work.

The athletic side of school activity, so important to boys in this section of the city, received a great deal of attention and the benefits derived from sport are reflected in the obvious physical improvement of the students in general.

In the Spring inclement weather was responsible for the serious curtailment of the athletic programme, but the fine weather in the Autumn permitted a very heavy fixture list to be successfully carried out. The 1st XI Football Team was entered for the Sunday Morning League sponsored by the Shanghai Football Association, and although few games were won by the school, the players benefitted enormously from the experience.

A volley-ball team was again entered in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. League. This year the boys showed marked improvement finishing 4th in the final table. As these Foreign Y.M.C.A. Tournaments are known to include the best teams and players in Shanghai, this result is very gratifying and repays the long years of effort and failure which have preceded it.

Inter-House and Inter-Class games were enthusiastically played in football, volley-ball, and basket-ball.

Advantage was taken of the facilities offered for swimming, and throughout the summer holidays parties of 100 pupils received instruction bi-weekly at the S.M.C. pool on Kiangwan Road.

Once again the school participated in the Shanghai Inter-School Sports Meeting, which was held at the Canidrome in May. Competition was very keen in all the five classes, the N.C.K. competitors showing especially well in "B," "C," and "D" classes. Out of 13 schools participating in the meeting, the Nieh Chih Kuei took 4th place, coming first of the Chinese schools.

The conduct of the students was exemplary and only such minor breaches of school rules as are expected of every healthy schoolboy were reported. The whole tone of the body of students was good and discipline maintained with the minimum of effort. Rule breakers are dealt with by a system of order marks and continued bad conduct entails detention after school hours. No corporal punishment is permitted, nor has it ever been considered necessary in this school.

In the Council's School Leaving Certificate Examination held in June, thirteen pupils were entered, seven were successful in securing the certificate, the other six receiving conditional passes. Thirteen boys were also entered for the Government's Joint Middle Schools Examination in June and ten secured the certificate, whilst three passed conditionally. The Royal Drawing Society held an examination in the school hall in March and sixty-two candidates competed. Of this number, sixty-one acquired honours certificates and the other received a first class pass. Two boys were successful in competitions sponsored by the Shanghai Rotary Club: one student received a Bursary valued at \$400 and the other obtained third prize in an essay competition.

The Annual Prize Distribution was held on Monday, June 29th. Dr. Sung Yee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Works, Shanghai City Government, was the principal speaker and Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, a member of the Education Board, presented the prizes.

Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.—Headmaster: Mr. T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.

The enrolment for the Spring and Autumn Terms was 533 and 525 respectively and the average attendance 97 per cent. The number of new pupils admitted for the Autumn Term was larger than at any time during the two preceding years, as an unexpectedly large number of pupils left from the lower and lower-middle grades. The primary grades have been gradually reduced, and at present only Primary VI upper and middle remain to act as preparatory classes to the junior middle forms.

The entrance examination for a new term is now held immediately after the close of the previous term, as by this arrangement a wider choice of entrants is made possible. The abolition of family discounts for new pupils as from September 1st, 1935, does not appear to have had any effect on the number of candidates seeking admission; but it is generally impossible to accept all suitable boys on account of the relatively small number of vacancies in the lower part of the school as compared with the number of applicants.

Except for numerous cases of "red eye," the health of both pupils and staff has been good throughout the year. There is a daily routine inspection by teachers in the classrooms and all doubtful cases are brought to the attention of the Headmaster. The eyesight of all pupils is tested on entrance, and periodically thereafter, as the need arises. Parents are informed where defective vision is discovered, and there is now much less difficulty than formerly in getting them to provide suitable spectacles. In May, the presence in the school of a smallpox contact necessitated the vaccination of the whole school. Routine vaccination was also carried out in November. Just before the end of the Spring Term, inoculation against cholera was carried out as in former years.

The following subjects constitute the present school curriculum :—

- (a) *Chinese Language*.—Essay and Business Letter Writing, Rhetoric, Reading, Literature, Common Knowledge, Dictation.
- (b) *English Language*.—Oral and Written Composition, Reading, Recitation, Grammar, Literature, Dictation.
- (c) *Mathematics*.—Abacus (in primary grade), Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
- (d) *Social Science*.—Civics, Chinese History and Geography, World History and Geography.
- (e) *Natural Science*.—Physics (Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism, Mechanics), Chemistry and Biology.
- (f) *Art*.—Object Drawing, Design.
- (g) *Manual Training*.—Mechanical Drawing, Woodwork.

In the primary grades the medium of instruction in all subjects other than English Language lessons is Chinese. In the junior middle grades Chinese is largely used as the medium in mathematics and science especially as regards explanations, but as the senior middle grades are reached more English is used; though difficulties are still explained in Chinese where necessary. The pupils after completing the school course experience no difficulty in passing the Joint Middle Schools Graduation Examination. The University of Hongkong, this year, accepted the Council's School Leaving Certificate as exempting a pupil from taking the entrance examination.

Of the twelve pupils who graduated in June, seven proceeded to various institutions of higher learning and five to work. It is satisfactory to report that, as far as can be ascertained, very few ex-pupils of this school are out of employment. All boys leaving the school are encouraged to join the Old Boys' Association which is still in a flourishing condition.

The general disciplinary tone of the school has been very high during the year. There is no corporal punishment, minor infractions of school rules being dealt with by a system of "order marks" which entail detention and loss of points to the offender's House. Where more serious offences occur, the delinquent is sent home pending an interview with his father. The staff is assisted in the maintenance of discipline by prefects appointed by the Headmaster.

The Annual Prize Distribution was held, as usual, at the end of the school year in June, when Dr. Y. H. Ou, a member of the S.M.C. Education Board, gave an address and presented the prizes and certificates.

Secondary School for Chinese Girls.—Headmistress: Mrs. M. L. Young, M.A.

The number of pupils enrolled for the Spring and Autumn Terms was 398 and 460 respectively. The average monthly attendance was 93 per cent. The ages of pupils ranged from 9 to 19 years. At the entrance examinations held in January and June, 200 new pupils were selected out of 365 applicants. Of the 200 new ones, 110 were admitted into the preparatory and junior classes. The rest were distributed among other classes throughout the school. One hundred and forty-seven pupils left during the year.

The general health of the school was satisfactory, only seven cases of serious sickness being recorded. In October, 447 pupils and teachers were vaccinated against smallpox by Municipal Health Officers. One teacher, besides taking charge of the lessons in Hygiene, was assigned to help the girls make their individual health charts. Lessons in corrective exercises were given to those who were unable to take the regular course of physical drill.

No material changes were made in the curriculum. Although the enrolment showed an increase of 62 pupils in the autumn term, the number of classes remained the same. For English work the lower school was divided into thirteen small groups instead of seven as formerly. These classes were conducted simultaneously so that pupils who made rapid progress could be promoted to the

advanced groups, while the slower children were given more personal attention than would have been possible in a larger class. The same method was applied to the teaching of mathematics in some classes and a considerable improvement was noticeable in the standard of work. The number of periods per week devoted to English was six throughout the school and for Chinese seven periods in Junior and five in Senior High. The text-books in use in the upper part of the school are mainly in Chinese, except those employed for the English language course and Physics.

The standard of work in Chinese composition has greatly improved. In the recent National Middle School Essay Competition, the work submitted by six pupils from the school was selected for publication in the "Best Essays of Middle Schools in China," two girls being given special prizes.

Eighteen candidates entered for the Council's School Leaving Certificate Examination held in June. Nine were successful, two gaining distinctions in four subjects and being placed in Division I, while five others secured distinctions in one or more subjects. At the Government Joint Middle School Examination nineteen girls were presented. Of this number fifteen were successful, ten receiving a pass mark of over 80 per cent. Thirteen members of the graduation class are now studying in various colleges and four have secured positions with local firms.

The third commencement exercises were held at the school in June. The programme opened with a procession led by Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of Education, who acted as Chairman. Mrs. W. S. New, a member of the Board of Ginling College, gave the address and several songs were rendered by the Glee Club. Mr. H. C. Chen, Chinese Education Officer, presented the diplomas and Mr. Yulin Hsi, a member of the Education Board, distributed the prizes.

(b) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The primary schools are under the supervision of Mr. H. C. Chen, M.A., Chinese Education Officer, who reports along the following lines.

The total enrolment of the five Primary Schools for Chinese for the Spring and Autumn terms was 3,365 and 3,339 respectively. The applications for admission to these schools far exceeded the vacancies.

Each of the five Primary Schools offers a six-year course of study based on the code issued by the Ministry of Education, with a kindergarten of one or more classes attached.

The National Language "Kuo Yu" is now used as the medium of instruction in all the studies and activities throughout the schools.

Instead of arranging subjects in different uncorrelated periods, some subjects like Nature Study, Social Study, Manual Work and Art were taught in two or three periods consecutively, thus enabling the pupils to concentrate their attention without interruption on a single topic for a considerable period of time. Under this arrangement, visits and outings were also made possible without interfering with the instruction given in other subjects.

In Nature Study emphasis was laid on observation and experiment. No fixed text-books were used. In Art, free expression of individuality under adequate guidance was encouraged. Copying from masterpieces or mere imitation of nature objects was not practised. Chinese painting was taught to the 5th and 6th grade pupils.

As an aid to instruction, marionette shows were given, while under the guidance of the teachers short historical plays were written and performed by the children themselves.

To improve the methods of teaching and to assist the staff to keep abreast of changes in educational practice, lectures and demonstration lessons were given in the schools on Saturday afternoons. These were well attended by teachers employed in both Council and grant-aided Chinese schools.

All the primary schools participated in the National Exhibition of Educational Tools and Toys held in May in Nanking and also in the National Exhibition of Children's Art held in June in Shanghai under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Many pupils were successful in obtaining prizes and certificates awarded for ingenuity and craftsmanship.

The first Joint Graduation Exercises for the five primary schools were held in June at the Sinza Road Primary School. One hundred and thirty-nine pupils who had successfully completed the full six-year course were awarded certificates. The Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Chairman of the Education Board, delivered the address.

A simplified type of primary school was opened in February, in the premises vacated by the foreign school for girls, Boone Road. This school is intended for poor children of either sex between the ages of seven and twelve years who are unable to attend a full time school, the normal leaving age being fourteen years. The curriculum provides a four year course of studies in essential subjects to lower primary school standard and includes, besides reading, writing, arithmetic, and composition, such additional subjects as common knowledge, physical training, art and singing. The enrolment in the spring term was 704, this number increasing by the autumn term to 1,138 pupils when the school moved to more permanent premises.

Night Schools.—The enrolment in the Kinchow Road Night School for the Spring and Autumn Terms was 511 and 555 pupils respectively. The curriculum provides a course of studies of one year's duration for youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty years who are engaged in factories and workshops, and others who have not completed a primary school course. As the result of an examination held at the end of the Spring term, eight pupils were awarded certificates; their attainments were considered equal to those of children who have completed a primary school course, and all had been in attendance at the Night School a full year. A similar school for female industrial workers was opened in February in the Wayside Road Primary School with an enrolment of 310 girls, this number increasing to 421 by the beginning of the Autumn Term.

VI.—COUNCIL SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

When the domestic science block attached to the Public School for Girls was demolished in 1932 to make room for the adjoining boys' school, the classes in cookery and home-management were discontinued. The loss of this branch of vocational training was seriously felt, particularly among those girls who were not fitted for, or who did not wish to pursue a course of higher academic studies.

The importance of restoring the desired facilities has since been persistently urged, with the result that provision was made in the 1936 budget for a two-storey extension to the main building consisting of classrooms for cookery and needlework, and an improved playshed on the ground floor. Work on this building was begun during the summer vacation and will be completed early next year.

Reference has been made, in previous reports, to the urgent need of a combined gymnasium and assembly hall at the Public School for Junior Boys, but this item was again expunged from the budget in view of the difficult financial situation.

With the exception of the junior girls' school in Yulin Road, which is conducted in leased premises, the schools for foreign children are suitably accommodated in commodious modern buildings.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENT TABLE 1931-1936

Schools	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	414	386	379	362	369	339
Public School for Junior Boys	172	185	189	236	268	286
Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road .	438	449	456	448	464	473
Public School for Girls—Boone Road .	239	217	219	221	—	—
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	233	247	260	246	—	—
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	—	—	—	—	422	429
Public School for Junior Girls	87	92	83	60	75	74
	1,583	1,576	1,586	1,573	1,598	1,601

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Headmaster: Mr. P. Crow, M.A.

The number on roll at the end of the year was 325 as compared with 350 in January. The average monthly attendance was 92 per cent. Seventy-nine new pupils between the ages of 7 and 18 years were admitted and 106 were withdrawn. Pupils' ages ranged between 7 and 20 years.

The health of the school has been on the whole satisfactory, no serious sickness of an epidemic nature having occurred during the year.

The curriculum is based, to a large extent, on the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and of the London Chamber of Commerce Examination for the School Certificate of Commercial Education, and gratifying results are obtained from year to year in these examinations. The results to hand during 1936 show that 11 boys obtained the Cambridge School Certificate and 14 the Junior Certificate; while 12 pupils obtained London Chamber of Commerce Certificates in various subjects. The great advantage of these examinations is that the majority of boys who complete the school course leave with some certificate from an independent body to show that they have attained a certain standard of general education. Other scholastic successes include 46 passes out of 47 candidates in the Royal Drawing Society Examination and two internal awards, a Colin Buchanan Scholarship and the H. O. White Bursary.

Of the boys who leave the school, many obtain immediate employment in Shanghai; others continue their education elsewhere; some few every year proceed to Universities. Those who proceed to European Universities usually matriculate by means of the Cambridge School Certificate. A certain number of credits gained in this examination constitutes exemption from Matriculation examination in many Universities. Last year 5 boys gained their Matriculation exemption.

The school is open to all nationalities and during 1936 boys of 30 different nationalities have been in attendance. English is the medium of instruction for all subjects except languages. Many boys devote some of their leisure hours to the study of their own language, and, owing to the large number of Russian boys at present in attendance, special facilities have been provided for them to use one of the school class-rooms for the study of the Russian language, Russian History, and Russian Geography, after the school has closed for the day. Some forty boys have availed themselves of this facility.

In the matter of physical education full advantage has been taken of the excellent school grounds and the proximity of the school to Hongkew Park to carry out an extensive programme of sports and organized games under the supervision of the Physical Instructor and other members of the staff. Every boy has an opportunity to attend swimming classes during the summer months and no boy need leave the school unable to swim. Physical record cards have been introduced and a watch is kept on the physical development of every boy throughout his school career. A fitting reward for the care taken of health and general fitness was the winning against all comers of the Rotary Shield for athletics for the second year in succession.

The school dates back to 1886 when the Shanghai Public School was founded under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity. The current year of 1936 is, therefore, the school's Jubilee year and the occasion was suitably celebrated by means of a well attended "Old Boys" dinner which was held in the School Hall on June 6, 1936.

The Annual Prize Distribution was held on December 17, and the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Chairman of the Education Board, presided. An address was given and the prizes presented by Mr. R. D. Abraham, an Old Boy of the school.

Public School for Junior Boys.—Headmaster: Mr. P. W. Bennett, B.A.

Like all the Council's schools for foreign children, the Public School for Junior Boys is an offshoot of the Public School founded in 1886. It began as three classes for boys over kindergarten age living in the western district, and for a decade it was a branch of the parent school in North Szechuen Road. Since 1932 it has been a separate institution, and it has completed three years in the new building situated in Tifeng Road. From the beginning, there was a steady increase in numbers. It now has a roll of nearly 300 boys, aged from seven to nineteen, and representing twenty-five nationalities.

The school is organized in two departments. The Junior Department offers the usual subjects and activities for boys aged seven to eleven. Thereafter, boys enter the Secondary Department. Here, primary work continues. In addition, the boys are introduced to scientific method through the medium of Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Biology; to foreign languages (French, and Chinese or Latin); to more advanced History and Geography of the world; to finer co-ordination of hand and brain through Art and Carpentry; and to such physical education as limited means afford. At, ideally, the age of sixteen, a pupil who has passed through the school will enter the world equipped with the means for a sound interpretation of his environment and with a thorough foundation for a professional career. That is the aim of the school. But Shanghai pupils come and go with unique

impermanence. Accordingly, another important aim is to ensure that pupils who leave the school before their education is completed, shall suffer no disadvantage on entering schools elsewhere. It is believed that this aim is being accomplished: those who leave the school in mid-career take good places in their new schools.

Teaching has proceeded smoothly. As the senior Form will not enter for the school Certificate Examination until December 1937, there are no major examination results to record. In the Royal Drawing Society Examination 67 candidates were presented, 65 of whom were successful, 59 gaining Honours. A Henry Lester Scholarship was again won by a pupil from the school, this being the third success in four years. Internal awards included Colin Buchanan and George Lanning Scholarships.

Whilst the academic curriculum is developing successfully, physical education is gravely defective. There is at the school no playground large enough for football, cricket or hockey. The small compound is overcrowded and affords no room for the constant practice in ball games without which boys cannot acquire the skill that is their need and delight. Nor is there a gymnasium to compensate for the lack of a playing field. The Masters, as in past years, devoted much time to making the best of the limited facilities available, but odd matches and annual sports are no substitute for daily physical training and a regular schedule of organized games.

The school has to record with gratitude the occasional use of cricket and football grounds granted by friends. Football, cricket, tennis, hockey and volley-ball have been played. The usual Sports Days, one for seniors and two for juniors, were held. The school competed with growing success in the Inter-School Sports and Swimming Sports. Non-swimmers were given lessons in June, and separate swimming sports for juniors took place in October. The Scouts and Wolf Cubs continued to flourish; the Cubs won the Fraser Shield.

At the annual Prize Distribution on June 17th, Dr. H. Gordon Thompson presented the prizes and addressed the school.

Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road.—Headmistress: Miss A. S. M. Alexander, B.Sc.

Considerable fluctuation in enrolment took place between January and December, the respective figures for these two months being 431 and 463. An increase in the number of applicants for admission to the kindergarten in September led to the formation of an additional class. The average monthly attendance during the year was 90 per cent. One hundred and ninety-four new pupils between the ages of 4 and 18 years were admitted and 167 withdrawn.

It is noticeable that the number of pupils applying for admission to the lower grades is increasing. This is stimulating after two years in which the enrolment was decidedly smaller. It was necessary to obtain additional staff to cope with the increase in September, but in spite of this quite a number of additional applications for enrolment in January were received, and it seems definite that the duplication of Junior Forms, made necessary about five years ago, will again become imperative.

There have been no changes in the curriculum this year; but staff and pupils eagerly anticipate the reintroduction of Cookery in 1937. This will occur probably in March when the new building at the west end of the school is completed. Handwork of various types will be available to all pupils also, as a handwork and sewing room is included in the new wing. The school year ends in June and the number of senior girls remaining for six months extra tuition is increasing. The new buildings will enable the post Cambridge course to be made still more useful and practical.

No internal scholarships were awarded during the year; but a number of successes were gained in external examinations. Twenty-seven pupils entered for the Cambridge Local Examination: ten out of thirteen obtained the School Certificate and eleven out of fourteen the Junior Certificate. Of the former, four satisfied the requirements for Matriculation exemption. As usual, a number of girls entered for the Royal Drawing Society Examination. Seventy-nine out of eighty-three candidates obtained certificates, fifty-seven gaining Honours.

The school library has been enlarged by the addition of works of reference as well as many books for circulation. Various class libraries have been started in addition to the general one, and to these some twenty or thirty volumes have been added. The library is well used and much appreciated by the pupils, and form teachers strive to inculcate a taste for good literature as well as a desire for information in the members of their classes.

On the athletic side, pupils engage in volley-ball, net-ball, badminton, tenniquits and tennis according to the season. At the annual sports meeting held in September, weather conditions were very favourable and many new records were established. The Girl Guides and Brownies retain their popularity under the direction of capable and enterprising leaders. There are now two packs of Brownies attracting many children who thus at an early age learn the value of co-operation and the importance of social work.

The Dramatic Society is one of the most popular branches of school work. Several class plays were performed during the year, and two were given in public. The school is interested befittingly in charities of an international character, which benefit from the proceeds of these entertainments.

The Annual Prize-Giving was held on June 26 in the School Hall. Mr. G. F. C. Newsam presided and Madame Lardy presented the prizes. Both guests, being parents of pupils, were able to speak with conviction about the school and its interests. After the ceremony the Headmistress received guests and parents at tea in the garden.

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—Headmistress: Miss G. M. Ware, B.A.

The enrolment fluctuated between 430 in January and 420 at the end of the year. The average monthly attendance was 92 per cent. Ninety-nine new pupils between the ages of 4 and 18 years were admitted and 113 withdrawn. Pupils' ages ranged from 4 to 19 years.

The school has now completed the second year in the new building and a marked improvement with an increased feeling of unity has been manifest in all departments. Many of the difficulties of classification that followed the transfer of the pupils from the two schools in Boone Road have been overcome, and a better grouping of pupils has been effected.

The curriculum follows to a large extent the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination; but to meet the needs of girls intending to take up office work, courses in bookkeeping and commercial correspondence have been included in the time-table. In addition, the work of the domestic science department has been extended to include courses in the care of children, invalid cookery and home management. The practical side of this instruction has proved especially attractive, the classes in cookery undertaking the preparation of meals for invited guests.

The Needlework and Handwork Exhibition, held last June, testified to the useful work done in these classes. During the year girls were given instruction in cutting, and they made many of their own garments. Two first prizes were won in the Handwork and Art Sections of the Better Homes Exhibition held in the Spring.

In order to stimulate interest in the general experimental science courses, visits were paid to various local factories and other places of interest; while the botany class received instruction of a practical nature during organized excursions to Jessfield Park.

Among the scholastic successes obtained during the year were a Henry Lester Scholarship, a George Lanning Scholarship, and a pass in the Cambridge Junior Examination.

Upper and lower schools held successful Sports Days in October, in the presence of a large number of guests. Other sporting activities included net-ball, tennis and volley-ball which all have enthusiastic adherents. With the addition of new equipment to the gymnasium, a growing interest was noticeable in the physical exercise classes. The Guides and Brownies continue to flourish and in the annual Guides Competition both the Cup and the Shield were won by companies composed of girls from the school.

In June, the annual prize distribution took place at which the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Chairman of the Education Board, presided. An address was given by Dr. H. Gordon Thompson and Miss M. Jansen presented the prizes.

Public School for Girls—Yulin Road.—Acting Mistress-in-Charge: Mrs. D. Richardson.

Starting with an enrolment of 86 pupils in January, the number fell to 60 in September, but recovered to 73 before the end of the year. The average monthly attendance was 89 per cent. Forty-seven new pupils were admitted between the ages of four and ten years, and 59 children were withdrawn. February and March were again by far the most unsatisfactory months in regard to health, 28 children being absent from school during this period, mainly due to an outbreak of measles.

Little change was made in the curriculum which provides a pleasant introduction to school life in the kindergarten, followed by a thorough preparation of the more advanced pupils for entry into the senior schools. The children are divided into four classes, ranging from kindergarten, average age $6\frac{1}{2}$ years to Form I, average age $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. Besides the usual lower school subjects, the timetable includes such activities as folk dancing, organized games, and the performance of nursery plays. Special attention is also paid to handwork. The garden, although small, is used to the full in favourable weather for nature study and physical exercises.

A May Day Festival was held in the school grounds and was well attended. A little later in the year, a sports meeting was arranged and received ample support from a large gathering of parents who viewed, with interest, the various competitions and a display of May-pole dancing.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS

The following table, showing the nationality of pupils in the foreign schools, was compiled in October. Of the 40 nationalities represented in an enrolment of 1,601 children, 45 per cent of the total are of British parentage, 18 per cent Russian, 7 per cent American, 5 per cent Portuguese, and 3 per cent Japanese, while the remaining 22 per cent belong to 35 other nationalities.

	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	Public School for Junior Boys— Tifeng Road	Public School for Girls— Yu Yuen Road	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	Public School for Junior Girls— Yulin Road	Total
British.....	105	173	252	152	42	724
Russian.....	99	33	71	56	25	284
American.....	17	22	27	43	3	112
Portuguese....	13	1	7	53	1	75
Japanese.....	17	3	2	20	—	42
Danish.....	10	4	14	5	—	33
German.....	7	8	9	8	—	32
Filipino.....	7	—	—	22	—	29
Chinese.....	11	—	2	16	—	29
Greek.....	9	4	4	9	—	26
Iraquan.....	5	2	10	2	—	19
French.....	3	3	9	4	—	19
Netherlands..	3	4	10	—	—	17
Polish.....	4	4	7	2	—	17
Spanish.....	3	2	7	4	—	16
Norwegian....	2	—	5	9	—	16
Swedish.....	3	2	5	6	—	16
Latvian.....	4	5	3	3	—	15
Czecho-Slovak	1	4	2	2	—	9
Korean.....	—	3	—	5	—	8
Lithuanian....	1	1	5	—	1	8
Italian.....	—	1	5	—	—	6
Austrian.....	1	—	3	2	—	6
Swiss.....	—	1	5	—	—	6
Belgian.....	1	2	1	—	—	4
Roumanian....	2	—	1	—	1	4
Armenian.....	1	—	1	2	—	4
Estonian.....	2	—	2	—	—	4
Persian.....	2	—	—	1	—	3
Egyptian.....	—	2	1	—	—	3
Indian.....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hungarian....	—	—	2	—	—	2
Turkish.....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Georgian.....	—	—	1	1	—	2
Yugoslav.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
Parsee.....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Brazilian.....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Finnish.....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cuban.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Arabian.....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total....	339	286	473	429	74	1,601

VII.—SCHOOL FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The need to revise the scale of fees in force at the Primary Schools for Chinese was brought to the attention of the Education Board at the beginning of the year. It was pointed out that pupils in these schools were contributing only 20 per cent of the cost of their education and that the fees compared unfavourably with those charged at the secondary schools. The questions considered were, whether it was an opportune time to raise the fees and whether a uniform scale could be applied to the primary schools. The Board decided to recommend the following changes, which were approved by the Council and became operative in September last :—

Ward Road School	No change in the existing charges of \$6 per term. Ten per cent of the places free, as heretofore.
Kinchow Road School }	Increase of \$1 per term, making \$7 in all ; ten per cent of the places free ; five per cent at half fees.
Wayside Road School }	
Cunningham Road School	Increase of \$2 per term, making \$10 in all ; ten per cent of the places free ; five per cent at half fees.
Sinza Road School	Increase of \$3 per term, making \$11 in all ; ten per cent of the places free ; five per cent at half fees.

Five internal scholarships, consisting of full remission of tuition fees and the free issue of text-books and stationery, were awarded during the year to necessitous pupils in the secondary schools for Chinese children. These scholarships are tenable for three years and are confined to pupils in the Junior III grade who have just completed the Junior Middle School course. Five similar scholarships, awarded the previous year, were renewed for a further period of one year.

Twelve entrance scholarships to the secondary schools for Chinese children were awarded on the results of an examination held at the end of June 1936. Altogether 118 candidates presented themselves, 44 from Municipal and 74 from private schools. These scholarships, which take the form of full remission of tuition fees and the free issue of text-books and stationery, are tenable for three years subject to satisfactory progress and conduct, and are awarded with the object of assisting deserving and needy children to obtain the benefit of a three years' course in the junior division of the Council's schools.

The scheme of bursaries, which came into force in 1935 to compensate to some extent for the reduction in discounts in the five foreign schools, was continued during 1936. Relief in the form of full or partial remission of school fees was given to 53 foreign children, following full consideration of the merits of the pupils and the financial circumstances of their parents.

TUITION FEES IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

Foreign Schools

Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys Public School for Junior Boys	Preparatory	\$16 per mensem
	Form I	\$18 " "
	Above Form I	\$23 " "
Public School for Girls	Kindergarten	\$13 per mensem
	Transition	\$16 " "
	Form I	\$18 " "
	Above Form I	\$23 " "
Public School for Junior Girls Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	Kindergarten	\$10 per mensem
	Transition and Form I	\$12 " "
	Form II	\$15 " "
	Above Form II	\$18 " "

Secondary Schools for Chinese

Public School for Chinese Ellis Kadoorie Public School Polytechnic Public School Secondary School for Girls	\$48 per term
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	\$40 per term

Primary Schools for Chinese

Sinza Road Primary School	\$11 per term
Cunningham Road Primary School	\$10 per term
Kinchow Road Primary School Wayside Road Primary School	\$ 7 per term
Ward Road Primary School	\$ 6 per term
Boone Road Primary School (Half-time school)	\$ 3 per term
Kinchow Road Night School Wayside Road Night School	50 cents per term

DISCOUNTS :

Foreign Schools.

2 children from one family	15%
3 " " " "	20%
4 or more from one family	25%

VIII.—EDUCATIONAL STAFF.

A list is appended showing the changes in the personnel of the regular teaching staff during the year under review. In addition sixty-two temporary appointments were made to cover absences owing to long leave, sickness, and other causes.

APPOINTMENTS

Name	School
Miss K. Collins	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
Mrs. I. F. R. Smith	Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road
Mrs. L. S. Souter	do.
Mr. C. C. S. Huang	Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese
Mr. V. P. Ting	do.
Miss Grace Liang	Secondary School for Chinese Girls
Mrs. Hannah Yap Doon	do.
Miss Wang Ying Ming	do.
Mr. Hsu Pei Nieh	Kinchow Road Primary School
Mr. Chang Kuang	do.
Mrs. Young Hung Chih	Wayside Road Night School
Mrs. Chu Hsieh Ying	do.
Miss Chang Feng Ying	do.
Miss Chang Ming I	Boone Road Primary School
Mr. Chen Chih Yueh	do.
Mr. Mao Pai-Tsia	do.
Mr. Yu Chih Chieh	do.
Mrs. Yao Siu Chuen	do.
Mr. Chow Hsiang	do.
Miss Cheng Lu Teh	do.
Miss G. H. Fredericks	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls
Mrs. H. W. Klovekorn	Public School for Junior Girls
Mr. Ma Tsung Cheong	Public School for Chinese
Mr. Tsung Dau Zung	Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese
Mr. Miao Yin-tsu	Polytechnic Public School for Chinese
Miss Chien Shu Hwei	Cunningham Road Primary School
Miss Liu Hua Ping	do.
Mr. Tai Shih Jin	do.
Mrs. Tseng Ying Lien	Ward Road Primary School
Mr. Liu Chen Li	Kinchow Road Night School
Mr. Lowin	do.
Mr. Hsu Chen Hua	do.
Mr. Chen Yao Chang	do.
Miss Yu Chen Ying	Boone Road Primary School
Miss Wong Dar Loh	do.
Mr. Cheng Chung Chien	do.
Mr. Tai Hur Chang	do.
Mr. Chang Feng Chi	do.
Mrs. Chu Mei Chuan	do.
Miss Yu Siu Zing	do.
Miss Lin Teh Chao	do.
Mr. Chiu I Yuen	do.
Miss Lin Chia Sung	do.

RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Name	School
Mrs. R. L. Peach	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys
Miss C. A. Philip	do.
Mrs. W. F. Tyrer	do.
Mrs. C. Jones	Public School for Junior Girls
Mrs. H. W. Klovekorn	do.
Miss H. Sittig	Public School for Chinese
Mrs. M. L. Dawe	Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese
Miss Wong Dar Loh	Boone Road Primary School
Miss Chang Chin Ming	Kinchow Road Primary School
Mr. Chu Chen Sen	do.
Mrs. F. Hankin	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls
Mrs. C. Daly	do.
Miss B. A. Ude	do.
Mrs. S. A. Fantechi	do.
Mrs. Van der Stegen	do.
Mrs. E. M. Lang	Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese
Mrs. Pao Cheu Tseng	Cunningham Road Primary School
Mrs. Chang Ping Hui	do.
Miss Liu Hua Ping	Kinchow Road Night School
Mr. Liu Chen Li	do.
Mrs. Kiang Sheng	do.
Mr. Tu Shih Lu	do.

STRENGTH OF PERMANENT TEACHING STAFF OF COUNCIL SCHOOLS AS IN DECEMBER.

	Chinese		Foreign		Total	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
<i>Foreign Schools :</i>						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	1		17		18	
Public School for Junior Boys		1	13		13	1
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls			20		20	
Public School for Junior Girls			2	1	2	1
Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road			20	4	20	4
<i>Chinese Secondary Schools :</i>						
Public School for Chinese	25		7		32	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	18		5		23	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	20		5		25	
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	19		5		24	
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	18	3			18	3
<i>Chinese Primary Schools :</i>						
Cunningham Road Primary School	22				22	
Kinchow Road Primary School	24				24	
Sinza Road Primary School	23				23	
Ward Road Primary School	28				28	
Wayside Road Primary School	19				19	
Boone Road Primary School	17				17	
Kinchow Road Night School	1	3			1	3
Wayside Road Night School	1	2			1	2
	236	9	94	5	330	14

L. C. HEALEY,
Superintendent of Education.

ORCHESTRA AND BAND.

REPORT OF CONDUCTOR.

General Survey.—The year 1936 was notable for the re-organization by the Council of the Orchestra and Band, notice of termination of their services, to take effect on May 31, having been served to all members of the Orchestra and Band. This step was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Orchestra and Band Committee, who submitted a scheme, drawn up by a specially appointed Sub-Committee, under which a new Orchestra and Band could be organized on more economical lines. The adoption of this scheme, however, was left by the Council to the decision of the Ratepayers and was the result of a resolution presented at the Ratepayers' Meeting by the Rev. C. L. Boynton, and seconded by Mr. H. Takagi, to the effect that: "The Council is authorized to maintain a Municipal Orchestra and Band from June 1, 1936, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum, and that the Budget for 1936 be amended to include the necessary provision for the maintenance thereof."

The Ratepayers having voted in favour of a new Orchestra and Band on more economical lines, immediate steps were taken to put into effect the scheme which had been drawn up, in collaboration with the outgoing Conductor, Maestro M. Paci, by the specially appointed Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Hughes, W. J. Dexter and L. de Luca. This scheme provided for an Orchestra as efficient as the one which was to be disbanded, and for a numerically stronger Brass Band under the leadership of a duly qualified Bandmaster, at a total expenditure not to exceed \$200,000 per annum, representing therefore a yearly economy of some \$78,000 when compared with the 1934 figures.

At the first meeting of the Orchestra and Band Committee in May a Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. L. de Luca, E. F. Harris and C. E. Vissering, styled the Orchestra and Band Business Sub-Committee, to whom was entrusted the carrying out of the scheme as approved by the Ratepayers. Acting in collaboration with Maestro M. Paci, who was re-engaged by the Council as Conductor, the above-mentioned Sub-Committee was able to arrange the re-opening of the concert season on July 1.

Two distinct periods, therefore, are to be considered in reviewing the activities of the Orchestra and Band during the year 1936—the period January 1 to May 31 during which the original Orchestra was functioning, and the period July 1 to December 31, which covers the activities of the newly organized Orchestra and Brass Band.

The Original Orchestra.—The Sunday concerts from January 1 to May 31 were very successful, several remarkably interesting programmes being presented. Among these must be recorded the concert devoted to a new work by the well-known local composer, Mr. A. Avshalomoff, a concerto for piano and orchestra "On Chinese Themes and Rhythms." This work, conducted by the composer himself, and with Mr. G. Singer as piano soloist, had an enormous success, and had to be repeated, by general request, at the following concert. Two distinguished conductors, the Japanese Viscount Hidemaru Konoye and the German Professor K. Pringsheim, visited Shanghai and conducted at several concerts, expressing their sincere admiration for the musically high standard of the Orchestra.

Finally, as a celebration of the 17th and last symphony season of the about-to-be-disbanded Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, a "Festival Concert" was given on April 14 in the Grand Theatre. The Orchestra was augmented by amateur and professional instrumentalists to a strength of 64 musicians. The soloists were Mmes. H. Sand (soprano) and M. Krilova (alto), and Messrs. A. Slobodskoy (tenor) and V. Shushlin (bass). The Chorus of 150 voices was formed of groups of the following local choral organizations: The Shanghai Choral Society, The Shanghai Songsters, The National Conservatory of Music, The German Community Choral Group, and The Russian Choral Society. The conductor was Maestro Paci, who presented for the first time in China Verdi's "Stabat Mater" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, "The Choral." The Grand Theatre, with a capacity of 1,900 seats, was sold out, more than 300 persons being turned away. The concert was an unprecedented success, and will remain an outstanding feature in the history of Shanghai musical life.

The New Orchestra and Band.—Already in May, on the recommendation of the Orchestra and Band Committee, Maestro Paci was re-engaged by the Council as Conductor and Prof. A. Foa as Deputy-Conductor and Leader of the new Orchestra, to the organization of which the newly-appointed Business Sub-Committee proceeded without delay. With the exception of a very few who were not considered qualified for re-engagement, re-employment was offered to all the members of the Orchestra about to be disbanded. The majority accepted the new terms offered. A few refused. The result was that 16 musicians were still required to complete the approved strength of the new Orchestra, which should consist of 1 Conductor, 1 Deputy-Conductor and Leader, 1 Bandmaster and 44 musicians. Of the 16 musicians required, one was for the post of Bandmaster, eight for principal instruments, and seven for secondary instruments. Some difficulty was encountered owing to the fact that, with the exception of the five leaders of the five string-groups, every member of the Orchestra is required to play an instrument in the Brass Band. Another difficulty was caused by the necessity to explore every possibility of finding the required musicians locally or in neighbouring countries. The vacancies were advertised in the local press and in the Tientsin, Peiping, Harbin, Hong Kong, and Singapore papers. A very large number of applications were received, and the Conductor, assisted by the Deputy Conductor and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Leon Freda, Bandmaster of the U.S. Marines Band, examined during May and June all the candidates who came forward and reported on them to the Business Sub-Committee.

Of the eight principal instrumentalists three were found and engaged locally, three had to be brought out from Europe, and two are still to be engaged, their place being provisionally filled by temporary appointments. The seven secondary instrumentalists were all found locally. Through the kind services of Mr. O. M. Green, the specialized Bandmaster required for the organization of an efficient Brass Band was engaged in London in the person of Bandmaster Wilfrid W. Sayer, who arrived in Shanghai on August 16 and conducted his first concert on the 23rd. Meanwhile, the Brass Band was satisfactorily conducted by Mr. A. Slutsky, who had been locally engaged on a temporary contract. From August 23 Bandmaster Sayer took complete charge of the Brass Band. His zealous and able work of organization has already been noticed by the public, and it is easy to foretell that the Brass Band will in future reach an even higher standard than that already attained.

The reconstructed Orchestra and Band gave their open-air concerts in Jessfield and Hongkew Parks and in the Public Garden from July 1 to September 10, when the evening performances were discontinued on account of climatic conditions. The Brass Band, however, continued to play in the afternoon till the middle of October. Mention should be made of the concert at Jessfield Park on July 8 with the collaboration of the famous French Violinist, Maitre Jacques Thibaud. The concert was attended by 1,500 persons, and was a great success, both artistically and financially.

Although at the beginning of October the staff of the Orchestra was not yet up to the required strength, and three of the principal instruments were still being played by temporarily engaged musicians, the new Symphony Orchestra made a very successful *début* at the Lyceum Theatre in a special concert in collaboration with the World-famous 'Cellist Piatigorsky on Friday, October 2. Up to the end of December the Orchestra has given 13 concerts, including a special Christmas Concert, with an average attendance of 610 persons, a figure not reached during the three previous seasons of Symphony Concerts.

The Orchestra was engaged by the Choral Society for their annual performance, and its Hon. Conductor, Mr. R. C. Young, expressed his sincere appreciation of the very fine collaboration given by the new Orchestra.

Private Services.—In order to encourage the engagement of the Orchestra and Band for private services, the charges have been reduced and the regulations governing these engagements have been revised and drawn up in a clear and detailed manner. As in the past the engagement of a small group of members of the Municipal Orchestra had been objected to as being detrimental to the interests of local musicians, the Council has now ruled that only the Full Orchestra, a Half Orchestra or the Full Brass Band may be engaged for private services.

School Concerts.—Acting upon a suggestion made by the Rev. C. L. Boynton that the Orchestra should justify its existence as a means of education as well as of intellectual and artistic pleasure, by giving free educational concerts at the different schools in Shanghai, the Committee in conjunction with the Conductor evolved a scheme for the performance of these concerts by two Half Orchestras,

of 22 musicians each, playing alternately, under the leadership of Bandmaster Sayer, at different schools in rotation. The programmes are arranged in accordance with a systematic educational plan and in collaboration with the headmaster or headmistress and the music teachers of the various schools. The scheme, having received the approval of the Council, was put into force in January 1937. It will be fully dealt with, therefore, in the Report for 1937, but it has already met with such success that the Orchestra and Band Committee have decided to continue the concerts to the end of the season.

New Music.—Sight has not been lost of the need of adding to the repertoire of the Orchestra and Brass Band. With limited funds it has not been possible to purchase many of the pieces desired. These, however, will be acquired as soon as funds permit.

PERFORMANCES.

The activities of the Orchestra and Band from January 1 to May 31 were :—

Sunday Concerts at the Lyceum Theatre, of which :

- 8 were of Symphony Programmes, with entrance prices at \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 60 cents.
The total attendance was 4,097 persons.
- 11 were of Popular Programmes, with entrance prices at \$1 and 50 cents.
The total attendance was 5,538 persons.

Special Concerts :

- 1 Festival Concert at the Grand Theatre, with entrance prices at \$3, \$2 and \$1, was a "sold-out house," being attended by 1,903 persons.
- 1 Special Concert at the Lyceum Theatre, with the Guest Conductor, Viscount H. Konoye, with entrance prices at \$3, \$2 and \$1.
The total attendance was 572 persons.
- 1 Children's Concert arranged by Mr. J. Ohi at the Kabukiza Theatre.

Private Services.—The full Orchestra was engaged for the following performances :—

- 1 Symphony Concert at the Kabukiza Theatre under the leadership of Viscount H. Konoye.
- 1 Performance by the Shanghai Choral Society of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" at the Lyceum Theatre, under the leadership of Mr. A. Sloutsky.
- 1 Performance of the Oratorium "The Creation" by Haydn, at the Grand Theatre by the Chinese Choral Society "The Songsters," under the leadership of Maestro M. Paci.

Activities of the reconstituted Orchestra and Band during its first seven months of existence from June 1 to December 31 :—

(During the month of June three weeks' vacation was granted to members of the original Orchestra who were re-engaged, while the Orchestra and Band Business Sub-Committee with the Conductor were at work on the organization of the new service and the engagement of new staff.)

Brass Band, From July 1 to October 31 :—

- 50 Concerts (afternoons and evenings) were given in the Public Garden, Jessfield Park and Hongkew Park, with a total approximate attendance of 19,500 persons. Of the Brass Band Concerts, 28 (from July 1 to August 21) were conducted by the temporarily engaged Bandmaster, A. Sloutsky. The other 22 were conducted by the new Bandmaster engaged in England, Mr. Wilfrid W. Sayer. The Brass Band was engaged by the Engineering Society of China and played at a garden-party given by the Joint Chinese and Foreign Engineering Societies in Shanghai at St. John's University on October 10.

Orchestra, From July 1 to September 19.—Open-Air Orchestral Concert-Season :

- 18 Concerts were given in Jessfield Park, with admission charges to the Orchestra enclosure at \$1 and 50 cents; a total of 4,311 persons attended.
- 9 Concerts given in the Hongkew Park, with admission charges to the Orchestra enclosures at 40 cents and 20 cents, were attended by 871 persons.
- 1 Special Concert given in Jessfield Park with the collaboration of the World-famous Violinist, Jacques Thibaud, on July 8, with raised admission charges of \$3, \$2, \$1 and 50 cents, was attended by 1,527 persons.

Winter Symphony Concert Season from October 1 to December 31 :

- 11 Sunday Symphony Concerts were given at the Lyceum Theatre, alternately at usual prices, \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 60 cents, and at popular prices, \$1 and 50 cents ; a total of 6,627 persons attended.
- 1 Special Concert, with raised entrance fees of \$3, \$2 and \$1 for the opening of the season, when the World-famous 'Cellist, G. Piatigorsky, collaborated. 714 persons attended.
- 1 Special Christmas Concert with special popular prices was given. The total attendance was 623 children and adults.

Private Services.—The Full Orchestra collaborated in the following engagements :—

- 1 Performance by the Shanghai Choral Society of Dvorak's "The Spectre's Bride" at the Richardson Hall under the leadership of Mr. R. C. Young, hon. conductor.
- 2 Performances of the Chinese Ballet "The Dream of Wei Lien," by Mr. A. Avshalomoff, at the Metropol Theatre, under the leadership of the Composer.

Finally, it is the Conductor's desire to express sincere appreciation to all artistes, professional and amateur, who, in addition to the soloist members of the Orchestra, gave their welcomed collaboration respectively as guest-conductors, composers, and vocal and instrumental soloists during 1936.

So that their appreciated renderings may not be forgotten, their names are given below :—
 Mmes. M. Dechesne (soprano), M. Harvey (soprano), E. Hwang (soprano), A. Lvoff (pianiste), V. Melashich (mezzo-soprano), S. Renie (harpiste), R. Riskin (soprano), F. Saharowa (pianiste), H. Sand (soprano), and W. Tomaszewska (pianiste) ; Messrs. A. Avshalomoff (composer-conductor), R. Dukstulsky ('cellist), Prof. A. Foa (violinist), G. Guilbert (pianist), G. Girardello (oboiist), T. Hu (tenor), L. Itkis (pianist), Viscount H. Konoye (conductor), Dr. G. McCandliss (baritone), Prof. K. Pringsheim (conductor), V. Shushlin (bass), A. Slobodskoy (tenor), A. Spiridonoff (flute), J. Ullstein ('cello), and Prof. B. Zakharoff (pianist).

The repertoire of the Orchestra during 1936 was, as in previous years, very extensive. The most celebrated symphonies, symphonic poems, suites, concertos and operatic excerpts by composers, classic and modern, of varied schools and nationalities were performed, and in addition the following works were given for the first time locally :—

ABE	Small Suite for Orchestra
AVSHALOMOFF	Concerto in G "On Chinese Themes and Rhythms" for Piano and Orchestra.
BEETHOVEN	The "Choral" Symphony (No. 9).
BRUCKNER	Symphony No. 4 ("The Romantic")
"	No. 7.
D'ALBERT	Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra
HANDEL	Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra
HAYDN	Oratorium "The Creation"
"	Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra
Konoye	"Hyodjo Etenraku"
MOZART	Concerto for Flute and Orchestra
"	"Konzertantes Quartet" with Orchestra
RENIE, S.	Concerto for Harp and Orchestra
SCHUMANN	Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra
SHOSTAKOWITCH	Piano Concerto with Solo Tromba and Strings
VERDI	"Stabat Mater" for Chorus and Orchestra.

M. PACI,
Conductor.

PRESS INFORMATION OFFICE.

During the absence of the undersigned, owing to illness and long leave, the Secretary General and the Secretary gave interviews to the Press, and communiqués were issued under the supervision of the Secretary. On October 14, the Council decided that "while fully appreciating the valuable work done by the Press Information Office, in view of the financial stringency the office must be dispensed with," and it was announced that the work would be transferred to the Secretariat as from December 31, 1936. The Secretary General and Secretary will fix convenient times at which they can be interviewed by the Press on important matters, while an assistant in the Secretariat will be available for press interviews at any time and will issue communiqués under the supervision of the Secretary.

In 1936, 513 general communiqués were issued to local newspapers and news agencies, foreign correspondents receiving copies of such statements as were likely to be of use to them. Communiqués issued in Chinese totalled 443, and those in Japanese 436, while 161 translations were made from Chinese newspapers for official information, and 204 from Japanese newspapers. The full translation of the new Election Regulations and the Staff Economy Committee's Report must be numbered among the most important tasks performed for the Japanese Press in the last five years.

G. BURTON SAYER,

Press Information Officer.

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CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.

Chinese Studies.—The progress mentioned in my last report has on the whole been well maintained throughout 1936; with few exceptions, the students have passed the three grades within the specified time limit, averaging about one year for each grade. The chief achievement during 1936, one of the important reforms in the re-organization scheme, was the final elimination from the Chinese studies roll of all students of more than four years standing who by virtue of their agreements under the old system, had unlimited time and were entitled to draw monthly bonuses indefinitely according to the grades attained. Under the re-organization scheme these men were given three additional years to pass the final grade; after that time those who failed were deprived of their monthly bonuses, and those who passed were given a lump sum bonus under the terms of Rule 12 of the new rules. The large batch of these Rule 12 men came up for their final examination in November and December; they were disposed of according to their merits by the Board of Examiners which consists of the Director of Chinese Studies, his two Assistants, two Supervisors of Chinese Teachers and two representatives of the Head of Department to which the students belong. From 1937 the roll of Students will be considerably smaller as it now consists only of men studying under the new scheme; this will make it possible for the staff of teachers to be still further reduced. In 1930 the teaching staff numbered over 80 Chinese Teachers. As soon as the re-organization scheme was approved and authorized by the Council to be put into effect, the first step was to commence a gradual reduction of the teaching staff. This proceeded till by the end of 1935 the total number of teachers was brought down to 30; at the present moment there are only 24 teachers on the pay list; a further reduction of about 4 teachers may still be possible after the June examinations. It will thus be seen that the economy contemplated has been very real and considerable during the past six years in the substitution of lump sum bonuses in place of monthly bonuses and in the saving of teachers' fees. On the other hand, greater efficiency is proved by the fact, as stated above, that the students have been able to pass the three grades in a large majority of cases well within the three years' time limit. The minority who failed to pass the final grade with an additional year of grace through inability to reach the stipulated standard of the spoken language were simply dropped off the list and left to be dealt with by the Heads of their respective departments; they are no longer allowed to remain a charge on the Council indefinitely as under the old regime. It may also be observed that the present reduced staff of teachers consists of picked men out of the original number of eighty odd, and that these men, in order to hold their positions, have found it necessary to put forth their best efforts. Since those efforts have contributed towards establishing the present satisfactory conditions it is only fair that an expression of appreciation should be placed on record. It has already been stated in a previous report that in teaching a student to speak the local language without knowledge of written characters, literary attainments on the part of a teacher, though very desirable, are less important than a good pronunciation and a clear enunciation; particularly is this so in the Shanghai colloquial which is not a distinct dialect but a conglomerate language.

Translation Office.—In this department there is little to add to what has already been said in previous reports. During 1936 routine work has continued to augment in volume, due chiefly to the great increase in the number and volume of Chinese letters addressed to the Council; it would seem that in a period of depression when ordinary business is slack, people have more time to write letters. The Education Department has given this department quite a bit of work to do in connexion with Grants-in-Aid to Chinese Schools, alterations in school premises, etc; but apart from the usual routine work, the Factories Inspection question, ricsha problem, rent reduction and assessment questions, Court judgments, land questions, objections to demolition of straw huts, traffic accidents and moral welfare have claimed much time. The ordinary Chinese official and commercial letters are easy enough to handle; the difficulty too often lies in making out the sense of the long-winded petitions and arguments on trivial matters and anonymous letters sent in by correspondents who employ the services of professional street letter writers, whose object is to impress their clients rather than the Council. As a rule these letter writers do not appear to have more than just a hazy idea of the subjects they write about, though they embellish the idea with proverbs and quotations and never fail to remind the Council that Shanghai is an important trade centre with a population of teeming millions.

CHAS. KLIENE.

Director of Chinese Studies and Translation Office.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Circulation Department.—The number of subscribers to the Library at the end of the year was as follows :—

Chinese	79
Foreign	496
Total	<u>575</u>

The number of books issued during the year was :

Non-Fiction	9,521
Fiction	52,972
Children's Books	550
Chinese Books	158
Total	<u>63,201</u>

There was an increase in circulation of Chinese books by 106 volumes during the year as compared with 1935 which was due to the purchase of several hundred new Chinese books as well as to their advantageous display on the new shelves.

Purchases.—The appropriation for the year was \$4,000 of which \$800 was allocated in the Budget for the purchase of Chinese books during 1936.

A list of Chinese books was prepared in collaboration with the Chinese members of the Library Committee and Education Board, and 574 volumes were purchased.

In connection with the purchases of new foreign books during the year, a ratio of two volumes of fiction to one non-fiction was generally observed. 486 volumes were purchased, 157 of which were non-fiction, 314 fiction and 15 children's books. In addition to the above, second-hand sets of works by Dumas and Tourgieneff were purchased.

In the reference room the local Hong Lists as well as foreign directories and Year Books were purchased to replace older issues.

Gift Books.—Book donations received during the year totalled 321, among which 313 books in the Chinese language were donated by Mrs. C. Y. Woo.

Binding.—1,120 volumes were rebound during the year.

Cataloguing.—Re-cataloguing of old books was carried on systematically during the year. The section of books on China has been completely re-classified. Subject headings and analytical cards, as well as author and title cards, were made and arranged in a catalogue in a way which displays the complete resources of this section.

Periodicals and Newspapers.—The following periodicals were added to the 1935 list :—The Listener, Nature, New York Sunday Times.

The China Digest and Israel's Messenger, also Science Progress, Fortune Magazine and New York Book Review, were cancelled.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Two new bookcases were made for new Chinese books, one new counter was made for newspaper files in the reference room.

A. AVSHALOMOFF,

Librarian.

Shanghai Municipal Council

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1936

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1937

PART II

FINANCE MATTERS

SHANGHAI:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
1937

FINANCE MATTERS

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below :—

Ordinary Budget—General.

	\$
Expenditure	24,351,993
Less—Income (including surplus of \$269,742 brought forward from 1935)	23,613,266
Deficit carried forward to 1937	<u>738,727</u>

Ordinary Budget—Education.

	\$
Expenditure	2,376,771
Less—Income (including surplus of \$41,127 brought forward from 1935)	2,362,378
Deficit carried forward to 1937	<u>14,393</u>

Extraordinary Budget—General.

	\$
Expenditure (including deficit of \$5,592,049 brought forward from 1935)	12,129,143
Less—Income	7,749,741
Deficit carried forward to 1937	<u>4,379,402</u>

Extraordinary Budget—Education.

	\$
Income	58,358
Less—Expenditure	<u>58,358</u>

The 1936 Budget as submitted to the Ratepayers contained provision for the Municipal Orchestra up to May 31 only, and on this basis, the Budget showed a surplus of \$16,880. At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, however, it was decided to continue the Orchestra at a cost not to exceed \$200,000 per annum. The Budget surplus of \$16,880 was, therefore, converted into a deficit of \$99,787. The difference between this figure and the deficit of \$738,727 actually incurred on the Ordinary Budget—General is accounted for as follows :—

	Expended.	
	Over.	Under.
	\$	\$
Volunteer Corps		19,623
Fire Brigade		112,218
Police Force.		
General	26,309	
Gaol		2,199
Carried forward	<u>26,309</u>	<u>134,040</u>

	Expended.	
	Over. \$	Under. \$
<i>Brought forward</i>	26,309	134,040
Health Department.		
General		64,084
Contributions and Grants in Aid	2,777	
Public Works Department		376,066
Municipal Orchestra and Band		13,055
Public Library	401	
Finance Department		32,982
Secretariat		6,484
Legal Department	2,318	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		4,644
Press Information Office	1,822	
Factory Inspection		2,035
Ricsha Board		10,394
General Charges	490,624	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	52,404	
Stock and Stores		94,905
Shortage in Ordinary Income	800,974	
Balance being difference between the actual and estimated deficit on the Ordinary Budget		638,940
	<u>1,377,629</u>	<u>1,377,629</u>

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Police Force (including Gaol).—

Comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years are given below:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pay and Allowances					
Foreign	3,213,948	3,332,560	3,328,065	3,230,867	3,399,362
Japanese	541,306	587,612	598,860	600,944	654,874
Sikh	566,978	564,540	545,937	525,881	586,631
Chinese	2,242,157	2,374,941	2,483,658	2,586,488	2,634,019
	<u>6,564,389</u>	<u>6,859,653</u>	<u>6,956,520</u>	<u>6,944,180</u>	<u>7,274,886</u>
Sundry General Expenses including Stock and Stores, less receipts ..	2,543,849	2,684,793	2,730,388	2,663,742	2,636,163
Total Expenditure	<u>9,108,238</u>	<u>9,544,446</u>	<u>9,686,908</u>	<u>9,607,922</u>	<u>9,911,049</u>

The preceding expenditure is divisible between Police Force—General and Police Force—Gaol as follows :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General.. .. .	7,886,757	8,350,586	8,447,234	8,337,580	8,586,773
Gaol	1,221,481	1,193,860	1,239,674	1,270,342	1,324,276

Fire Brigade—Underspent \$112,218.

This saving is very largely attributable to reductions in the foreign and Chinese staff of the Brigade as a result of the enquiry into the organization and staffing of the Brigade conducted by the Fire Brigade Costs Sub-Committee.

Health Department.—Underspent \$64,084.

This is accounted for by savings under a number of headings, none of which call for special comment.

Public Works Department—Underspent \$376,066.

A number of staff reductions took place and savings were effected in every section of the department the largest being in regard to House Refuse and to Roads Cleansing where the more economical methods employed resulted in the budget appropriations being underspent by approximately \$87,000 and \$80,000 respectively. Further savings were in respect to Drainage and Sewerage—\$47,000 and Roads Maintenance—\$43,000.

It is worthy of mention that the 1936 expenditure of the Public Works Department was lower than that of any year since 1929.

General Charges—Overspent \$490,624.

This is almost entirely due to payments consequent upon the unforeseen termination of the services of a number of employees in various departments. Whilst reduced staff establishments effect permanent savings in the departments concerned they involve non-recurring expenditure under General Charges in the year in which they take effect.

ORDINARY INCOME.

The deficiency of \$800,974 is accounted for as follows :—

	Over. \$	Under. \$
Land Tax		5,463
General Municipal Rate and Special Rate.		
Foreign.. .. .		146,515
Chinese.. .. .		283,809
Special Advertisement Rate		2,341
Wharfage Dues	55,121	
Licence Fees		188,722
Rent of Municipal Properties		18,262
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings		108,014
Miscellaneous		162,281
Reduction in transfer to Education Department	59,312	
Deficiency referred to above	800,974	
	<u>915,407</u>	<u>915,407</u>

Reference to the circumstances responsible for the reduced receipts under General Municipal Rate and Licence Fees is contained in the Revenue Section of this Report.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A (Page 334) compares Income and Expenditure for the years 1932 to 1936. Statement B gives percentages calculated on Income figures contained in A. Statement C (Page 335) gives details of Loans outstanding at the end of the year.

The following figures compare the totals of Ordinary Income and Expenditure, including those relating to the Education Department, for the years 1932 to 1936. In each case surpluses or deficits have been excluded.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income	22,383,163	24,209,562	25,932,214	25,128,682	25,664,775
Expenditure	23,028,378	23,951,969	25,272,744	25,581,277	26,728,764

The Income figures include amounts transferred from General Reserve of \$1,713,287, \$2,097,902, \$2,000,000, \$1,200,000 and \$2,000,000 respectively. These appropriations amount in total to \$9,011,189 and, as the expenditure figures shown above are in excess of the income figures by \$1,244,736, it follows that during the last five years the Council's normal Ordinary Income has been lower than its Ordinary Expenditure by no less than \$10,255,925.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Extraordinary Expenditure during the year amounted to a total sum of \$12,129,143 as compared with an estimated figure of \$13,265,000. The under-expenditure of \$1,135,857 is accounted for as follows:—

	Over.	Under.
	\$	\$
Drainage		13,160
Sewerage	68,102	
Landing Stages		5,024
Land		79,070
Buildings		197,655
Roads		234,054
Plant and Equipment	30,488	
Pension Fund.		
Balance of Capitalization	699,444	
Loan Redemption		1,404,977
Minor differences	49	
Difference referred to above	1,135,857	
	<u>1,933,940</u>	<u>1,933,940</u>

Approximately one half of the saving under Buildings is attributable to deferment of the erection of a Passenger Landing Station on the Bund for which an appropriation of \$100,000 to cover part cost of this building had been provided. The balance is due to slower progress than was anticipated in respect to the construction of a number of buildings.

The under-expenditure on Roads results from the postponement of a number of development schemes thereby reducing the areas of land becoming available for road widening purposes during the year.

The retirement from the Service on pension of a larger number of employees than anticipated accounts for the higher allocation to the Pension Fund.

Owing to the maintenance of a stable exchange situation the provision under Loan Redemption for the repayment of certain temporary borrowings in foreign currencies was not utilised.

In regard to Extraordinary Income the continuance throughout the year of depressed conditions in the land market was responsible for the small amount realised from Sales of Surplus Land. It was deemed unnecessary to take full advantage of the borrowing powers contained in the Budget and debenture issues, therefore, were limited to the approximate amount required to provide funds for the capital expenditure incurred. Monetary conditions were normal throughout the year and no difficulty was experienced in raising such funds as were required on a $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ basis.

EDUCATION.

The deficit on the Ordinary Budget of \$14,393 is accounted for as follows :—

	Over. \$	Under. \$
Administration		451
Schools for foreign children.		
Working Expenditure including Stock and Stores		14,170
Sundry expenses		4,424
Schools for Chinese children.		
Working Expenditure including Stock and Stores		28,822
Sundry expenses	8,600	
Grants in Aid		2,592
Income.		
Reduction in transfer from General Funds	59,312	
Miscellaneous		3,060
Deficit referred to above		14,393
	<u>67,912</u>	<u>67,912</u>

GENERAL RESERVE.

Credits to this Account were derived from profits realised on disposal of certain sterling securities during 1935, and by the release from Loan Suspense Account of an amount no longer required as cover for future Sinking Fund instalments in respect to the Loans of 1925, 1926 and 1927. A sum of \$2,000,000 was taken in relief of the Ordinary Budget the balance then remaining in General Reserve at the end of the year being \$1,974,016.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

The Bank which had been closed since 1929 resumed operations on June 2. At the close of the year there were 142 active depositors. Debentures in the Loan of 1936 to the nominal value of \$77,400 were allotted to depositors at 101% on November 5 and the balance remaining to the credit of the several accounts on December 31 was \$42,364.92. At that date 100 debenture holders were availing themselves of the facilities of the Bank for automatic re-investment of interest.

Since the reopening of the Investment Bank the number of depositors has shown a steady growth and there is every indication that this will be continued as the facilities it offers become more widely known and appreciated.

LOANS.

The following statistics in connection with Loan matters are of interest :—

	1928	1935	1936
Silver Loans outstanding {	Tls. 46,335,700	Tls. 12,587,500	Tls. 12,587,500
Sterling Loan outstanding	£750,000	\$10,404,700	\$17,982,100
Debenture Certificates transferred ..	9,628	3,161	4,320
Nominal value of debentures transferred {	Tls. 6,826,500	Tls. 1,339,100	Tls. 2,120,600
Interest Warrants issued	6,804	3,353	3,263
Number of Debenture holders	3,375	1,686	1,782

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Ordinary Income for the year fell short of the estimates by \$860,289. General Municipal Rate, Foreign and Chinese, and Licence fees were responsible for approximately \$555,000 of this shortage. These sources registered considerably lower receipts than were realized in 1935, reduced rental values and unfavourable trading conditions being responsible for this unsatisfactory situation.

The total receipts from all sources were \$262,747 less than in 1935.

Details under the various headings are summarised hereunder :—

Source.	1935 Actual.	1936.	
		Estimated.	Actual.
Land Tax	\$ 6,914,976	\$ 6,920,000	\$ 6,914,537
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	5,736,290	5,650,000	5,545,507
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	4,548,134	4,350,000	4,087,895
Special Rate—Foreign	715,667	715,000	672,978
Special Rate—Chinese	71,821	55,000	33,296
Special Advertisement Rate	32,620	35,000	32,659
Wharfage Dues	470,217	500,000	555,121
Licence Fees	3,070,048	3,130,000	2,941,278
Rent of Municipal Properties	391,025	397,000	378,738
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	1,891,103	2,013,360	1,905,346
Miscellaneous	72,557	746,640	584,356
	\$23,914,458	\$24,512,000	\$23,651,711

Land Tax.—Whilst below the estimated figure by \$5,463, the receipts were approximately the same as in 1935. The shortage is attributable to land surrendered for road-widening purposes.

Comparative figures for the present and preceding year are shewn in the table below :—

LAND TAX.

District.	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Central	2,700,578	2,691,987
Northern	847,828	847,195
Eastern	1,457,484	1,467,468
Western	1,909,086	1,907,887
	\$6,914,976	\$6,914,537

General Municipal Rate.—Collections from this source fell short of the estimates by \$366,598 and were \$651,022 below those for the year 1935. Reductions of rateable value due to the downward trend of rentals continued throughout the year and amounted to no less than \$2,530,000, equivalent to the loss of an annual rate of \$354,000. It is reassuring however to record that the consistent increase in the number of unoccupied premises which has been a disturbing factor during the last few years appears to have been arrested, and that the returns for the last quarter of the year showed a general improvement.

During the year 181 new foreign-style houses in the Settlement were brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of \$1,443,114, whilst 90 houses representing an assessment of \$400,160 were demolished and 22 houses with an assessment of \$31,664 were transferred from the Chinese Rate to the Foreign Rate register. Details of the assessments as on December 31, 1936, and the income derived from this source are as follows :—

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Houses,—Occupied	7,880	8,010	74,952	73,163
—Unoccupied	1,681	1,664	6,967	8,960
Total	9,561	9,674	81,919	82,123
Assessment	\$50,719,640	\$50,585,970	\$36,838,314	\$35,531,164
Income	\$ 5,736,290	\$ 5,545,507	\$ 4,548,134	\$ 4,087,895

Special Rate.—The amount realised was \$63,726 below the estimates and \$81,214 less than the previous year.

The unsatisfactory result is mainly attributable to the growth of tax evasion in the Western Areas. This practice assumed such proportions that action to safeguard the Council's interests became necessary and appropriate steps were taken on a number of occasions to bring delinquents to a proper sense of their fiscal obligations and to assure as far as possible that those who did not contribute should not benefit from amenities provided at the public expense.

Details shewing the collections for the year and the number of houses are given below with comparative figures for 1935 :—

SPECIAL RATE.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Houses.—Occupied	1,034	985	1,286	1,243
„ —Unoccupied	225	273	57	96
Total .. *	1,259	1,258	1,343	1,339
Assessment	\$ 1,481,500	\$ 1,439,700	\$ 530,804	\$ 529,354
Income	\$ 72,731	\$ 61,091	\$ 8,263	\$ 5,803
Houses.—Occupied	2,988	3,080	3,582	3,746
„ —Unoccupied	539	560	390	368
Total .. *	3,527	3,640	3,972	4,114
Assessment	\$ 6,735,317	\$ 6,675,467	\$ 744,236	\$ 767,758
Income	\$ 642,936	\$ 611,887	\$ 63,558	\$ 27,493

* As on December 31, 1936.

Special Advertisement Rate.—Collections were below the estimate by \$2,341 but approximated those for 1935.

Wharfage Dues.—The receipts from this source exceeded the estimate by \$55,121 and were \$84,904 above the 1935 collections.

It is of interest to note that the very satisfactory receipts from Wharfage Dues for December Quarter coincide with a similar improvement during that quarter in the General Municipal Rate situation reference to which is made above.

The total amounts received for each quarter of the year with comparative figures for the previous four years are given below :—

WHARFAGE DUES.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
March Quarter	\$ 55,186	\$ 121,709	\$ 130,757	\$ 130,798	\$ 129,715
June „	101,052	120,192	119,381	148,163	129,015
September „	92,617	116,113	121,263	86,917	128,493
December „	116,337	125,214	120,361	104,339	167,898
	\$365,192	\$483,228	\$491,762	\$470,217	\$555,121

Licence Fees.—The total receipts were \$188,722 below the estimates and \$128,770 less than in 1935.

Details in comparative form are given below and shew against each item the amount by which the receipts differed from the estimate.

The largest shortages were recorded in Motor Vehicle \$100,559; Private Ricscha \$23,374; and Bicycle \$10,322.

As regards Motor Vehicle the registrations of Public and Private Motor Cars did not come up to expectations, being in fact substantially below the 1935 figures. Motor Freight vehicle registrations were however satisfactory, an increase being recorded towards the close of the year.

Private Ricscha registrations suffered a drop for the second successive year. This is attributed to the efficacy of Police measures directed against private vehicles operating irregularly for public hire.

Bicycle registrations though below expectations were greater by some 3,800 than in 1935.

Eating houses which shewed a substantial shortage on the estimate and also a reduction in receipts when compared with 1935 are representative of the effects on licence fees of the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during the major portion of the year. It should be mentioned however that increased activity was apparent in licensed premises towards the end of the year.

LICENCE FEES.

	1935	1936			
		Estimated.	Actual.	Over.	Under.
<i>Premises :—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	1,315	1,300	1,157	—	143
Chinese Lodging House	37,538	40,000	36,617	—	3,383
Chinese Club	6,927	7,000	6,081	—	919
Eating House, etc.	100,234	105,000	94,992	—	10,008
Entertainments not otherwise Specified	27,917	33,000	32,819	—	181
Exchange Shop	17,628	18,000	16,287	—	1,713
Food Shop, Foreign	3,493	3,600	3,700	100	—
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	10,141	11,000	9,447	—	1,553
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop	2,685	2,700	2,597	—	103
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	109,367	112,000	113,221	1,221	—
Liquor, Foreign—Sale of	56,203	58,000	51,467	—	6,533
Liquor, Malt	10,895	12,000	10,170	—	1,830
Lodging House, Foreign	3,359	3,500	3,136	—	364
Pawn Shop	49,556	45,000	43,096	—	1,904
Sing Song House	50,740	50,000	40,980	—	9,020
Sing Song and Storyteller	19,549	12,800	17,017	4,217	—
Tea Shop	21,340	23,000	22,005	—	995
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph	47,797	55,500	56,498	998	—
Tobacco Shop	30,142	31,000	29,642	—	1,358
Wine Shop, Chinese	89,166	92,000	84,881	—	7,119
Miscellaneous	22,580	22,600	23,802	1,202	—
<i>Vehicles :—</i>					
Bicycle	134,860	155,000	144,678	—	10,322
Carriage, Private	2,002	1,800	1,270	—	530
Carriage, Public and Livery Stable	4,884	4,000	3,601	—	399
Cart	210,426	210,000	205,903	—	4,097
Motor Garage, Public					
Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer	1,178,499	1,218,000	1,117,441	—	100,559
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee					
Ricscha, Private	362,525	342,000	318,626	—	23,374
Ricscha, Private—Registration Fee	239,516	240,000	239,894	—	106
Ricscha, Public	54,871	55,000	48,551	—	6,449
Wheelbarrow					
<i>Boats :—</i>					
Cargo Boat	10,269	10,300	10,555	255	—
Chinese Boat	5,234	5,250	4,440	—	810
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,668	1,650	1,696	46	—
Launch	8,694	8,700	7,896	—	804
Sampan	806	800	788	—	12
<i>Sundries :—</i>					
Dog	15,715	16,200	15,170	—	1,030
Firearm	34,397	34,300	30,710	—	3,590
Food Hawker	87,110	88,000	90,447	2,447	—
	3,070,048	3,130,000	2,941,278	10,486	199,208

Vehicle Licences—General.—The following table gives the average number of vehicle licences issued per licensing term with comparative figures for ten years :—

Year.	Ricshas.		Carriages.		Motor.		Wheel- barrows. †	Sedan Chairs. *	Bicycles. ‡	Carts. *
	Public. †	Private. *	Public. *	Private. *	Vehicles. *	Cycles. ‡				
1927	9,996	9,540	267	198	5,328	—	10,240	3	15,436	6,262
1928	9,995	9,612	251	156	5,649	—	10,865	3	17,739	7,410
1929	9,995	9,873	227	113	6,472	—	11,113	—	20,327	8,775
1930	9,995	10,390	189	83	6,896	733	10,530	—	21,530	9,608
1931	9,995	11,446	165	76	7,539	747	10,819	—	23,547	11,011
1932	9,994	11,202	118	68	8,073	815	8,562	—	25,273	11,320
1933	9,990	12,538	100	61	8,450	717	8,841	—	29,242	13,242
1934	9,990	12,232	95	51	9,337	706	7,739	—	32,916	14,967
1935	9,980	11,234	70	39	9,457	649	6,531	—	35,743	14,932
1936	9,996	10,006	52	24	9,129	622	5,779	—	39,550	15,471

† Issued Monthly.

* Quarterly Average.

‡ Issued Yearly.

Motor Vehicles.—The following table gives the number of each class of motor vehicle on the licence register on December 31, 1936, compared with the corresponding date in 1935 :—

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Description.	1935	1936
Cars—Private	6,791	6,587
“ —Public	951	821
“ —Trade	71	58
Freight Vehicles	1,863	1,875
Cycles	690	728
Omnibuses	254	268
Charabancs	21	18
	10,641	10,355

Market Fees.—The total market fees for the year produced \$326,014 against \$340,354 in 1935. The following statement shews the collections from each market, including shops.

MARKET FEES.

	1935	1936
	\$	\$
East Hongkew	11,788	15,109
Elgin	9,468	9,279
Ferry	13,758	12,545
Foochow	49,031	44,496
Hongkew	123,309	119,974
Liaoyang	5,967	5,889
Mohawk	6,327	5,622
New Sinza	32,501	30,600
North Fokien	5,858	5,451
Peking	29,077	27,350
Pingliang	8,548	8,199
Pardon	8,744	8,293
Sungpan	5,562	5,409
Tsitsihar	3,987	3,429
Wayside	18,317	16,695
Wuchow	5,457	5,217
Yangtzepoo	2,655	2,457
	\$340,354	\$326,014

Civil Proceedings.—Prosecutions were instituted against 2,082 debtors during the year mainly for the recovery of rates. The sums thus recovered amounted to \$105,037. Details of legal processes arising out of these cases follow :—

Appeals lodged by defendants 14, all unsuccessful.

Warrants obtained 40.

Warrants executed 28.

Sealing Orders obtained 1,368.

Sealing Orders executed 1,094.

Provisional Attachments obtained and executed 14.

It is interesting to compare the 158 and 682 civil prosecutions in 1934 and 1935 respectively with the foregoing. This serves to illustrate one phase of the complications and difficulties encountered during 1936 in the collection of dues. Unless such action had been taken and backed by a stern determination to pursue defaulters through the various processes, considerable sums of collectable revenue would have been lost.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees collected produced \$137,961 against \$143,909 in 1935.

Band Concerts.—The entrance fees collected by the staff of the Revenue Office amounted to \$17,881.80 against \$13,732.10 in 1935.

Park Tickets.—The number of season tickets of admission to the public parks issued during the year was 71,234 against 67,849 in 1935.

Departmental Accounts.—During the year 13,937 departmental accounts were collected by the Revenue Office amounting to \$727,410.75.

Shipping.—64 Shipments covering 3,171 packages of cargo for the various departments of the Council were passed through the Customs and delivered.

Inspection.—The following list shows the activities of the inspection staff in connection with rateable buildings, licensed premises, and advertisement locations.

	<i>Number of Inspections.</i>
Foreign buildings in course of construction	55
Foreign buildings completed	301
Extensions and alterations to Foreign Buildings	74
Chinese buildings in course of construction	334
Chinese buildings completed	867
Chinese houses re-assessed	19,561
Extensions and alterations to Chinese Buildings	70
Chinese buildings demolished	525
Premises of applicants for licences	2,681
Licensed premises reported closed	3,582
Premises detected conducting business without licence	630
Advertisement boards and bill-posters	3,126

The following tables are appended to this report :—

Comparative Statement of Ordinary Revenue from 1927 to 1936.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for years 1934-1936.

Statement of Revenue from Licence Fees during the last ten years.

STAFF.

Mr. J. W. Morcher was appointed Deputy Treasurer on January 1.

The following promotions were made during the year :—

Mr. P. Comery to Chief Assistant on May 17.

Mr. T. H. Walker to Assistant on May 1.

Mr. L. F. Payne to Assistant on December 19.

Mr. T. Watanabe to Inspector on January 1.

Mr. F. J. Forrest to Inspector on May 1.

Mr. R. Wright to Inspector on June 1.

The following new appointments were made :—

Mr. F. T. Harrop as Assistant on June 3.

Mr. T. Fukuda as Office Assistant on March 1.

Mr. W. Atkins as Assistant Inspector on January 1.

Vacancies in the rank of Assistant Inspector were filled on the dates mentioned by the following employees who became available for transfer from the Fire Brigade :—

Mr. D. Murphy on May 1.

Mr. F. D. Harris on June 1.

Mr. J. W. Robb on July 1.

Mr. G. A. Vurm on July 1.

Mr. R. W. Slight on September 1.

The death of Assistant Inspector W. van Stellingwerff is recorded with regret.

The following retirements and resignations took effect during the year :—

Mr. E. Mellows, Chief Inspector, on January 23.

Mr. J. H. Inwood, Inspector, on April 30.

Mr. F. George, Inspector, on May 31.

Mrs. F. E. Cameron, Correspondence Clerk, on July 4.

Mr. J. A. Chandler, Assistant Inspector, on July 31.

Messrs. Mellows, Inwood and George on retirement had completed periods of service of 32 years, 21 years and 28 years respectively.

J. T. FORD,
Treasurer and Controller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FROM 1927 TO 1936.

Source.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Land Tax	3,570,123	4,103,540	4,103,590	3,845,103	5,423,562	5,411,064	6,044,485	6,914,750	6,914,976	6,914,537	
Municipal Rate {	General	6,474,594	7,224,820	7,749,201	7,872,634	8,219,013	8,952,361	9,579,571	10,255,125	10,284,424	9,633,402
	Special	377,564	421,081	458,028	455,401	485,221	521,136	631,710	741,437	787,488	706,274
Special Advertisement Rate	16,154	23,242	27,368	23,390	31,836	27,393	33,323	34,819	32,620	32,659	
Wharfage Dues	698,322	843,059	930,018	1,046,624	902,781	365,192	483,228	491,762	470,217	555,121	
Licence Fees	1,941,175	2,130,976	2,274,294	2,439,410	2,619,548	2,729,324	2,919,233	3,090,686	3,070,048	2,941,278	
Rent of Municipal Properties	325,510	351,498	334,087	358,366	384,744	373,733	378,013	391,054	391,025	378,738	
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	2,109,869	2,529,036	1,458,357	1,601,978	1,979,779	1,781,246	1,960,161	1,980,170	1,891,103	1,905,346	
Miscellaneous	97,587	123,397	110,221	90,252	645,877	1,054,709	81,936	17,576	72,557	584,356	
Total Ordinary Income..	15,610,898	17,750,649	17,445,164	17,733,158	20,692,361	21,216,158	22,111,660	23,917,379	23,914,458	23,651,711	

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936.

	MARCH QUARTER, 1936.				JUNE QUARTER, 1936.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1936.				DECEMBER QUARTER, 1936.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
			\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$
Brought forward from previous quarter ..		87,234		38,113,354		87,318		37,708,354		87,394		37,344,776		87,521		37,095,794		87,234		38,113,354
New houses assessed	101		53,716		149		65,698		241		97,460		208		84,302		699		301,086	
New houses assessed outside Settlement limits ..	64		15,228		76		13,572		16		5,220		12		2,328		168		36,348	
Sundry increases in Assessments ..	—		61,306		—		66,666		—		28,988		—		39,290		—		196,250	
Sundry increases outside Settlement limits ..	—		156		—		864		—		390		—		708		—		2,118	
		165		130,406		225		146,710		257		132,058		220		126,628		867		535,802
		87,399		38,243,760		87,543		37,855,064		87,651		37,476,834		87,741		37,222,422		88,101		38,649,156
Less :— Houses pulled down	70		36,332		139		45,276		127		41,254		159		72,462		495		195,324	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits ..	11		2,866		10		1,548		3		324		6		348		30		5,086	
Sundry reductions	—		495,560		—		462,098		—		331,902		—		319,602		—		1,609,162	
Sundry reductions outside Settlement limits ..	—		648		—		1,366		—		7,560		—		1,734		—		11,308	
		81		535,466		149		510,288		130		381,040		165		394,146		525		1,820,880
Totals ..		87,318		37,708,354		87,394		37,344,776		87,521		37,095,794		87,576		36,828,276		87,576		36,828,276
Increase over previous quarter .		84		—		76		—		127		—		55		—		342		—
Decrease on previous quarter ..		—		405,009		—		363,578		—		248,982		—		267,518		—		1,285,078

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

	MARCH QUARTER, 1936.						JUNE QUARTER, 1936.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	North-ern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	North-ern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	6,401	11,501	30,408	23,264	4,532	76,126	6,288	11,449	30,214	23,033	4,635	75,579
Houses occupied by Foreigners	34	1,109	961	325	307	2,736	33	1,109	971	273	302	2,698
Houses unoccupied	778	832	4,056	2,281	509	8,456	879	846	4,284	2,581	497	8,097
Total	7,213	13,442	35,425	25,870	5,368	87,318	7,200	13,404	35,469	25,887	5,434	86,374
Assessments \$	9,442,990	6,534,952	9,421,568	11,021,934	1,286,910	37,708,354	9,287,196	6,490,104	9,312,006	10,957,038	1,298,432	37,344,776
Rates collected from Chinese \$	222,230	181,092	200,145	275,202	8,022	886,691	208,044	176,121	190,472	261,199	7,032	842,868
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	1,714	13,719	6,528	3,135	373	25,469	1,919	13,636	6,489	2,890	313	25,267
Total	223,944	194,811	206,673	278,337	8,395	912,160	209,963	189,757	196,961	264,089	7,345	868,135
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	54,551	22,824	48,590	56,289	3,990	186,244	58,780	24,158	51,285	60,070	3,799	198,092
Average Assessment per house \$	1,309	486	266	426	240	432	1,290	484	263	423	239	428
Average Rate per house \$	46	17	9	15	7	15	45	17	9	15	7	14
Average unoccupied houses	10.8 %	6.2 %	11.4 %	8.8 %	9.5 %	9.7 %	12.2 %	6.3 %	12.1 %	10. %	9.1 %	10.4 %

	SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1936.						DECEMBER QUARTER, 1936.					
	DISTRICT.					Total	DISTRICT.					Total
	Central.	North-ern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	North-ern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	6,271	11,429	30,221	22,938	4,681	75,540	6,285	11,308	30,171	23,031	4,698	75,493
Houses occupied by Foreigners	33	1,101	967	294	303	2,698	34	1,112	939	283	291	2,659
Houses unoccupied	875	905	4,327	2,713	463	9,283	870	992	4,410	2,688	464	9,924
Total	7,179	13,435	35,515	25,945	5,447	87,521	7,189	13,412	35,520	26,002	5,453	87,976
Assessments \$	9,194,080	6,484,878	9,233,320	10,887,358	1,296,158	37,095,794	9,101,204	6,443,396	9,165,202	10,821,362	1,297,112	36,828,276
Rates collected from Chinese \$	207,378	173,659	189,340	262,377	6,382	839,636	211,253	168,399	191,583	262,445	5,791	839,471
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	1,676	12,716	6,393	2,758	311	23,854	1,963	13,289	6,405	2,891	332	24,880
Total	209,554	186,375	195,733	265,135	6,693	863,490	213,216	181,688	197,988	265,336	6,123	864,351
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	59,968	25,621	52,395	60,809	3,537	202,330	58,439	27,382	52,974	53,448	3,564	195,816
Average Assessment per house \$	1,381	483	260	420	238	424	1,266	480	258	416	238	421
Average Rate per house \$	45	17	9	15	7	15	44	17	9	15	7	14
Average unoccupied houses	12.2 %	6.7 %	12.2 %	10.5 %	8.5 %	10.6 %	12.1 %	7.4 %	12.4 %	10.3 %	8.5 %	10.8 %

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1934-1936.

Source.	1934				1935				1936			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Premises												
Billiard or Bowling Saloon ..	88	1,117.50	22	279.38	88	1,315.01	22	328.75	78	1,156.68	20	289.17
Chinese Lodging House ..	938	36,475.34	235	9,118.84	954	37,537.68	239	9,384.42	907	36,617.18	227	9,154.29
Club, Chinese ..	208	7,034.88	52	1,758.72	208	6,927.92	52	1,731.75	183	6,081.20	46	1,520.30
Eating House, etc. ..	17,595	100,095.79	4,399	25,023.95	17,090	100,233.78	4,272	25,058.45	15,655	94,992.02	3,914	23,748.01
Entertainments not otherwise specified ..	458	25,704.12	38	2,142.01	468	27,917.12	39	2,326.43	572	32,818.65	48	2,734.89
Exchange Shop ..	6,288	17,739.66	1,572	4,427.66	6,307	17,638.55	1,577	4,407.14	5,959	16,286.89	1,490	4,071.72
Food Shop, Foreign ..	447	3,034.48	112	1,117.24	431	3,493.16	112	1,745.58	401	3,700.33	292	1,850.17
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall ..	1,056	10,375.73	264	2,593.93	1,030	10,140.58	258	2,535.15	966	9,446.63	242	2,361.60
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop ..	291	2,786.80	73	696.70	279	2,685.34	70	671.33	264	2,597.00	66	649.25
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar ..	696	110,069.78	174	27,517.45	640	109,367.20	160	27,341.80	670	113,221.40	168	28,305.35
Liquor, Foreign ..	326	64,911.77	57	16,227.94	306	56,202.96	77	14,050.74	276	51,467.28	69	12,866.82
Liquor, Malt ..	226	7,644.64	57	1,911.16	214	10,894.99	79	2,723.75	296	10,169.54	74	2,542.38
Lodging House, Foreign ..	456	3,542.71	228	1,771.36	427	3,358.71	213	1,679.39	390	3,136.02	195	1,568.01
Pawn Shop ..	1,424	51,187.36	356	12,796.84	1,394	49,555.67	349	12,388.92	1,375	43,096.21	344	10,774.05
Sing Song House ..	3,979	57,200.00	995	14,300.00	3,560	50,740.00	890	12,685.00	2,788	40,980.00	697	10,245.00
Sing Song and Storyteller ..	538	17,257.26	47	1,433.11	587	19,549.00	49	1,629.08	708	17,016.68	59	1,418.06
Tea Shop ..	2,158	21,565.75	540	5,391.44	2,173	21,339.98	543	5,334.99	2,088	22,005.32	522	5,501.33
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph ..	400	49,163.65	33	4,096.97	367	47,796.67	31	3,983.06	398	56,197.51	33	4,708.13
Tobacco Shop ..	10,694	30,096.66	2,651	7,524.17	10,553	30,142.22	2,639	7,535.56	9,776	29,642.07	2,444	7,410.52
Wine Shop, Chinese ..	7,966	92,010.47	1,992	23,002.62	7,596	89,165.88	1,899	22,291.47	7,349	84,881.47	1,837	21,230.37
Miscellaneous ..	11,783	21,510.17	1,178	4,406.50	12,370	22,579.82	1,173	4,527.19	12,712	23,801.81	1,275	5,261.79
			766	358.38			817	394.43			829	402.98
Vehicles												
Bicycle ..	32,916	98,748.00	32,916	98,748.00	35,743	134,860.00	35,743	134,860.00	39,550	144,678.00	39,550	144,678.00
Carriage—Private { Pony ..	205	2,740.50	51	685.13	156	2,002.50	39	500.63	106	1,270.50	27	317.62
Carriage—Private { Carriage ..	403	2,740.50	101	685.13	297	2,002.50	74	500.63	96	1,270.50	24	317.62
Carriage—Public { Pony ..	381	6,842.00	95	1,710.50	281	4,884.00	70	1,221.00	206	3,601.00	52	900.25
Carriage—Public { Stable ..	112	6,842.00	28	1,710.50	99	4,884.00	25	1,221.00	15	3,601.00	15	900.25
Cart { Pony Cart ..	33	496.24	8	124.06	25	385.00	6	96.25	37	575.00	9	143.75
Cart { Hand Cart ..	9,201	89,070.85	2,300	22,267.71	9,567	86,857.98	2,392	21,714.50	8,440	75,717.96	2,110	18,929.49
Cart { Trolley ..	50,366	123,436.11	12,659	30,839.03	50,135	123,182.85	12,534	30,795.71	53,408	129,609.87	13,352	32,402.47
Cart { Garage ..	428	8,914.03	2,238.51	426	8,993.90	107	2,248.47	414	8,582.03	104	2,145.51	
Motor { Vehicle ..	37,348	1,058,559.85	9,337	264,639.96	37,828	1,090,116.39	9,457	272,529.10	36,514	1,037,453.35	9,129	259,363.34
Motor { Driver ..	20,098	34,774.00	20,098	34,774.00	28,148	40,799.00	28,148	40,799.00	26,140	34,751.00	26,140	34,751.00
Motor Bicycle ..	706	16,066.91	706	16,066.91	649	15,189.96	649	15,189.96	622	13,912.35	622	13,912.35
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	5,071	25,355.00	5,071	25,355.00	4,680	23,400.00	4,680	23,400.00	4,322	22,742.00	4,322	22,742.00
Richsa—Private ..	50,779	399,415.83	12,693	99,353.96	44,934	355,681.67	11,234	88,920.42	40,023	315,782.91	10,066	78,945.73
Richsa—Public ..	119,876	239,752.00	9,990	19,979.33	13,686	6,843.00	13,686	6,843.00	5,675	2,843.00	5,675	2,843.00
Registration Fees ..	92,870	63,023.33	7,739	5,418.61	78,369	54,871.08	6,531	4,572.59	69,343	48,551.24	5,779	4,045.94
Boats												
Cargo Boat, Chinese ..	10,256	7,489.00	855	624.08	9,306	6,924.00	776	577.00	9,589	7,339.00	799	611.58
Cargo Boat, Foreign ..	1,171	3,368.51	98	280.71	1,145	3,345.50	95	278.79	1,096	3,215.52	91	267.96
Chinese Boat ..	10,206	5,482.30	1,356	456.86	11,198	5,234.10	933	438.18	8,457	4,440.00	705	370.00
Ferry and Passenger Boat ..	818	1,636.00	68	136.33	834	1,668.00	70	139.00	848	1,696.00	71	141.33
Launch ..	2,245	8,762.84	187	730.24	2,244	8,694.00	187	724.50	2,068	7,896.00	172	658.00
Sampan ..	878	878.00	146	146.33	806	806.00	134	134.33	788	788.00	131	131.33
Sundries												
Dog ..	2,731	13,655.00	2,731	13,655.00	3,143	15,715.00	3,143	15,715.00	3,034	15,170.00	3,034	15,170.00
Firearm ..	2,571	34,135.81	2,571	34,135.81	2,600	34,396.60	2,600	34,396.60	2,285	30,710.00	2,285	30,710.00
Food Hawker ..	57,480	114,959.00	4,790	9,579.92	43,557	87,110.00	3,630	7,259.17	45,229	90,447.00	3,769	7,537.25

*Quarterly Average.

†Half-yearly Average.

‡Bi-monthly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES FROM 1927 TO 1936.

Source.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Premises</i>										
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	697	722	771	810	852	968	1,199	1,117	1,315	1,157
Chinese Lodging House	26,278	32,624	34,158	34,669	35,401	33,179	33,912	36,475	37,538	36,617
Club, Chinese	6,999	6,906	6,073	5,390	5,355	4,668	5,930	7,035	6,927	6,081
Eating House, etc.	42,250	53,910	55,987	58,712	62,471	71,413	85,007	100,096	100,234	94,992
Entertainments not otherwise specified	11,010	15,103	17,180	19,376	27,101	22,428	23,057	25,704	27,917	32,819
Exchange Shop	14,548	15,317	15,885	15,930	16,959	17,524	17,878	17,740	17,628	16,287
Food Shop, Foreign	1,814	2,172	2,309	2,415	2,705	2,778	2,945	3,034	3,493	3,700
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	9,906	9,655	9,431	9,631	9,312	9,724	10,592	10,376	10,141	9,447
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop	3,317	3,315	3,106	3,017	3,038	2,846	2,800	2,787	2,685	2,597
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	50,060	62,916	65,746	60,971	74,194	87,133	99,049	110,079	109,367	113,221
Liquor, Foreign, Sale of	47,639	49,685	47,937	46,119	45,926	43,531	43,606	64,912	56,203	51,467
Liquor, Malt	—	449	1,585	1,638	2,343	3,281	4,045	7,645	10,895	10,170
Lodging House, Foreign	766	1,345	2,765	2,811	2,880	2,484	3,143	3,543	3,359	3,136
Pawn Shop	67,656	73,148	68,853	85,815	73,308	68,008	72,606	51,187	49,556	43,096
Sing Song House	67,397	64,708	65,144	63,726	66,628	55,294	61,084	57,200	50,740	40,980
Sing Song and Storyteller	15,052	17,115	17,671	20,067	18,242	17,315	16,825	17,257	19,549	17,017
Tea Shop	22,890	24,421	23,408	23,287	23,005	22,277	21,834	21,566	21,340	22,005
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph	23,343	25,435	29,656	33,481	39,902	36,834	43,606	49,164	47,797	56,498
Tobacco Shop	26,729	28,164	28,771	28,401	29,466	29,787	29,820	30,097	30,142	29,642
Wine Shop, Chinese	55,197	66,295	68,548	70,576	83,371	91,492	93,401	92,010	89,166	84,881
Miscellaneous	5,874	6,671	10,926	14,048	14,778	17,801	20,154	21,510	22,580	23,802
<i>Vehicles</i>										
Bicycle	31,266	35,519	40,610	64,681	71,134	76,350	88,214	98,748	134,860	144,678
Carriage, Private	7,257	6,204	5,077	3,795	2,419	2,887	3,206	2,740	2,002	1,270
„ „, Public and Livery Stable	16,340	15,242	13,748	11,477	10,073	7,849	7,074	6,842	4,884	3,601
Cart	111,608	122,069	139,490	141,534	156,087	176,782	198,882	213,003	210,426	205,903
Motor Vehicle and Garage	540,445	600,389	699,352	800,344	845,164	925,513	995,521	1,118,915	1,155,099	1,094,699
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	—	—	—	—	9,158	24,101	25,355	23,400	22,742	22,742
Ricsha, Private	265,667	302,759	309,834	326,302	359,905	369,655	395,166	399,416	355,682	315,783
Ricsha, Private, Registration Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,843	2,843
Ricsha, Public	242,799	241,063	239,722	240,853	241,558	241,527	240,319	239,752	239,516	239,894
Sedan Chair	39	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheelbarrow	85,959	91,199	93,273	88,372	90,812	84,460	74,208	65,023	54,871	48,551
<i>Boats</i>										
Cargo Boat	10,035	10,655	10,723	10,918	11,154	12,397	11,424	10,858	10,269	10,555
Chinese Boat	6,066	6,099	6,008	5,688	5,863	6,116	5,576	5,482	5,234	4,440
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,835	1,834	1,836	1,832	1,738	1,761	1,792	1,636	1,668	1,696
Launch	7,610	7,585	7,688	8,007	7,824	7,765	8,250	8,763	8,694	7,896
Sampan	1,000	1,050	1,059	1,036	1,157	1,122	878	806	788	788
<i>Sundries</i>										
Dog	7,063	12,594	13,562	13,485	12,471	9,778	11,183	13,655	15,715	15,170
Firearm	8,673	14,411	17,175	20,038	33,439	33,357	33,418	34,136	34,397	30,710
Food Hawker	98,091	102,199	99,227	100,158	131,513	122,147	127,284	114,959	87,110	90,447
	1,941,175	2,130,976	2,274,294	2,439,410	2,619,548	2,729,324	2,919,233	3,090,686	3,070,048	2,941,278

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
GENERAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—GENERAL.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1936.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
LAND TAX.				
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows:—				
Central District	2,697,718		2,691,987.22	
Northern District	848,074		847,194.98	
Eastern District	1,465,805		1,467,467.95	
Western District	1,908,403	6,920,000	1,907,886.97	6,914,537.12
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.				
Foreign.				
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses ..	5,650,000		5,545,507.36	
Chinese.				
At 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses ..	4,350,000	10,000,000	4,087,894.55	9,633,401.91
SPECIAL RATE.				
Foreign.				
At 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1905, the Shanghai Telephone Co.'s agreement 1930 and under arrangement with the Shanghai Power Co. ..	715,000		672,977.58	
Chinese.				
At 12 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above	55,000	770,000	33,296.21	706,273.79
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE				
WHARFAGE DUES.				
Council's share of dues on goods passed through the Custom House		500,000		555,121.23
LICENCE FEES.				
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	112,000		113,221.40	
Foreign Liquor Seller	58,000		51,467.28	
Chinese Wine Shop	92,000		84,881.47	
Beer and other Malt Liquor	12,000		10,169.54	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	1,300		1,156.68	
Chinese Club	7,000		6,081.20	
Foreign Lodging House	3,500		3,136.02	
Chinese Lodging House	40,000		36,617.18	
Tea Shop	23,000		22,005.32	
Eating House, etc.	108,000		94,992.02	
Foreign Food Shop	3,600		3,700.33	
Fruit Shop and Stall	11,000		9,446.63	
Food Hawker	88,000		90,447.00	
Theatre, Music Hall and Cinematograph	55,500		56,497.51	
Sing Song and Story Teller	12,800		17,016.68	
Other Entertainment	33,000		32,818.65	
Pawn Shop	45,000		43,096.21	
Exchange Shop	15,000		16,256.89	
Tobacco Shop	31,000		29,642.07	
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Shop	2,700		2,597.00	
Cargo Boat	10,300		10,554.52	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,650		1,696.00	
Lantern	8,700		7,896.00	
Chinese Boat	5,250		4,440.00	
Sampan	800		788.00	
Private Pony and Carriage	1,800		1,270.50	
Livery Stable	4,000		3,601.00	
Public Motor Garage, Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer	1,215,000		1,117,440.73	
Bicycle	135,000		144,678.00	
Cart	210,000		205,902.83	
Private Ricksha	342,000		318,625.91	
Public Ricksha	240,000		239,894.00	
Wheelbarrow	55,000		45,551.24	
Furnace	34,300		30,710.00	
Dog	16,200		15,170.00	
Sing Song House	50,000		40,980.00	
Miscellaneous	22,600		23,801.81	
		3,130,000		2,941,277.62
Carried forward		21,355,000		20,783,271.06

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		21,355,000		20,783,271.05
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.				
Markets.				
Hongkew	124,000		119,974.00	
Elgin	9,500		9,279.00	
North Fokien	5,900		5,451.00	
Purdon	8,800		8,293.00	
East Hongkew	16,000		15,109.00	
Sinza	32,500		30,600.00	
Mohawk	6,400		5,622.00	
Sungpan	5,700		5,409.00	
Yangtzepoo	2,700		2,457.00	
Taitshar	4,000		3,429.00	
Wayside	18,400		16,695.00	
Wuchow	5,500		5,217.00	
Pinehang	8,600		8,199.00	
Foochow	49,100		44,495.80	
Peking	29,100		27,350.00	
Liao Yang	6,000		5,389.00	
Ferry	13,800		12,545.00	
		346,000		326,013.80
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters		13,000		10,540.81
Miscellaneous		38,000		42,183.46
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.				
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Car mileage fee	110,000		111,059.17	
Cie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai, Car mileage fee	2,000		2,050.30	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service. .	165,000		167,543.54	
Railless Car mileage fee	68,000		64,512.76	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty	66,000		68,725.10	
Shanghai Power Co. Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from sales of Electricity	1,350,000		1,281,639.23	
Shanghai Telephone Co., Royalty	110,000		103,547.97	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. Final dividend for 1935 and Interim dividend for 1936 on 975 "A" shares	32,360		31,268.32	
Contributions to General Funds through Industrial Undertakings				
Adjustment Account.				
Convict Labour				
Concreteware Manufactory				
Pingchiao Quarry				
Public Works Department Workshops				
	110,000		75,000.00	
		2,013,360		1,905,346.39
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Accumulated Interest on adjustment of Sinking Funds				
Trust Funds, etc., written back				
Sales of Stores, etc.		746,640		584,356.04
		24,512,000		23,651,711.56
<i>Less</i> —Amount allocated to Education Budget representing the equivalent of the amount estimated to be derived from a 1.86 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax		2,367,500		2,308,188.00
		22,144,500		21,343,523.56
		269,740		269,741.96
Surplus from 1935				
		22,414,240		21,613,265.52
General Reserve—Amount to be appropriated		2,000,000		2,000,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		24,414,240		23,613,265.52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.					
VOLUNTEER UNITS.					
<i>Pay.</i>		93,710		97,502.58	
Foreign		12,500		12,767.52	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		1,470		3,179.79	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		20,600		20,301.55	
Chinese			128,580		133,751.44
<i>Superannuation</i>			2,850		3,276.80
<i>Pension Contributions</i>			9,940		9,953.19
<i>Passages</i>			1,240		1,436.11
<i>Medical Aid</i>			3,000		3,099.15
<i>Allowances for Attending Schools of Instruction, etc.</i>			300		356.01
<i>Locomotion</i>			10,000		10,874.52
<i>Fuel</i>			5,500		7,011.58
<i>Light</i>			8,500		8,196.50
<i>Water</i>			2,700		2,815.88
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			8,000		6,353.28
<i>Insurance</i>			2,880		2,963.52
<i>Telephone Service</i>			3,050		2,555.06
<i>Postage</i>			400		356.01
<i>Uniform</i>			24,900		23,190.03
<i>Allowance to Units</i>			10,250		10,270.00
<i>Artillery Units</i>			500		413.54
<i>Armoured Car Company</i>			1,800		1,086.75
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>			17,430		18,087.88
<i>Ammunition</i>			43,000		37,493.91
<i>Camps of Exercise</i>			11,580		10,959.99
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>			180		183.51
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>			11,000		10,708.05
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>			470		470.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			4,500		3,575.50
			312,550		309,682.20
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>			6,500		7,079.25
Totals carried to Summary			306,050		302,602.95
RUSSIAN DETACHMENT.					
<i>Pay.</i>		243,330		233,819.84	
Foreign		23,680		23,104.32	
Good Service Bonus		2,160		2,064.50	
Chinese			269,170		258,988.66
<i>Medical Aid</i>			16,000		15,865.55
<i>Locomotion</i>			700		1,035.09
<i>Fuel</i>			7,000		5,993.88
<i>Light</i>			4,000		4,275.89
<i>Water</i>			3,000		2,191.57
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			500		373.15
<i>Insurance</i>			1,050		1,028.25
<i>Telephone Service</i>			610		677.84
<i>Ration Allowance and Messing</i>			105,000		105,121.63
<i>Uniform</i>			19,600		17,231.40
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			2,230		1,629.28
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>			970		304.68
<i>Ammunition</i>			5,760		6,526.67
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			3,000		2,132.46
			438,590		423,375.80
<i>Less—Charged to Police Force for Special Services</i>			54,500		55,461.75
Totals carried to Summary			384,090		367,914.05
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Ammunition</i>			58,800		874.00
<i>Fire Appliances</i>			790		280.00
<i>3 Bicycles</i>			280		3,008.40
<i>Tinned Rations</i>			2,400		3,605.55
<i>Emergency Equipment</i>			1,850		2,000.00
<i>409 Camp Beds</i>			1,740		636.31
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			540		
Totals carried to Summary			66,400		10,494.26
<i>Credit.</i>					
Value of Stores Issued			50,760		46,793.94
Totals carried to Summary			Cr. 50,760		Cr. 46,793.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
FIRE BRIGADE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	330,640		290,540.95	
Language Bonus	6,340		2,433.32	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	40,600		34,623.07	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	11,230		11,102.86	
Chinese	391,180		349,041.18	
<i>Superannuation</i>		779,900		687,741.54
<i>Passages</i>		56,200		53,345.89
<i>Medical Aid</i>		39,000		42,052.39
<i>Locomotion</i>		20,000		22,005.65
<i>Fuel</i>		35,500		32,139.25
<i>Light</i>		43,000		41,133.66
<i>Water</i>		14,000		14,765.84
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		8,500		8,320.03
<i>Insurance</i>		4,000		3,710.67
<i>Uniform</i>		6,000		5,775.59
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		28,000		17,507.17
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		24,000		22,451.39
<i>Maintenance, Depreciation, etc., Fire Hydrants</i>		20,000		10,194.51
<i>Telephone Service</i>		56,000		61,097.29
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		10,000		11,911.19
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500		1,500.00
		2,800		1,809.45
		1,148,490		1,037,462.06
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	500			
<i>Receipts for Watching and Salvage Services</i>	17,500		17,846.83	
		18,000		17,846.83
		1,130,490		1,019,615.23
AMBULANCE SERVICES.				
EMERGENCY BRANCH.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese	3,930		3,713.00	
Medical Aid	70		70.00	
Locomotion	3,000		3,826.24	
Insurance	440		349.20	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs	2,000		951.66	
Uniform	300		300.00	
Telephone Service	260		204.61	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	250		264.50	
Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.	700		256.83	
		10,950		9,936.04
HOSPITAL BRANCH.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese	7,440		7,172.32	
Medical Aid	100		100.00	
Locomotion	2,300		3,074.67	
Insurance	390		261.90	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs	1,600		710.02	
Uniform	550		550.00	
Telephone Service	1,100		1,094.63	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	150		165.25	
Washing	300		267.15	
Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.	500		428.80	
	14,430		13,825.74	
<i>Less—Fees</i>	6,000		5,725.50	
		8,430		8,100.24
Totals carried to Summary		1,149,870		1,037,651.51
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Ladder Trailer</i>		2,400		
<i>Staff Car</i>		4,000		
<i>Rescue and Reviving Apparatus</i>		2,600		2,449.40
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i>		900		756.73
<i>Appliances and Tools</i>		6,000		2,372.67
<i>Workshop Equipment</i>		2,000		1,490.76
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		1,500		1,947.49
<i>2 Motor Ambulances</i>		8,900		
Totals carried to Summary		28,300		9,017.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated		Actual.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
POLICE FORCE.					
GENERAL.					
Pay.					
Foreign.					
Executive Branch	2,292,910		2,356,091.76		
Gaoi Branch	317,900		315,930.68		
Language Bonus	108,000		104,504.27		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	364,000		360,444.78		
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	114,000		99,344.10		
Allowances.					
District	9,900		10,231.68		
Shanghai Special District Court	5,450		4,474.66		
Special Duty	3,500		3,308.37		
Chinese Tuition	18,000		18,316.10		
Drill	1,260		1,175.34		
		3,234,920		3,273,821.74	
Japanese.					
Executive Branch	491,350		499,977.70		
Language Bonus	57,000		50,605.30		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	84,000		81,946.43		
Allowances.					
Rent	28,000		21,566.35		
Special Duty	1,500		1,511.09		
Drill	300		167.00		
		662,150		654,873.87	
Sikhs.					
Executive Branch	253,480		261,414.58		
Gaoi Branch	82,390		84,040.54		
Language Bonus	48,500		47,959.34		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	40,000		39,015.67		
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	6,650		11,083.03		
Allowances.					
Rations	63,000		63,447.36		
Rent	23,000		17,102.81		
Drill	180		122.49		
Traffic	5,300		5,230.01		
Special Duty	630		647.88		
		523,130		530,063.71	
Chinese.					
Executive Branch	2,192,580		2,154,367.60		
Gaoi Branch	142,080		142,609.36		
Language Bonus	4,500		3,915.08		
Allowances.					
Traffic	10,000		10,069.30		
Drill and Gate-men	250		235.19		
Rent	300,000		301,102.21		
Special Duty	4,800		4,406.03		
Plain Clothes	250		4.00		
		2,654,460		2,616,708.77	
Superannuation	400,700		406,328.15		
Deferred Pay	22,000		22,414.51		
Passages	373,500		357,758.17		
Recruiting Expenses	5,000		4,239.24		
Uniform and Equipment	310,000		288,544.65		
Locomotion	235,000		231,888.69		
Medical Aid.					
Medicines	1,300		859.85		
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	157,000		158,006.29		
Surgeons' Fees	65,000		72,933.54		
		223,300		231,799.68	
Patrol Ponies.					
Pay of Mafoos	8,870		8,035.07		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	8,800		9,019.35		
Repairs to Saddlery	1,650		442.90		
		19,320		17,497.32	
Carried forward		8,663,480		8,635,938.50	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		8,663,480		8,635,938.59
POLICE FORCE—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
<i>Fuel</i>		220,000		248,192.93
<i>Light</i>				
General	104,000		111,568.60	
Traffic	55,000		52,552.24	
Police Lamps	1,800		2,331.71	
		160,800		166,452.55
<i>Water</i>		56,000		50,633.01
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		60,200		52,062.77
<i>Insurance</i>		16,000		16,503.58
<i>Communications.</i>				
Telephone Service	30,500		30,189.25	
Street Telephones	47,000		49,212.01	
Teleprinters	24,000		23,509.04	
Wireless	4,500		3,618.36	
		106,000		106,528.66
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		1,500		941.30
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>				
Food	11,000		13,012.37	
Photographs	3,500		4,007.16	
Medical Treatment for Remanded Prisoners	5,240		7,122.25	
Miscellaneous	1,190		1,475.57	
		20,930		25,017.35
<i>Expenses of Catching Stray Dogs</i>		6,400		7,767.75
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>				
Furniture	30,800		26,068.97	
Arms	17,600		11,981.85	
Traffic Signals, etc.	10,000		8,791.35	
		58,400		46,842.17
<i>Rewards</i>		28,000		2,150.00
<i>Musketry Course</i>				18,492.81
<i>Secret Service</i>				15,550.00
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		8,000		7,206.20
<i>Publicity</i>		870		857.50
<i>First Aid Lectures</i>		1,000		1,178.60
<i>Vehicle Licence Plates</i>				1,213.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		22,000		27,747.07
		9,431,580		9,432,745.81
<i>Less—Shanghai District Court, contribution towards pay and expenses of personnel seconded</i>	17,270		17,213.04	
<i>Pay of personnel transferred</i>	542,370		542,580.58	
<i>Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings</i>	115,150		108,302.81	
<i>Receipts for Special Services</i>	176,000		154,227.69	
<i>Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property</i>	2,000		837.77	
<i>Dog Redemption Fees</i>	2,000		1,475.00	
<i>Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates</i>			5,010.00	
		854,790		829,646.83
Totals carried to Summary		8,576,790		8,603,098.92
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		5,000		4,551.24
<i>Prison Van</i>		3,000		3,435.00
<i>Ammunition</i>		29,000		28,845.91
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		260,000		246,875.87
<i>Motor Transport Equipment</i>		600		155.80
Totals carried to Summary		297,600		283,843.82
<i>Credit.</i>				
Value of Stores issued		321,000		300,169.66
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 321,000		Cr. 300,169.66

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
POLICE FORCE—continued.				
GAOL AND REFORMATORY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
<i>Foreign.</i>				
Pay of Personnel transferred	317,900		315,930.68	
Language Bonus	17,000		16,008.37	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	54,050		44,216.37	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	12,000		9,853.94	
		400,950		386,009.36
<i>Russians.</i>				
Russian Detachment, pay and sundry expenses of personnel employed as guards transferred		54,500		55,461.75
<i>Sikhs.</i>				
Pay of Personnel transferred	82,390		84,040.54	
Language Bonus	11,450		11,633.62	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	12,900		12,508.87	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	800		3,991.94	
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Rations	17,750		22,737.70	
Rent	6,500		5,474.12	
Gaol Posts	230		221.07	
		132,020		140,607.86
<i>Chinese.</i>				
Pay of Personnel transferred	142,080		142,609.36	
Language Bonus	200		276.00	
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Plain Clothes	720		718.61	
Rent	20,100		16,315.65	
		163,100		159,919.62
<i>Superannuation</i>		40,510		40,815.59
<i>Deferred Pay</i>		8,350		7,881.14
<i>Passages</i>		35,900		40,299.05
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i>		500		918.78
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		27,300		15,992.38
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,000		1,870.96
<i>Medical Aid.</i>				
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	20,000		19,662.38	
Surgeons' Fees	4,650		5,461.54	
		24,650		25,123.92
<i>Fuel</i>		52,000		60,537.09
<i>Light</i>		16,600		18,392.94
<i>Water</i>		22,500		19,923.59
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		5,200		5,394.40
<i>Insurance</i>		6,000		5,608.83
<i>Telephone Service</i>		2,850		3,204.86
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		150		
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>				
Food	208,000		202,574.22	
Clothing	41,500		48,569.43	
Hospital	65,700		66,314.87	
Miscellaneous	31,500		37,531.28	
		346,700		354,989.80
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		18,500		19,228.40
<i>Payment of Employed Convicts</i>		800		2,307.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				462.26
		1,363,880		1,364,949.58
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	19,300		19,035.67	
Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses transferred	4,730		4,147.50	
Receipts for Consular Prisoners	15,000		19,115.80	
		39,030		42,298.97
Totals carried to Summary		1,324,850		1,322,650.61
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		1,650		1,625.60
Totals carried to Summary		1,650		1,625.60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.					
GENERAL.					
ADMINISTRATION.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign		125,000		124,148.88	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		18,160		18,186.98	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		1,940		1,940.02	
Chinese		28,100		26,335.96	
<i>Superannuation</i>			173,200		170,611.84
<i>Passages</i>			14,350		14,314.24
<i>Medical Aid</i>			5,770		4,258.13
<i>Locomotion</i>			2,700		1,618.40
<i>Fuel</i>			1,600		1,687.64
<i>Light</i>			1,500		1,273.72
<i>Water</i>			1,200		984.62
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			420		301.30
<i>Insurance</i>			4,500		3,964.31
<i>Telephone Service</i>			60		53.80
<i>Notification of Communicable Disease</i>			990		917.71
<i>Medical Registration</i>			2,000		1,723.00
<i>Medical Library</i>			1,170		733.70
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			3,600		2,809.53
<i>Publicity</i>			800		453.87
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			9,000		8,030.41
			700		685.89
			223,560		214,422.11
Less—Receipts from issue of Official Certificates	2,400			3,016.25	
Receipts from issue of Coffin Permits	570			385.00	
Medical Registration Fees	250			324.00	
			3,220		3,725.25
Totals carried to Summary			220,340		210,696.86
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign	84,650			77,277.99	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	9,960			9,605.29	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	3,320			2,965.22	
Chinese	27,000			28,352.85	
<i>Superannuation</i>			124,930		118,201.35
<i>Passages</i>			10,540		9,900.04
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			7,130		4,955.64
<i>Medical Aid</i>			300		65.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>			2,000		1,646.64
<i>Locomotion</i>			19,000		20,510.91
<i>Fuel</i>			1,600		1,331.25
<i>Light</i>			4,000		3,773.07
<i>Water</i>			1,530		1,425.71
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			580		362.79
<i>Insurance</i>			1,400		1,471.27
<i>Telephone Service</i>			100		103.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			1,130		863.86
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,300		1,191.41
			300		169.97
			175,840		165,971.91
Less—Receipts	48,000			44,710.12	
Contribution from French Municipal Council	9,800			9,800.00	
			57,800		54,510.12
Totals carried to Summary			118,040		111,461.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.				
Pay.				
Foreign	24,500		24,334.02	
Reparation Exchange Compensation	3,420		3,393.93	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	590		591.58	
Chinese	8,690		7,465.30	
		37,200		35,784.83
Superannuation		3,210		3,101.61
Medical Aid		700		740.06
Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals		2,000		1,749.77
Fuel		800		771.59
Light		370		322.27
Water		140		97.63
Printing, Stationery, etc.		250		150.12
Insurance		20		17.00
Telephone Service		180		200.30
Maintenance and Repairs		350		96.54
Miscellaneous		50		13.37
		45,270		43,036.09
Less—Receipts		9,000		6,990.00
Totals carried to Summary		36,270		36,046.09
DISPENSARY.				
Pay.				
Foreign	19,380		18,257.62	
Reparation Exchange Compensation	2,150		2,151.62	
Chinese	4,800		4,775.36	
		26,330		25,184.60
Superannuation		2,280		2,145.48
Passages		1,740		1,411.72
Expenses of Engaging Staff		250		489.87
Medical Aid		350		883.93
Locomotion		600		680.00
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		64,430		58,570.72
Fuel		1,000		885.79
Light		300		238.64
Water		100		73.81
Printing, Stationery, etc.		90		49.32
Insurance		30		25.00
Telephone Service		300		206.92
Maintenance and Repairs		50		75.95
Miscellaneous		30		9.20
		97,880		90,730.95
Less—Receipts		83,500		82,592.90
Totals carried to Summary		14,380		8,138.05
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.				
Pay.				
Foreign	10,910		10,909.08	
Chinese	19,960		19,855.42	
		30,870		30,764.50
Superannuation		2,950		2,973.42
Medical Aid		500		324.28
Locomotion		3,520		3,250.33
Fuel		180		159.55
Light		200		160.83
Water		80		48.11
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500		582.34
Insurance		40		28.80
Telephone Service		130		104.89
Drugs, Instruments, etc.		300		616.95
Maintenance and Repairs		250		189.37
Miscellaneous		100		5.00
		39,620		39,208.37
Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget		19,810		19,604.18
Totals carried to Summary		19,810		19,604.19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
SANITATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	171,820		177,007.87	
Language Bonus	9,500		6,510.79	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	15,640		17,154.98	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	2,600		1,851.28	
Chinese	59,080		53,776.95	
<i>Superannuation</i>		258,640		256,401.87
<i>Passages</i>		19,520		19,693.50
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		8,950		4,982.81
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200		273.00
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>		7,100		9,242.24
Disinfection		22,000		19,183.24
Plague Prevention		7,800		7,252.97
Mosquito Reduction		26,000		24,197.64
Fly Reduction		8,700		6,146.21
Smallpox and Cholera Prevention		29,900		28,023.64
<i>Locomotion</i>		12,500		11,050.40
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500		1,665.09
<i>Light</i>		1,000		871.12
<i>Water</i>		400		449.92
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,000		1,971.10
<i>Insurance</i>		600		638.60
<i>Telephone Service</i>		2,310		1,907.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,000		1,647.42
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		800		411.56
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget</i>		409,100		396,009.63
		22,040		22,183.51
Totals carried to Summary		387,060		373,826.12
FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	204,220		189,504.12	
Language Bonus	7,800		6,677.04	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	23,150		21,050.68	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	8,220		8,542.65	
Chinese	94,820		93,003.14	
<i>Superannuation</i>		338,210		318,779.63
<i>Passages</i>		22,660		21,722.63
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		20,700		17,933.51
<i>Medical Aid</i>		250		210.75
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>		7,000		6,271.49
Disposal Plant		29,000		24,855.02
Observation Kennels		940		994.00
Laboratory Animals		3,720		3,054.79
Meat Market and Cold Storage		20,000		11,443.19
<i>Locomotion</i>		17,090		15,096.08
<i>Fuel</i>		5,800		5,360.15
<i>Light</i>		10,100		9,412.92
<i>Water</i>		26,000		24,437.11
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,800		2,002.43
<i>Insurance</i>		5,000		5,592.55
<i>Telephone Service</i>		2,000		1,545.47
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		17,000		13,661.27
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,600		1,773.86
<i>Less—Fees from Slaughterhouses.</i>		528,730		484,147.55
Sale of Products from Disposal Plant	167,700		150,449.70	
Fees from Meat Market and Cold Storage	12,500		11,697.54	
Recoverable from Pathological Laboratory	30,000		911.30	
	4,660		4,048.79	
Totals carried to Summary		214,860		167,107.33
		313,870		317,040.22

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.				
Pay.				
Foreign	9,830		9,834.96	
Language Bonus	440		443.15	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	1,610		1,616.45	
Chinese	18,420		18,223.00	
Superannuation		30,300		30,117.56
Medical Aid		1,690		1,089.11
Locomotion		250		595.48
Grave Contractor, etc.		1,500		1,808.94
Fuel		9,500		6,161.40
Light		1,300		1,535.08
Water		200		166.58
Printing, Stationery, etc.		370		356.91
Insurance		150		100.57
Telephone Service		400		402.80
Maintenance and Repairs		560		477.52
Miscellaneous		5,200		5,187.14
		80		92.60
		50,900		48,071.69
Less—Fees.				
Cremation	3,800		5,180.00	
Grave Making	13,200		10,256.56	
Grave Spaces	15,000		11,548.50	
Use of Niche in Columbarium	650		1,134.00	
Reservation	1,450		1,932.00	
Permits	1,800		1,442.00	
		35,900		31,493.06
Totals carried to Summary		15,000		16,578.63
SWIMMING POOL.				
Pay.				
Foreign	4,200		3,920.59	
Chinese	2,510		2,987.49	
Superannuation		6,710		6,308.08
Medical Aid		140		153.89
Locomotion		50		19.23
Light		60		55.00
Water		800		902.91
Printing, Stationery, etc.		2,000		2,023.70
Insurance		60		17.58
Telephone Service		240		244.00
Maintenance and Repairs		120		82.12
Miscellaneous		2,150		2,277.49
		1,900		2,069.12
		14,230		14,153.12
		31,000		23,304.55
Less—Receipts from Bathers				
		Cr. 16,770		Cr. 9,151.43

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS.				
ADMINISTRATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	28,370		28,362.50	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	4,660		4,661.31	
Chinese	1,580		1,578.00	
<i>Superannuation</i>		34,610		34,601.8
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,900		2,915.3
<i>Locomotion</i>		450		351.1
<i>Fuel</i>		2,600		1,823.3
<i>Light</i>		210		207.2
<i>Water</i>		200		174.2
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		80		54.1
<i>Insurance</i>		200		137.0
<i>Telephone Service</i>		70		58.6
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		420		333.7
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		40		32.9
		150		176.3
<i>Less—Medical Examination Fees</i>		41,930		40,866.8
		1,700		932.0
Totals carried to Summary		40,230		39,934.8
RADIOLOGY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	11,460		11,454.56	
Pay and Sundry Expenses of X-Ray Nurse (part time)	2,490		2,497.85	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	1,880		1,882.65	
<i>Superannuation</i>		15,830		15,835.06
<i>Medical Aid</i>		1,150		1,145.44
<i>Locomotion</i>		100		107.68
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		440		294.0
		50		
		17,570		17,382.18
<i>Less—Amount Recoverable from General Hospital</i>		17,570		17,382.18
MENTAL HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	48,050		47,821.57	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,950		4,280.27	
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>		52,000		52,101.84
<i>Medical Aid, Chinese</i>		70		121.12
<i>Fuel</i>		80		24.50
<i>Light</i>		2,150		1,825.58
<i>Water</i>		800		668.38
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		200		165.62
<i>Insurance</i>		160		98.56
<i>Telephone Service</i>		130		131.00
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i>		1,000		98.07
<i>Messing</i>		3,800		1,072.53
<i>Washing</i>		870		4,232.64
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,550		871.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		30		1,288.75
				14.42
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		62,970		62,714.41
		31,000		46,648.63
Totals carried to Summary		31,970		16,065.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	95,630		72,696.26	
Pay of Chinese Staff	33,190		32,044.19	
Superannuation, Chinese		128,820		104,740.45
Medical Aid, Chinese		1,850		1,803.43
Locomotion		700		617.88
Fuel		500		454.00
Light		10,300		10,245.73
Water		2,550		3,319.14
Printing, Stationery, etc.		1,200		2,014.08
Insurance		250		307.50
Telephone Service		640		644.00
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		1,810		1,502.39
Messing		8,000		6,198.83
Washing		26,500		21,869.06
Maintenance and Repairs		6,050		4,257.43
Miscellaneous		6,000		6,524.26
		150		755.00
Less—Receipts from Patients		195,330		165,252.98
		22,000		17,642.83
Totals carried to Summary		173,330		147,610.15
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	10,660		11,980.51	
Pay of Chinese Staff	33,440		32,780.84	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	360		361.06	
Superannuation, Chinese		44,460		45,122.41
Medical Aid, Chinese		2,850		2,718.08
Locomotion		350		215.64
Fuel		30		30.93
Light		3,000		3,616.27
Water		700		845.40
Printing, Stationery, etc.		550		517.37
Insurance		180		136.26
Telephone Service		120		120.00
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		180		144.03
Messing		7,000		3,962.85
Washing		7,000		6,485.99
Maintenance and Repairs		2,160		2,404.66
Miscellaneous		4,400		3,466.47
		50		78.46
Less—Receipts from Patients		73,030		75,865.42
		7,000		1,550.30
Totals carried to Summary		66,030		74,515.12
MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	2,460		3,141.89	
Pay of Chinese Staff	3,010		2,627.34	
Superannuation, Chinese		5,470		5,769.23
Medical Aid, Chinese		70		11.00
Locomotion		400		4.90
Fuel		200		216.72
Light		150		159.19
Printing, Stationery, etc.		80		122.80
Insurance		470		21.66
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		50		471.00
Messing		2,500		39.40
Washing		100		1,924.09
Maintenance and Repairs		700		113.97
Miscellaneous		150		251.43
				92.09
Less—Receipts from Visitors		10,340		9,187.48
		7,500		4,911.41
Totals carried to Summary		2,840		4,276.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	16,990		19,153.35	
Pay of Chinese Staff	7,180		6,634.92	
Medical Aid, Chinese		24,170		25,788.27
Locomotion		150		211.20
Fuel		2,000		2,677.25
Light		5,000		3,886.11
Water		1,000		938.20
Printing, Stationery, etc.		1,700		1,013.50
Insurance		120		72.00
Telephone Service		780		793.50
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		330		208.50
Messing		3,600		2,447.70
Washing		19,000		11,744.40
Maintenance and Repairs		2,000		1,645.10
Miscellaneous		3,500		3,357.77
		100		29.50
		64,350		54,814.20
Less—Receipts from Patients		4,500		4,172.70
Totals carried to Summary		59,850		50,641.50
NURSES' QUARTERS.				
HANNEN ROAD.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	9,200		7,363.91	
Pay of Chinese Staff	4,290		4,367.43	
Medical Aid, Chinese		13,490		11,731.34
Fuel		150		80.70
Locomotion		2,500		2,726.60
Light		800		948.41
Water		300		310.28
Printing, Stationery, etc.		70		42.88
Insurance		180		183.00
Telephone Service		270		200.81
Messing		4,200		3,771.63
Washing		1,730		1,415.99
Maintenance and Repairs		2,500		2,760.77
Miscellaneous		200		155.41
Totals carried to Summary		26,490		24,327.87
VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Home Sister and Housekeeper	14,880		13,779.95	
Pay of Chinese Staff	11,980		11,799.16	
Medical Aid, Chinese		26,860		25,579.11
Locomotion		70		69.90
Fuel		70		72.87
Light		16,000		15,093.21
Water		3,200		1,468.40
Printing, Stationery, etc.		2,500		1,772.00
Insurance		400		332.73
Telephone Service		880		920.00
Messing		1,550		1,222.22
Washing		25,000		22,039.71
Maintenance and Repairs		5,200		4,283.95
Miscellaneous		2,500		2,394.50
		50		29.04
		84,380		76,177.76
Less—Receipts from Special Nurses		3,500		4,253.05
		80,880		71,924.71
Less—Amount recoverable from Country Hospital		80,880		71,924.71

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES.				
POLICE HOSPITAL, INDIAN AND CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	4,910		4,909.12	
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	33,020		28,712.60	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	810		806.83	
Chinese	57,770		58,999.82	
<i>Superannuation</i>		96,510		93,428.37
<i>Medical Aid</i>		4,900		5,135.05
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,400		1,674.21
<i>Fuel</i>		600		537.35
<i>Light</i>		12,000		11,597.17
<i>Water</i>		1,900		1,383.37
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500		2,837.98
<i>Insurance</i>		1,000		693.67
<i>Telephone Service</i>		800		791.80
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i>		1,900		1,464.85
<i>X-Ray</i>		17,500		18,909.50
<i>Messing</i>		5,000		5,154.54
<i>Washing</i>		18,000		15,082.46
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		4,320		2,858.43
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		6,000		5,558.05
		800		2,081.46
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	100,000	176,130	86,571.80	169,188.26
<i>Fees from X-Ray Examinations and Treatment</i>	17,200		16,540.00	
<i>Medical Examination Fees</i>	5,000		2,464.00	
		122,200		105,675.80
Totals carried to Summary		53,930		63,512.46
WARD ROAD GAOL HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	3,700		3,692.28	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	610		606.84	
Chinese	53,470		48,872.26	
<i>Superannuation</i>		57,780		53,171.38
<i>Medical Aid</i>		5,270		4,828.41
		1,200		961.69
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i>		64,250		58,961.48
		64,250		58,961.48

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES—continued.				
FIRST AID LECTURES TO CHINESE POLICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		630		667.91
Superannuation		60		66.75
Medical Aid		50		13.98
		740		747.44
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i>		740		747.44
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF REMANDED PRISONERS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		4,030		5,516.99
Superannuation		370		529.54
Medical Aid		60		78.47
		4,460		6,116.00
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i>		4,460		6,116.00
CENTRAL LAUNDRY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	2,550		1,987.98	
Language Bonus	70		69.93	
Chinese	4,440		3,466.20	
		7,060		5,524.11
Superannuation				198.81
Expenses of Engaging Staff		150		100.00
Medical Aid		500		193.92
Locomotion		1,320		821.77
Fuel		6,000		1,046.91
Light		480		12.99
Water		1,200		211.03
Printing, Stationery, etc.		360		30.39
Insurance		500		67.09
Telephone Service		130		107.45
Maintenance and Repairs		3,500		2,805.79
Miscellaneous		100		121.90
		21,560		11,244.07
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Hospitals</i>		21,560		11,244.07
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES.				
DISTRICT NURSING.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		3,400		2,991.69
Locomotion		370		372.00
Drugs		900		577.60
Totals carried to Summary		4,670		3,941.29
KING'S DAUGHTERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		4,890		5,018.99
Totals carried to Summary		4,890		5,018.99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
HOSPITALS—<i>continued.</i>				
FREE CLINICS.				
VENEREAL DISEASES.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	11,810		11,751.79	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	1,920		1,923.95	
Chinese	840		804.20	
		14,570		14,479.94
Superannuation		1,170		1,250.97
Medical Aid		500		829.82
Locomotion		120		50.47
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100		112.92
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		12,000		9,831.60
Treatment of Patients		7,000		4,927.60
Miscellaneous		200		169.29
		35,660		31,702.61
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		2,500		2,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		33,160		29,202.61
TUBERCULOSIS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	6,130		6,087.48	
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	3,400		2,991.69	
Language Bonus	400		402.84	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	990		993.91	
		10,920		10,475.92
Superannuation		600		604.32
Medical Aid		120		305.26
Locomotion		620		612.00
Printing, Stationery, etc.		50		45.34
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		2,500		2,336.25
Treatment of Patients		5,000		3,419.00
Miscellaneous		20		50.90
		19,830		17,848.09
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		2,500		2,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		17,330		15,348.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
3 Matrons and 5 Assistant Matrons	34,280		32,650.44	
Home Sister	4,280		4,279.72	
34 Nurses	76,050		67,765.64	
12 Assistant and Probationer Nurses	14,040		13,539.07	
3 Attendants	16,960		17,563.72	
2 Housekeepers	4,380		4,331.56	
Custodian	5,430		5,437.80	
		155,420		145,567.95
Language Bonus	4,780		3,207.80	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	23,680		22,884.92	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	5,630		5,125.66	
		189,510		176,786.33
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Superannuation	18,740		17,109.07	
Passages	22,360		13,793.56	
Medical Aid	10,000		7,485.98	
Uniform	3,260		2,996.81	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	1,200		678.51	
		55,560		41,363.93
		245,070		218,150.26
<i>Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—</i>				
Radiology	2,490		2,497.83	
Mental Hospital	48,050		47,821.57	
Isolation Hospital	95,630		72,696.26	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	10,660		11,980.51	
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,460		3,141.89	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	16,990		19,153.33	
Nurses' Quarters—Hannen Road	9,200		7,363.91	
Victoria Nurses' Home	14,880		13,779.95	
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	33,020		28,712.60	
District Nursing	3,400		2,991.69	
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home	4,890		5,018.99	
Tuberculosis Clinic	3,400		2,991.69	
		245,070		218,150.26
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>		8,770		5,857.88
<i>Pathological Laboratory Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>		1,310		815.00
<i>Chemical Laboratory Fittings and Apparatus</i>		550		399.64
<i>Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus</i>		100		
<i>Motor Car</i>		3,500		3,600.00
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries</i>		10,040		8,804.10
		24,250		19,476.62
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS IN AID.				
<i>Contributions.</i>				
Country Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1935		153,960		153,959.08
General Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1935		72,030		71,032.25
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>				
Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital	3,000		3,000.00	
Ching Chong Memorial Hospital	1,000		2,000.00	
First Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China	5,000		5,000.00	
Foo Ming Hospital	500		500.00	
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity	2,000		2,000.00	
Japanese Residents' Corporation Hospital	5,000		5,000.00	
Lester Chinese Hospital	28,000		28,000.00	
National Leprosarium of Shanghai	1,200		740.18	
Paulun Hospital	5,000		5,000.00	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	7,000		7,000.00	
St. Luke's Hospital	28,000		28,000.00	
Shanghai General Hospital	56,620		56,321.29	
Shanghai Labourers' Hospital	1,400		1,400.00	
Shanghai Mercy Hospital			3,000.00	
Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic	7,000		7,000.00	
Yangtzepoo Sacred Heart Hospital	14,000		14,000.00	
<i>Remission of Taxation.</i>				
Hospitals.				
Foreign Beneficiaries	50,100		50,163.16	
Chinese Beneficiaries	43,090		43,561.38	
	93,190	257,910		261,686.01
Totals carried to Summary		483,900		486,677.34

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	972,010		963,018.34	
Language Bonus	10,250		8,122.65	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	138,150		136,247.49	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	29,250		26,216.83	
Chinese	510,500		440,334.45	
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,660,160		1,573,959.76
<i>Passages</i>		137,200		131,927.01
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		98,400		86,546.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>		500		182.00
<i>Locomotion</i>		24,000		26,477.72
<i>Fuel</i>		67,000		52,763.27
<i>Light</i>		5,500		4,861.29
<i>Water</i>		7,000		6,572.57
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,200		1,828.93
<i>Insurance</i>		19,000		18,824.87
<i>Telephone Service</i>		2,500		2,137.68
<i>Drawing Materials and Instruments</i>		10,000		7,931.22
<i>Testing Materials, etc.</i>		10,500		10,209.33
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500		1,885.26
		1,000		1,198.61
		2,046,460		1,927,305.52
<i>Leas—Building Permit Fees</i>	30,000		24,335.00	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i>	27,000		17,357.16	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc.</i>	30,000		20,903.65	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>	7,000		3,613.53	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff transferred to Special Services</i>	345,000		331,067.00	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses charged to Extraordinary Expenditure</i>	95,000		83,465.65	
		534,000		480,741.99
Totals carried to Summary		1,512,460		1,446,563.53
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Administration Building		56,300		60,902.29
Volunteer Corps		13,950		10,011.42
Fire Brigade		14,640		18,169.01
Police Force		59,460		60,220.10
Stations and Quarters		24,390		29,167.65
<i>Cable</i>				
Health Department	29,230		22,082.64	
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	5,490		4,139.54	
Victoria Nurses' Home	1,340		1,524.80	
Mental Hospital	12,290		10,045.43	
Isolation Hospital	2,200		2,371.47	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	2,740		3,190.12	
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	3,560		3,494.76	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	990		1,011.59	
Mokanshan Sanatorium	7,820		3,524.40	
Cemeteries	3,780		3,113.94	
Open-air Swimming Pool		69,440		54,498.69
<i>Public Works Department.</i>				
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	11,310		9,856.41	
Parks and Open Spaces, Sanitary Installations, Fencing, etc.	8,830		11,784.30	
Latrines	16,160		Cr. 1,423.83	
<i>Public Library</i>		36,300		20,216.88
<i>Chinese Studies and Translation Office</i>		320		131.97
<i>Richa Board Depôts</i>		180		48.19
<i>Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices</i>		170		507.21
				1,482.72
Totals carried to Summary		275,150		255,356.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals.</i>				
Bridges	30,000		28,976.49	
Buildings	30,000		34,689.49	
Jetties and Pontoons	40,000		33,991.48	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>		100,000 70,000		97,657.46 67,757.66
Totals carried to Summary		170,000		165,415.12
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.				
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Maintenance of Drains		50,000		58,872.81
<i>Sewerage.</i>				
Disposal of Cesspool Contents.				
Working expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons	40,000		38,074.31	
Working expenses of Contractor	15,000		19,644.88	
Treatment Works.		55,000		57,719.13
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred	18,300		16,224.61	
Pay, Chinese	18,500		16,387.00	
Power and Light	51,500		45,365.37	
Maintenance of Plant	9,800		10,847.74	
Sludge Disposal	40,000		22,602.11	
Maintenance of Sewers		138,100		111,426.83
Pumping Chambers.		20,000		3,869.70
Pay, Chinese	19,200		16,605.05	
Power and Light	98,500		83,558.71	
Maintenance of Plant	6,000		8,315.52	
Insurance		124,050 420		108,479.28 527.00
Less—Receipts from sale of Ordure		387,370 140,400		340,894.81 140,400.00
Totals carried to Summary		247,170		209,494.81
HOUSE REFUSE.				
COLLECTION.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>	75,500		72,512.68	
Pay.				
Chinese	220,000		200,938.66	
Medical Aid	2,000		1,761.71	
Locomotion	4,000		4,170.00	
Materials	22,000		14,445.08	
Tools	8,000		5,880.52	
Truck Haulage	58,000		40,978.02	
		389,500		340,686.67
DISPOSAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>	54,300		46,999.33	
Pay.				
Chinese	35,000		28,138.31	
Medical Aid	600		1,043.97	
Locomotion	2,000		2,100.03	
Barging	215,000		214,475.00	
Sanitary Measures	5,000		92.83	
Maintenance of Chutes	2,500		1,331.09	
Haulage	30,000		17,952.45	
Tools and Materials	2,000		1,693.46	
Working expenses of Incinerators	75,000		66,994.35	
Miscellaneous	500		14.21	
		421,900		380,834.13
Less—Receipts from Householdors		811,400 24,000		721,520.80 20,820.65
Totals carried to Summary		787,400		709,700.15

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
ROADS.				
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		390,000		361,283.10
Medical Aid		700		512.88
Locomotion		14,000		14,265.77
Insurance		5,000		4,002.00
<i>Materials.</i>				
Broken stone, sand, etc.	180,000		121,749.48	
Sheet Asphalt	400,000		417,330.10	
Cement Concrete	100,000		108,842.78	
		680,000		647,922.36
<i>Haulage</i>		65,000		77,489.15
Tools, renewals and repairs		60,000		65,592.67
Boundary Stones		300		74.7
Street Name-plates		7,000		8,985.13
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		74,000		70,736.63
Chinese Government Land Tax		700		609.30
Mowing Hydrants, Tramway and Electricity Standards		2,000		3,584.10
Miscellaneous		2,000		1,810.36
		1,300,700		1,254,968.20
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	34,290		47,593.36	
Transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure	100,000		83,746.00	
		134,290		131,339.36
Totals carried to Summary		1,166,410		1,123,628.54
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>		31,300		34,137.78
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		215,000		212,706.81
Medical Aid		2,000		1,043.08
Locomotion		3,500		3,756.69
Insurance		700		615.20
Uniform		3,500		2,882.13
<i>Materials.</i>				
Water	14,000		2,638.97	
Sand	1,500		793.71	
		15,500		3,432.68
<i>Haulage.</i>				
Working expenses of motor plant	44,000		16,229.73	
Truck Haulage, road detritus	70,000		38,176.71	
Barging	12,000		12,000.00	
		126,000		66,406.44
Tools, renewals and repairs		15,000		10,720.07
Miscellaneous		1,000		108.92
		413,500		335,808.90
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		7,000		9,437.67
Totals carried to Summary		406,500		326,371.2
LIGHTING.				
<i>Electricity</i>		408,000		406,100.56
<i>Extensions.</i>				
Electricity and Gas		5,000		2,096.55
Totals carried to Summary		413,000		408,197.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred Pay.		70,600		70,197.90
Chinese		227,000		221,607.25
Superannuation, Chinese		800		871.20
Medical Aid		1,500		3,130.77
Locomotion		9,000		9,898.81
Uniform		4,500		2,994.96
Haulage		3,500		2,637.94
Fuel		7,000		6,136.60
Lighting Gardens		9,000		8,421.95
Water		11,000		10,332.69
Printing and Stationery		2,000		1,907.62
Insurance		1,000		927.06
Telephone Service		850		847.68
Tools, renewals and repairs		5,000		4,856.73
Chinese Government Land Tax		1,120		1,120.00
Painting and Repairs		7,000		7,096.87
Turf		8,500		7,954.88
Poles and Fastenings for Trees		4,000		2,908.68
Mud, Sand and Gravel		6,000		9,149.54
Fertilizers and Insecticides		2,000		1,785.65
Lavatory Requisites		3,200		2,069.15
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.		15,000		11,637.54
Malade and Fences		12,000		10,614.82
Upkeep of Animals		13,000		12,458.08
Open Air Concerts		6,000		5,159.18
Miscellaneous		1,500		1,102.92
Less—Receipts for Admission	90,000	432,070	95,376.77	417,826.53
Receipts from hire of Chairs, sale of Plants, etc.	14,000		14,078.33	
		104,000		109,455.10
Totals carried to Summary		328,070		308,371.43
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.				
Pay.				
Foreign	35,500		34,290.53	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	4,620		3,622.65	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	3,620		2,346.28	
Chinese	10,600		10,593.51	
		54,340		50,852.97
Superannuation		4,500		4,359.66
Passages		2,800		1,642.39
Laboratory Apparatus and Reagents		1,500		2,090.28
Locomotion		1,600		1,124.32
Sundry Expenses		1,500		1,255.77
Totals carried to Summary		66,330		61,325.39
STOCK AND STORES.				
2 Survey Levels		600		882.90
Asphalt Testing Machine		1,840		
2 Hand Lawn Mowers		700		620.00
5 Filing Cabinets		700		400.00
15 Bicycles		1,000		181.15
Furniture and Sundries		3,000		429.46
Road Materials, etc.		750,800		708,927.88
Totals carried to Summary		757,840		711,441.39
Credit.				
Value of Stores issued		750,000		725,518.91
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 750,000		Cr. 725,518.91

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND.				
(Estimated, five months ; actual, twelve months).				
Pay.				
Foreign	80,740		177,924.55	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	5,380		5,047.17	
Private Services	1,500		1,418.21	
Chinese	990		1,995.00	
		88,610		186,384.93
Superannuation		3,560		3,360.06
Passages		34,460		36,512.13
Expenses of Engaging Staff				1,097.06
Medical Aid		2,500		4,796.81
Locomotion		1,000		2,377.50
Fuel		700		937.58
Light		300		638.01
Water		80		139.34
Advertising		3,300		6,355.94
Printing, Stationery, etc.		800		1,121.67
New Music		600		757.95
Repairs to Instruments		800		1,279.26
Maintenance and Repairs		100		108.85
Insurance		60		152.00
Telephone Service		300		308.72
Miscellaneous		230		221.68
		137,400		246,549.49
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council	900		2,100.00	
Receipts from Private Services	2,000		2,085.00	
Receipts from Symphony Concerts, etc.	8,000		12,252.31	
		10,900		16,437.31
Totals carried to Summary		126,500		230,112.18
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				161.00
Totals carried to Summary				161.00
PUBLIC LIBRARY.				
Pay.				
Foreign	6,800		6,841.92	
Chinese	5,070		5,068.25	
		11,870		11,910.17
Superannuation		1,010		1,017.74
Medical Aid		140		96.92
Fuel		120		102.07
Light		900		825.03
Insurance		40		32.00
Telephone Service		300		231.65
Printing, Stationery, etc.		400		525.75
Books		4,000		3,993.59
Binding		980		981.33
Papers and Magazines		1,700		1,729.03
Maintenance and Repairs		300		329.97
Miscellaneous		400		630.37
		22,250		22,405.62
Less—Subscriptions, etc.		6,500		6,254.20
Totals carried to Summary		15,750		16,151.42
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries		500		596.87
Totals carried to Summary		500		596.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.					
TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign		44,480		44,475.48	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		7,300		7,299.00	
Chinese		1,280		1,328.14	
			53,060		53,102.62
<i>Superannuation</i>			4,530		4,530.46
<i>Passages</i>					5,760.83
<i>Medical Aid</i>			200		117.43
Totals carried to Summary			57,790		63,511.31
FINANCE OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreign		147,760		144,909.20	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		20,060		21,953.09	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		2,410			
Chinese		112,580		111,810.67	
			282,810		278,672.96
<i>Superannuation</i>			24,630		23,722.10
<i>Passages</i>			6,950		1,224.83
<i>Medical Aid</i>			2,800		3,503.59
<i>Locomotion</i>			1,120		1,233.17
<i>Fuel</i>			1,650		1,520.32
<i>Light</i>			1,750		1,567.43
<i>Water</i>			600		487.90
<i>Insurance</i>			60		49.80
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			6,000		4,718.15
<i>Telephone Service</i>			2,000		1,383.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,650		1,334.89
			332,020		319,418.86
<i>Leas</i> —Charged to Industrial Undertakings	11,200			11,200.00	
Charged to Education Budget	14,000			14,000.00	
			25,200		25,200.00
Totals carried to Summary			306,820		294,218.86
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Chinese.					
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.			60,080		59,137.50
<i>Superannuation</i>			4,990		4,898.10
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			2,800		2,472.97
Totals carried to Summary			67,870		66,508.57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>				
REVENUE OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	299,840		293,086.08	
Language Bonus	6,080		5,392.33	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	33,110		33,892.53	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	14,860		16,564.43	
Chinese	184,980		180,823.73	
		538,870		523,759.10
<i>Superannuation</i>		42,170		40,910.66
<i>Deferred Pay</i>		30		30.00
<i>Passages</i>		33,280		33,056.76
<i>Uniform</i>		5,530		4,296.59
<i>Medical Aid</i>		9,000		10,370.76
<i>Locomotion</i>		33,830		33,143.51
<i>Fuel</i>		1,250		1,130.45
<i>Light</i>		1,300		1,107.55
<i>Water</i>		450		324.91
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		23,500		21,379.37
<i>Telephone Service</i>		850		767.48
<i>Insurance</i>		180		166.20
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>		32,000		26,188.54
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,900		2,315.87
		724,140		698,947.75
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>		27,000		26,548.21
Totals carried to Summary		697,140		672,399.54
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries.				
Finance Office		1,000		752.67
Revenue Office		2,080		2,574.86
Totals carried to Summary		3,080		3,327.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.									
Pay.									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	47,830		47,832.12	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	7,850		7,861.66	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	2,080		2,076.56	
							57,760		57,770.34
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		4,900		4,903.44
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		200		84.45
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		130		111.54
Light	..	..	..	..	..		120		110.51
Water	..	..	..	..	..		50		34.42
Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		200		236.85
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		540		353.92
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		150		159.62
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					64,050		63,765.09
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
Pay.									
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	229,710		222,643.08	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	32,770		31,689.73	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	5,860		5,750.14	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	59,250		57,072.27	
							327,590		317,155.22
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..		27,970		26,803.26
Passages	..	..	..	..	..		11,960		16,511.70
Medical Aid	..	..	..	..	..		3,500		4,519.20
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..		1,000		1,027.31
Light	..	..	..	..	..		1,100		994.21
Water	..	..	..	..	..		400		307.14
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..		20		21.00
Telephone Service	..	..	..	..	..		2,200		1,393.66
Rehabilitation of Archives	..	..	..	..	..				1,319.40
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	..	..	..	..	..		10,000		8,988.03
Printing Annual Report and Budget	..	..	..	..	..		15,000		15,233.27
Printing Municipal Gazette	..	..	..	..	..		27,000		27,594.41
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..		2,400		2,073.54
							430,140		423,941.35
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	..	..					2,000		2,000.00
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					428,140		421,941.35
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..		5,100		2,712.36
Totals carried to Summary	..	..					5,100		2,712.36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	34,360		34,643.31	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	5,640		5,648.25	
Chinese	84,640		85,593.32	
		124,640		125,884.88
<i>Superannuation</i>		11,800		11,848.90
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,900		1,926.60
<i>Medical Aid</i>		900		1,467.80
<i>Fuel</i>				148.95
<i>Light</i>		450		637.87
<i>Water</i>				102.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500		420.58
<i>Telephone Service</i>		700		599.57
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100		104.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		420		586.06
Totals carried to Summary		141,410		143,728.11
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		100		111.00
Totals carried to Summary		100		111.00
CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	40,870		41,112.96	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	1,510		3,953.45	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	3,920			
Chinese	77,890		76,296.37	
		123,290		121,362.78
<i>Superannuation</i>		10,460		10,354.88
<i>Passages</i>		5,770		
<i>Medical Aid</i>		400		1,070.12
<i>Locomotion</i>		900		1,556.02
<i>Fuel</i>		500		490.66
<i>Light</i>		400		348.08
<i>Water</i>		70		53.76
<i>Insurance</i>		20		16.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		650		775.08
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400		258.15
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		291.33
		143,160		136,576.86
<i>Less—Pay, Superannuation, etc., transferred</i>		35,160		33,221.20
Totals carried to Summary		108,000		103,355.66
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		500		
Total carried to Summary		500		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PRESS INFORMATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	36,690		36,653.29	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	3,260		3,256.23	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	2,410		2,346.28	
Chinese	11,170		11,255.33	
<i>Superannuation</i>		53,530		53,511.18
<i>Passages</i>		4,660		4,650.94
<i>Medical Aid</i>		5,770		5,308.51
<i>Fuel</i>		650		925.26
<i>Light</i>		140		115.42
<i>Water</i>		140		111.50
<i>Insurance</i>		50		34.43
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		10		3.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,250		663.96
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		233.53
		100		63.57
Totals carried to Summary		66,800		68,622.33
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		250		
Total carried to Summary		250		
FACTORY INSPECTION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	29,870		30,107.75	
Language Bonus	1,150		1,102.14	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	3,540		3,544.62	
Expert Advisory Services	1,500		800.00	
Chinese	9,600		9,095.36	
<i>Superannuation</i>		45,660		44,649.87
<i>Medical Aid</i>		3,900		3,828.56
<i>Locomotion</i>		400		254.10
<i>Fuel</i>		3,400		2,860.63
<i>Light</i>		100		122.73
<i>Water</i>		110		128.36
<i>Insurance</i>		40		40.93
<i>Printing, Stationery, Subscriptions, etc.</i>		30		23.80
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,710		825.59
<i>Demonstrations and Publications</i>		200		189.09
<i>Investigation into the cost of living</i>		1,960		414.19
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				2,500.91
		450		80.40
Totals carried to Summary		57,960		55,924.92
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		1,880		463.20
Totals carried to Summary		1,880		463.20
RICSHA BOARD.				
ADMINISTRATION.				
<i>Remuneration of Members of the Board</i>	44,400		44,400.00	
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese	4,600		4,090.08	
Sundry Expenses	1,000		1,184.08	
		50,000		49,674.16
LICENSING STATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese	9,000		8,284.44	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	1,000		2,027.57	
Licence Photos	300		1,369.40	
Pullers' Badges	7,500		7,817.92	
Sundry Expenses	600		684.22	
		18,400		20,183.75
Less—Receipts from Licensing Fees, etc.		68,400		69,857.91
		15,000		26,851.50
Totals carried to Summary		53,400		43,006.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Advisor on Municipal Affairs, sundry expenses		13,000		12,696.54
Audit Fees		14,000		13,986.00
Council's Entertainment Expenses		1,000		1,232.10
Housing Commission, sundry expenses				874.73
Land Commission, sundry expenses		840		839.16
Legal Retainer and Opinions		5,000		10,871.92
London Agents, retaining fee		41,740		41,544.29
Maintenance of Indigent Mental Cases, etc.		50,000		67,371.40
Rates Assessment Fees		5,000		3,916.08
Ratepayers' Meeting, sundry expenses		2,500		2,286.82
Semaphore Service		35,500		34,770.20
Work Shelters, sundry expenses		8,200		6,440.46
Miscellaneous		10,000		22,280.43
Pensions, Gratuities, etc.				
Foreign Staff				
Pensions as per Schedule (pages 336-338)	395,240		404,966.18	
Exchange Compensation	158,830		160,535.99	
Less—Income from Pension Fund Investments	554,070		565,502.17	
	318,570		337,531.73	
Gratuities, etc.	235,500		227,970.44	
Chinese Staff	145,000		376,064.93	
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities	70,000		140,378.48	
Less—Charged to Education	450,500		744,113.85	
	49,210		48,972.24	
Deferred Pay Exchange Compensation		401,290		695,441.61
Superannuation Exchange Compensation		22,000		13,911.15
Grants in Aid		221,500		399,218.21
Boy Scouts' Association	500		500.00	
Children's Refuge	4,200		4,200.00	
China Association for Relief of Women and Children	28,000		28,000.00	
Convalescent Home for Russian Tuberculars	1,000		1,000.00	
Door of Hope	4,900		4,900.00	
Foreign Women's Home	3,500		3,500.00	
Giri Guides' Association	300		300.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organization	11,500		11,500.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Convalescent Home	2,800		2,800.00	
Municipal Service Club—Chinese	3,600		3,600.00	
Municipal Service Club—Foreign	2,940		2,940.00	
Prisoners' Aid Department of the Salvation Army	5,000		5,000.00	
Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch	7,000		7,000.00	
Shanghai Horticultural Society	400		400.00	
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery	10,000		10,000.00	
General		85,640		85,640.00
Remission of Taxation.				
Churches, Temples, Prayer Halls, etc.				
Foreign Beneficiaries	86,700		83,035.34	
Chinese Beneficiaries	36,630		39,054.41	
Miscellaneous				
Foreign Beneficiaries	10,000		10,411.71	
Chinese Beneficiaries	32,050		32,106.53	
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.		165,380		164,607.99
Volunteer Corps.				
Quarters, etc.		11,080		11,078.52
Fire Brigade				
Sub-Station, etc.	5,100		5,042.21	
Quarters, etc.	9,400		5,139.31	
Police Force.		14,500		10,181.52
Stations	11,530		11,530.90	
Quarters, etc.	400,000		394,324.48	
Health Department.		411,530		405,855.38
Branch Offices, Quarters, etc.		4,000		3,989.53
Public Works Department.				
Road Widening, etc.		4,770		4,763.24
Municipal Orchestra and Band		19,800		25,165.00
Public Library		8,400		8,391.60
Legal Department.				
Municipal Advocate's Offices		2,210		2,206.80
Miscellaneous		2,420		2,364.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,561,300		2,051,923.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.				
Municipal Loans		1,727,120		1,801,344.41
Superannuation Fund		819,130		777,092.51
Miscellaneous		211,980		220,484.56
General Funds.				
Deferred Pay	10,200		10,468.77	
Municipal Savings Bank	12,350		12,551.90	
Deposit Accounts	7,010		9,637.13	
		29,560		32,637.80
		2,787,790		2,831,489.28
Less—Superannuation Fund Investments	712,460		687,212.96	
General Funds Investments	401,070		421,948.42	
Industrial Accounts	44,030		43,468.41	
Education	428,860		425,084.97	
		1,586,420		1,577,714.76
Totals carried to Summary		1,201,370		1,253,774.52
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Sinking Fund Instalments.				
Silver Loans.				
5 per cent. Loan of 1934		156,610		156,605.72
Totals carried to Summary		156,610		156,605.72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Deficit from 1935		5,592,000		5,592,048.90
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Constructing new drains	80,000		58,591.84	
Less—Contributions from frontagers	10,000	70,000	1,752.00	56,839.84
<i>Sewerage.</i>				
New sewers, pumps and treatment works	255,500		331,088.09	
Less—Contributions from frontagers	40,000	215,500	47,486.47	283,601.62
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
Whangpoo River.				
Wayside Public Wharf, balance of cost		7,000		1,976.00
<i>Land.</i>				
Police Force.				
West Hongkew Station				
Health Department.				
Hungjiao Cemetery, extension			5,993.66	
Pig Slaughter House site, extension		171,500	14,483.70	
Public Works Department.				
Eastern District Depot site			1,407.00	
Latrine Sites			6,687.82	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Jordan Park			44,757.69	
Surplus Land			19,100.77	92,430.04
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Administration Building.				
Minor alterations and electric cable	21,400		24,426.39	
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range, Garage	3,000		3,231.14	
Fire Brigade.				
Bubbling Well Station, engine room, extension	1,700		1,426.30	
Temporary Station, Honan Road			5,193.56	
Wayside Sub-station, balance of cost	500			
Police Force.				
Central Station, balance of cost	48,000		39,258.74	
Chengtu Road Station, quarters for Chinese, balance of cost	1,400		1,337.34	
Gordon Road Station, alterations to hot water system and baths	3,000		2,799.37	
Yulin Road Station, stables and mafocs' quarters	7,500		7,573.50	
Chengtu Road Barracks, balance of cost	133,000		101,159.43	
Riesha Inspection Depot, Kungping Road, extension	2,000		3,891.77	
Gael.				
Foreign Section.				
Male Division, balance of cost	45,000		33,542.35	
Female Division, balance of cost	10,000		5,927.13	
Chinese Section.				
Cell block P/Q., padded cells	7,000		2,814.45	
Carried forward	283,500	6,056,000	232,583.47	6,026,896.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	283,500	6,056,000	232,583.47	6,026,896.40
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>				
Health Department.				
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, balance of cost	40,500		30,174.67	
Meat Market and Cold Storage, balance of cost. . . .	9,400		3,581.31	
Meat Market and Cold Storage, equipment, balance of cost ..	14,000		13,885.47	
Pig Killing Section, portion of cost	25,000		14,619.75	
Pig Killing Section, equipment	125,000		90,933.23	
Animal House, extension	7,000		6,162.56	
Disposal Plant, balance of cost	27,000		25,272.34	
Disposal Plant, equipment, balance of cost	11,000		27,469.85	
Branch Health Offices.				
Eastern District, Yangchow Road, storage tank	900			
Western District, Markham Road, storage tank	900			
Hospitals.				
Isolation Hospital, refrigeration plant	3,500		3,451.64	
Isolation Hospital, laundry, storage tank			967.28	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, extension	8,000		8,388.76	
Central Laundry, balance of cost	6,000		9,672.32	
Central Laundry, equipment, balance of cost	17,000		17,886.35	
Public Works Department.				
Passenger Landing Accommodation, The Bund, portion of cost	100,000			
Incinerators.				
Eastern District, temperature raising device	2,500		1,001.05	
Western District, temperature raising device	2,500			
Wuchow Road Depot, equipment, balance of cost	500			
Latrines	16,000		16,652.16	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Park, two lavatories	3,000		4,012.31	
Jessfield Park, latrine	1,500		470.46	
Public Gardens, refreshment kiosk	12,000		12,143.80	
Wayside Park, Children's lavatory	1,200		1,630.17	
Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions.				
Yochow Road Workshops, equipment	2,600		1,546.38	
		719,500		521,845.33
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads ..	1,500,000		240,171.71	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads			969,540.59	
Land transferred from Municipal Properties			150,955.34	
Making up and metalling the above	455,000		356,198.99	
	1,955,000		1,715,946.63	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	5,000	1,950,000		1,715,946.63
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
8 Lorries			27,334.51	
Fire Brigade.				
2 High-powered Chassis	28,500			
2 Pump Fittings	6,800			
Flood and Searchlight Generator	3,000		2,830.34	
Police Force.				
Traffic Control Gear	7,000		12,170.02	
Automatic Pistols	300		265.89	
Raiding Vans			25,356.67	
<i>Carried forward</i>	45,600	8,725,500	67,957.43	8,264,688.36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>						45,600	8,725,500	67,957.43	8,264,688.36
<i>Plant and Equipment—continued.</i>									
<i>Health Department.</i>									
Pathological Laboratory, Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	4,400		1,845.18	
Chemical Laboratory, Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	1,100		1,144.21	
Disinfecting Apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	1,300		841.50	
Meat Sterilizer	..	..	..	..	..	2,600			
<i>Public Works Department.</i>									
2 Heavy-duty Chassis	..	..	..	..	..	6,500		6,630.13	
3 " Ford " Truck Chassis	..	..	..	..	..			15,558.44	
400 Carts for House Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	11,000		9,539.60	
Mud Jack Pump	..	..	..	..	..	3,500		2,691.17	
Cold Mix Asphalt Plant	..	..	..	..	..	10,000		10,280.59	
							86,000		116,488.25
<i>Pension Fund.</i>									
Balance of Capitalization	..	..	..	..	..		700,000		1,399,444.10
<i>Loan Redemption.</i>									
<i>Temporary Loans.</i>									
Sinking Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	2,605,000		1,199,999.43	
<i>Instalment for year covering the following loans:—</i>									
Loan of 1925	..	..	..	..	..	492,050		492,059.17	
Loan of 1926	..	..	..	..	..	379,000		379,003.78	
Loan of 1927	..	..	..	..	..	277,450		277,460.14	
							3,753,500		2,348,522.52
Totals carried to Summary							13,265,000		12,129,143.23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ordinary Income			24,414,240			23,613,265.52
Ordinary Expenditure.						
Volunteer Corps.						
Volunteer Units	306,050			302,602.95		
Russian Detachment	384,090			367,914.05		
Fire Brigade		690,140			670,517.00	
		1,149,870			1,037,651.51	
Police Force.						
General	8,576,790			8,603,098.92		
Gaoi and Reformatory	1,324,850			1,322,650.61		
		9,901,640			9,925,749.53	
Health Department.						
General.						
Administration	220,340			210,696.86		
Pathological Laboratory	118,040			111,461.79		
Chemical Laboratory	36,270			36,046.09		
Dispensary	14,380			8,138.05		
School Medical Service	19,810			19,604.19		
Sanitation	387,000			373,826.12		
Food, Dairies and Markets	313,870			317,040.22		
Cemeteries, etc.	15,000			16,578.63		
Swimming Pool	Cr. 16,770			Cr. 9,151.43		
Hospitals.						
Administration	40,230			39,934.88		
Mental Hospital	31,970			16,065.78		
Isolation Hospital	173,330			147,610.15		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	66,030			74,515.12		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,840			4,276.07		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	59,850			50,641.58		
Nurses' Quarters, Hannen Road	26,490			24,327.87		
Police Medical Services.						
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	53,930			63,512.46		
Special Nursing Services.						
District Nursing	4,670			3,941.29		
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home	4,890			5,018.99		
Free Clinics.						
Venereal Diseases	33,160			29,202.61		
Tuberculosis	17,330			15,348.09		
		1,622,720			1,558,635.41	
Contributions and Grants in Aid		483,900			486,677.34	
Public Works Department.						
General	1,512,460			1,446,563.53		
Buildings	275,150			235,356.13		
Creeks and River	170,000			165,415.12		
Drainage and Sewerage	247,170			200,494.81		
House Refuse	787,400			700,700.15		
Roads.						
Maintenance	1,166,410			1,123,628.84		
Cleansing	406,500			326,371.23		
Lighting	413,000			408,197.11		
Parks and Open Spaces	328,070			308,371.43		
Extra-Departmental	66,330			61,325.39		
		5,372,490			4,996,423.74	
Municipal Orchestra and Band		126,500			230,112.18	
Public Library		15,750			16,151.42	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer and Controller's Office	57,790			63,511.34		
Finance Office	306,820			294,218.86		
Comptroller's Office	67,870			66,508.57		
Revenue Office	697,140			672,599.54		
		1,129,620			1,096,638.31	
Secretariat.						
Secretary General's Office	64,050			63,765.09		
Secretary's Office	428,140			421,941.35		
		492,190			485,706.44	
Legal Department		141,410			143,728.11	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		108,000			103,355.66	
Press Information Office		66,800			68,622.38	
<i>Carried forward</i>		21,301,030	24,414,240		20,819,969.03	23,613,265.52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—GENERAL—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		21,301,030	24,414,240		20,819,969.03	23,613,265.52
Factory Inspection		57,960			55,924.92	
Riesha Board		53,400			43,006.41	
General Charges		1,561,300			2,051,923.78	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.		1,201,370			1,255,774.52	
Redemption of Debentures		156,610			156,605.72	
		24,331,670			24,381,204.38	
Stock and Stores.						
Volunteer Corps	66,400			10,494.26		
Fire Brigade	28,300			9,017.05		
Police Force.						
General	297,600			283,843.82		
Gaol and Reformatory	1,650			1,623.60		
Health Department	21,250			19,476.62		
Public Works Department	757,840			711,441.39		
Municipal Orchestra and Band		161.00			161.00	
Public Library	500			596.37		
Finance Department.						
Finance Office	1,000			752.67		
Revenue Office	2,080			2,571.86		
Secretariat	5,100			2,712.36		
Legal Department	100			111.00		
Chinese Studies and Translation Office	500					
Press Information Office	250					
Factory Inspection	1,880			463.20		
	1,187,450			1,043,270.70		
<i>Less</i> —Value of Stores issued.						
Volunteer Corps	50,760			46,793.94		
Police Force	321,000			300,169.66		
Public Works Department	750,000			725,518.91		
	1,121,760					
		65,690			Cr. 29,211.81	
		16,880				738,727.05
		24,414,240	24,414,240		24,351,992.57	24,351,992.57
Extraordinary Income			13,285,260			7,749,740.71
Extraordinary Expenditure		13,265,000			12,129,143.23	
Surplus or Deficit, carried forward to 1937		20,260				4,379,402.52
		13,285,260	13,285,260		12,129,143.23	12,129,143.23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936
EDUCATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
ADMINISTRATION.				
EDUCATION BOARD.				
<i>Honorarium to Members of the Board</i>		9,440		9,440.64
Totals carried to Summary		9,440		9,440.64
EDUCATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	42,190		42,187.57	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	6,920		6,933.88	
Chinese	4,750		4,794.71	
<i>Superannuation</i>		53,860		53,916.16
<i>Medical Aid</i>		4,570		4,569.30
<i>Locomotion</i>		420		696.58
<i>Fuel</i>		500		593.62
<i>Light</i>		150		234.17
<i>Water</i>		170		230.28
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		70		71.23
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,120		709.43
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450		323.23
		300		173.04
Totals carried to Summary		61,640		61,426.94
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		300		61.25
Totals carried to Summary		300		61.25
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	159,250		154,361.81	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	18,180		17,565.93	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	8,270		8,033.92	
Chinese	11,750		11,590.75	
<i>Superannuation</i>		197,450		191,552.41
<i>Passages</i>		14,970		14,199.12
<i>Medical Aid</i>		23,900		23,116.98
<i>Fuel</i>		3,000		2,725.49
<i>Light</i>		1,840		2,501.35
<i>Water</i>		450		375.64
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		240		284.68
<i>Insurance</i>		4,300		3,717.73
<i>Telephone Service</i>		520		529.00
<i>Laboratory</i>		420		322.72
<i>Text Books</i>		1,340		1,079.84
<i>Form Prizes</i>		4,500		3,623.03
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		350		368.43
<i>Manual Training</i>		950		942.85
<i>Library Grant</i>		400		319.66
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		280		227.05
		1,180		1,321.65
Less—School Fees	72,000	256,090	67,415.95	247,207.63
Sale of Text Books, etc.	7,200		6,028.80	
Totals carried to Summary		79,200		73,444.75
		176,890		173,762.88
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>		70		
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		600		455.00
Totals carried to Summary		670		455.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								Estimated.		Actual.	
								Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>											
THOMAS HANBURY HOSTEL FOR BOYS.											
<i>Pay.</i>											
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,930		4,937.04	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,210		5,185.07	
<i>Superannuation</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10,140		10,122.11
<i>Medical Aid</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		100		103.20
<i>Fuel</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		300		1,438.92
<i>Light</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000		2,915.10
<i>Water</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		600		660.63
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		300		236.14
<i>Insurance</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		50		35.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		310		319.00
<i>Messing</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		90		85.50
<i>Clothing, etc.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10,000		7,612.52
<i>Washing</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		480		268.06
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		950		919.60
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		370		456.55
									240		213.81
<i>Less—Boarding Fees</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,550	27,510	2,388.00	25,392.14
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,370		4,508.50	
									9,920		6,896.50
Totals carried to Summary	..	..							17,590		18,495.64
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR BOYS.											
<i>Pay.</i>											
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,030		101,286.70	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,800		12,241.63	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,170		4,274.46	
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,460		7,276.85	
<i>Superannuation</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		125,460		125,079.64
<i>Passages</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,370		9,425.07
<i>Medical Aid</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,770		9,766.95
<i>Fuel</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,300		1,348.56
<i>Light</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,500		1,275.77
<i>Water</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		300		307.83
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		100		173.14
<i>Insurance</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,200		1,045.60
<i>Telephone Service</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		350		373.00
<i>Laboratory</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		480		351.87
<i>Text Books</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		200		214.51
<i>Form Prices</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,700		2,690.57
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		300		302.75
<i>Manual Training</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		250		480.95
<i>Library Grant</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		150		43.38
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		300		299.75
									850		565.71
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,200	155,580	51,669.98	154,645.05
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,600		4,315.40	
									57,800		55,985.38
Totals carried to Summary	..	..							97,780		98,659.67
STOCK AND STORES.											
<i>Manual Training Equipment</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		100		102.94
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,170		2,175.80
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		370		297.90
Totals carried to Summary	..	..							2,640		2,576.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>				
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	153,000		150,835.71	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	18,470		18,442.19	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	4,510		4,306.79	
Chinese	8,870		8,546.92	
<i>Superannuation</i>		184,850		182,131.61
<i>Passages</i>		13,790		13,697.05
<i>Medical Aid</i>		3,060		5,032.24
<i>Fuel</i>		1,600		2,001.44
<i>Light</i>		2,500		1,879.94
<i>Water</i>		250		206.12
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		600		545.72
<i>Insurance</i>		4,000		2,691.80
<i>Telephone Service</i>		340		338.00
<i>Laboratory</i>		400		299.03
<i>Text Books</i>		560		571.15
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		5,500		5,246.89
<i>Form Prizes</i>		500		425.47
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		400		460.02
<i>Library Grant</i>		500		497.79
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		280		178.49
		1,000		894.40
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	84,000	222,130	81,178.85	217,097.16
Sale of Text Books, etc.	8,000		6,349.05	
		92,000		87,527.90
Totals carried to Summary		130,130		129,569.26
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		150		
Total carried to Summary		150		
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	18,510		18,601.39	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	1,130		870.32	
Chinese	2,230		2,221.00	
<i>Superannuation</i>		21,870		21,692.61
<i>Passages</i>		1,620		924.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>		320		715.18
<i>Fuel</i>		350		1,474.06
<i>Light</i>		90		229.05
<i>Water</i>		40		84.91
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		280		35.19
<i>Telephone Service</i>		130		228.96
<i>Text Books</i>		200		101.95
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		120		223.54
<i>Form Prizes</i>		40		80.69
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		120		40.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200		123.69
		25,380		140.11
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	9,000		7,546.60	26,093.94
Sale of Stationery, etc.	300		269.50	
		9,300		7,816.10
Totals carried to Summary		16,080		18,277.84

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>				
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	141,760		137,409.20	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	9,660		9,460.21	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	4,050		3,798.97	
Chinese	7,480		7,415.10	
		162,950		158,083.48
<i>Superannuation</i>		13,190		11,854.86
<i>Passages</i>		5,060		5,032.22
<i>Medical Aid</i>		1,500		2,920.03
<i>Fuel</i>		2,400		2,690.12
<i>Light</i>		160		184.98
<i>Water</i>		230		154.13
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		3,250		2,766.24
<i>Insurance</i>		160		226.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		300		192.44
<i>Domestic Science Centre</i>		150		220.48
<i>Laboratory</i>		500		16.83
<i>Text Books</i>		3,000		2,548.20
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		500		210.08
<i>Form Prizes</i>		400		240.65
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000		839.35
<i>Library Grant</i>		300		292.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000		924.56
		196,150		189,397.70
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	46,730		52,900.81	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	5,400		4,369.45	
		52,130		57,270.26
Totals carried to Summary		144,020		132,127.44
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>		70		
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		100		18.30
Totals carried to Summary		170		18.30
THOMAS HANBURY HOSTEL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	7,680		7,705.78	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	250		253.41	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	1,060		987.30	
Chinese	4,410		4,387.75	
		13,400		13,334.24
<i>Superannuation</i>		450		446.00
<i>Passages</i>		2,220		2,161.04
<i>Medical Aid</i>		900		916.50
<i>Fuel</i>		3,500		3,060.53
<i>Light</i>		320		363.17
<i>Water</i>		470		308.19
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		70		45.75
<i>Insurance</i>		60		77.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100		70.86
<i>Messing</i>		9,000		6,608.60
<i>Clothing, etc.</i>		200		111.41
<i>Washing</i>		840		661.16
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		750		513.46
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400		299.99
		32,680		29,577.90
<i>Less—Boarding Fees</i>	2,000		1,944.80	
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	4,000		3,245.08	
		6,000		5,189.88
Totals carried to Summary		26,680		24,688.02

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—continued.				
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys		3,420		3,094.72
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys		2,430		938.39
Public School for Junior Boys		1,800		1,009.57
Public School for Girls		2,920		2,417.66
Public School for Junior Girls		1,240		411.18
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls		730		939.15
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls		1,460		89.02
Totals carried to Summary		14,000		8,899.69
GENERAL CHARGES.				
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>				
Foreign Staff.				
Pensions as per Schedule (page 338)	27,060		27,036.93	
Exchange Compensation	12,110	39,170	11,939.07	38,976.00
Gratuities, etc.		2,140		5,582.92
Chinese Staff.				
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		500		656.40
Superannuation Exchange Compensation		41,810		45,215.32
		1,800		4,373.01
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>				
Public School for Junior Girls		2,130		1,997.26
Accountancy Charges		7,000		7,000.00
Schools Fees, etc. of free and reduced fees pupils		21,000		18,102.15
<i>Grants in Aid especially approved.</i>				
Institution of the Holy Family	2,800		2,500.00	
Institution of St. Joseph	4,200	7,000	4,200.00	7,000.00
Miscellaneous		3,600		3,108.04
Totals carried to Summary		84,340		86,795.78
INTEREST.				
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i>				
		177,460		175,680.26
Totals carried to Summary		177,460		175,680.26
GRANTS IN AID.				
<i>Grants to Schools for Foreign Children.</i>				
as per Schedule "A" (page 323)		180,000		180,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		180,000		180,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.				
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	68,970		66,297.62	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	6,040		6,464.91	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	4,180		4,739.55	
Chinese	63,970		63,275.03	
<i>Superannuation</i>		143,460		140,777.11
<i>Passages</i>		11,120		10,969.68
<i>Medical Aid</i>		14,290		14,197.16
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500		2,563.40
<i>Light</i>		1,000		1,121.00
<i>Water</i>		450		517.57
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		400		235.34
<i>Insurance</i>		1,100		1,085.46
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350		363.00
<i>Laboratory</i>		360		257.48
<i>Text Books</i>		400		398.92
<i>Form Prizes</i>		300		217.52
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250		249.18
<i>Library Grant</i>		500		292.50
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		351.40
		750		539.96
		176,580		174,075.18
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		66,700		66,767.60
Totals carried to Summary		109,880		107,307.58
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>		100		67.00
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		150		92.70
Totals carried to Summary		250		159.70
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	62,670		60,955.04	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	9,090		8,913.58	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	2,160		2,387.28	
Chinese	46,580		45,601.53	
<i>Superannuation</i>		120,500		117,857.43
<i>Passages</i>		10,190		9,991.26
<i>Medical Aid</i>		3,260		3,474.22
<i>Fuel</i>		1,200		1,358.93
<i>Light</i>		900		1,122.03
<i>Water</i>		300		391.19
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500		430.88
<i>Insurance</i>		850		661.61
<i>Telephone Service</i>		550		571.00
<i>Laboratory</i>		400		172.34
<i>Text Books</i>		300		279.30
<i>Form Prizes</i>		300		187.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		170		138.19
<i>Library Grant</i>		450		338.24
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		280		157.47
		600		416.90
		140,750		137,548.83
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		44,600		44,281.60
Totals carried to Summary		96,150		93,267.23
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>		700		572.76
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		690		394.40
Totals carried to Summary		1,390		967.16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
NIH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	57,370		54,501.35	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	8,200		8,145.58	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	100		105.00	
Chinese	51,300		51,923.38	
Superannuation		116,970		114,675.31
Passages		9,590		9,561.63
Medical Aid		1,200		1,153.65
Fuel		900		995.58
Light		150		1,246.62
Water		200		120.98
Printing, Stationery, etc.		850		140.34
Insurance		260		623.53
Telephone Service		300		275.00
Laboratory		200		221.81
Text Books		280		184.05
Form Prizes		200		134.34
Maintenance and Repairs		350		184.44
Manual Training		300		192.26
Library Grant		280		269.16
Miscellaneous		550		186.97
				398.96
		132,580		130,576.53
Less—School Fees		41,000		42,022.70
Totals carried to Summary		91,580		88,553.83
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries		120		115.92
Totals carried to Summary		120		115.92
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	57,170		53,782.15	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation	8,500		8,065.46	
Chinese	49,990		50,009.07	
Superannuation		115,660		111,856.68
Medical Aid		9,510		9,275.92
Fuel		1,200		1,309.63
Light		1,100		1,291.90
Water		150		236.99
Printing, Stationery, etc.		350		337.41
Insurance		850		916.28
Telephone Service		440		444.00
Laboratory		300		212.17
Text Books		250		41.92
Form Prizes		280		84.28
Maintenance and Repairs		170		115.27
Manual Training		450		286.09
Library Grant		400		256.35
Miscellaneous		280		116.06
		600		340.23
		131,990		127,101.18
Less—School Fees		47,000		48,008.00
Totals carried to Summary		84,990		79,093.18
STOCK AND STORES.				
Manual Training Equipment		120		108.23
Laboratory Apparatus		180		133.86
Furniture and Sundries		60		16.00
Totals carried to Summary		360		258.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		58,470		55,673.97
Superannuation		4,850		4,347.60
Medical Aid		250		101.58
Fuel		900		1,561.64
Light		300		290.83
Water		300		308.13
Printing, Stationery, etc.		740		738.32
Insurance		200		243.00
Telephone Service		300		195.65
Laboratory		250		161.95
Domestic Science		100		131.43
Text Books		250		211.95
Form Prizes		100		16.27
Maintenance and Repairs		450		482.28
Library Grant		250		210.19
Miscellaneous		500		535.71
		63,210		65,210.56
Less—School Fees		37,000		38,936.00
Totals carried to Summary		31,210		26,274.56
STOCK AND STORES.				
Laboratory Apparatus		710		187.52
Furniture and Sundries		410		261.60
Totals carried to Summary		1,120		449.12
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
CHINESE EDUCATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese		22,790		23,104.33
Superannuation		2,180		2,204.86
Medical Aid		500		460.56
Locomotion		700		620.30
Fuel		90		122.21
Light		90		115.98
Water		30		35.67
Printing, Stationery, etc.		600		489.56
Telephone Service		350		296.17
Miscellaneous		150		130.50
Totals carried to Summary		27,480		27,580.19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.				
CUNNINGHAM ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		36,660		36,756.07
Superannuation		3,320		3,203.41
Medical Aid		130		101.20
Fuel		200		220.18
Light		400		420.06
Water		300		390.16
Printing, Stationery, etc.		630		508.85
Insurance		180		181.00
Telephone Service		180		128.47
Laboratory		230		291.13
Text Books		180		122.58
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		140		127.71
Form Prizes		50		32.90
Maintenance and Repairs		450		493.47
Library Grant		250		258.87
Miscellaneous		580		499.78
Less—School Fees		43,880		43,735.84
		11,000		10,812.00
Totals carried to Summary		32,880		32,923.84
KINCHOW ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		40,960		39,144.76
Superannuation		3,630		3,436.60
Medical Aid		140		33.60
Fuel		900		911.10
Light		260		320.78
Water		220		211.53
Printing, Stationery, etc.		700		431.48
Insurance		600		616.00
Telephone Service		150		100.67
Laboratory		250		123.43
Text Books		200		169.75
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		120		100.45
Form Prizes		60		14.40
Maintenance and Repairs		500		528.79
Library Grant		280		283.31
Miscellaneous		600		485.96
Less—School Fees		49,570		46,912.61
		9,200		9,326.00
Totals carried to Summary		40,370		37,586.61
SINZA ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		38,810		38,633.28
Superannuation		3,430		3,413.85
Medical Aid		140		18.46
Fuel		1,000		1,072.56
Light		300		427.45
Water		400		282.90
Printing, Stationery, etc.		700		536.06
Insurance		620		634.00
Telephone Service		150		100.45
Laboratory		250		162.99
Text Books		200		214.95
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		120		128.00
Form Prizes		60		52.88
Maintenance and Repairs		500		560.53
Library Grant		280		268.11
Miscellaneous		650		572.48
Less—School Fees		47,610		47,078.95
		14,200		14,341.00
Totals carried to Summary		33,410		32,737.95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.				
WARD ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		44,950		44,472.21
Superannuation		4,070		3,949.99
Medical Aid		150		96.68
Fuel		300		302.28
Light		450		419.02
Water		340		280.24
Printing, Stationery, etc.		700		628.60
Insurance		40		38.00
Telephone Service		200		118.17
Laboratory		280		290.54
Text Books		200		191.24
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		120		105.48
Form Prizes		60		29.44
Maintenance and Repairs		350		399.01
Library Grant		280		268.06
Miscellaneous		600		664.05
		53,090		52,253.01
Less—School Fees		9,600		10,146.00
Totals carried to Summary		43,490		42,107.01
WAYSIDE ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		32,070		31,742.38
Superannuation		2,770		2,682.77
Medical Aid		100		18.50
Fuel		110		104.60
Light		300		321.08
Water		230		177.21
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500		412.83
Insurance		100		103.00
Telephone Service		130		78.43
Laboratory		150		166.95
Text Books		170		186.20
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		130		127.58
Form Prizes		40		40.73
Maintenance and Repairs		400		278.14
Library Grant		180		174.92
Miscellaneous		500		502.24
		37,880		37,117.56
Less—School Fees		5,500		5,606.00
Totals carried to Summary		32,380		31,511.56
BOONE ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese		19,010		19,377.17
Superannuation		1,670		1,557.34
Medical Aid		200		171.10
Fuel		350		171.03
Light		200		287.64
Water		250		97.68
Printing, Stationery, etc.		2,000		1,703.80
Insurance		180		180.00
Telephone Service		150		132.50
Text Books		1,000		1,002.55
Kindergarten Materials, etc.		50		
Form Prizes		300		300.12
Maintenance and Repairs		200		190.40
Manual Training		150		143.99
Library Grant		400		398.01
Miscellaneous				
		26,110		25,713.33
Less—School Fees		5,400		5,298.00
Totals carried to Summary		20,710		20,415.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>				
NIGHT SCHOOLS.				
KINCHOW ROAD.				
<i>Pay.</i> Chinese		4,000		3,898.02
<i>Superannuation</i>		160		163.20
<i>Medical Aid</i>		30		
<i>Fuel</i>		200		303.70
<i>Light</i>		90		188.99
<i>Water</i>		80		89.80
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		350		430.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		50		33.56
<i>Text Books</i>		250		288.38
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200		90.21
		5,410		5,485.86
<i>Less—Schools Fees</i>		450		570.50
Totals carried to Summary		4,960		4,915.36
WAYSIDE ROAD.				
<i>Pay.</i> Chinese		2,050		1,910.28
<i>Superannuation</i>		100		90.86
<i>Medical Aid</i>		20		
<i>Fuel</i>		40		27.72
<i>Light</i>		100		88.29
<i>Water</i>		100		54.62
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		250		259.53
<i>Telephone Service</i>		20		22.52
<i>Text Books</i>		220		217.32
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100		43.37
		2,950		2,714.51
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		350		374.50
Totals carried to Summary		2,600		2,340.01
STOCK AND STORES.				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus.</i>				
Cunningham Road	300		196.10	
Kinchow Road	300		86.40	
Sinza Road	300		54.99	
Ward Road	300		134.29	
Wayside Road	200		117.93	
		1,400		589.71
<i>Furniture and Sundries.</i>				
Office	180		170.64	
Cunningham Road	670		296.00	
Kinchow Road	780		428.60	
Sinza Road	220		219.40	
Ward Road	1,380		1,198.90	
Wayside Road	880		769.82	
Boone Road	1,160	5,270	943.10	4,024.46
Totals carried to Summary		6,670		4,614.17

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Public School for Chinese		1,690		1,940.61
Ellis Kadoorie Public School		2,030		2,601.10
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School		1,040		1,094.47
Polytechnic Public School		1,710		1,295.21
Secondary School for Girls		2,100		1,678.40
Primary Schools		13,370		16,929.66
Totals carried to Summary		21,940		25,539.45
GENERAL CHARGES.				
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>				
Foreign Staff.				
Pensions as per Schedule (page 338)	6,730		6,730.08	
Exchange Compensation	3,310	10,040	3,266.16	9,996.24
Chinese Staff.				
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		500		
		10,540		9,996.24
<i>Superannuation Exchange Compensation</i>				4,293.13
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>				
Primary School—Ward Road		16,800		16,783.20
Accountancy Charges		7,000		7,000.00
Inspection of Schools applying for Grants in Aid		22,260		22,778.16
Medical Inspection of Primary Schools		19,810		19,604.18
<i>School Fees, etc., of free and reduced fees pupils, Scholarships, Temporary Remission of Taxation, etc.</i>		36,640		38,412.13
Miscellaneous		2,500		2,761.96
Totals carried to Summary		115,550		121,629.00
INTEREST.				
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i>		251,400		250,321.17
Totals carried to Summary		251,400		250,321.17
GRANTS IN AID.				
<i>Grants to Schools for Chinese Children, as per Schedule "B" (pages 323-326)</i>		227,760		225,167.67
Totals carried to Summary		227,760		225,167.67

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID.				
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule A.</i>				
Cathedral School Henry Lester Endowment	7,000		7,000	
First Russian School	6,000		6,000	
Japanese Schools	139,000		139,000	
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule	7,500		7,500	
Loretto School	3,500		3,500	
Shanghai Jewish School	6,500		6,500	
St. Francis Xavier's College and Orphanage	10,500		10,500	
		180,000		180,000
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule B.</i>				
Y.M.C.A. Middle and Vocational Supplementary Schools ..	8,000		8,000	
Besant Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	3,600		3,600	
Medhurst College	3,300		3,300	
Yun Chung Middle School for Girls	3,500		3,500	
Wobbling Well Primary School	2,500		2,500	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Schools and Kindergarten ..	4,400		4,400	
Benevolent Industrial Institution Middle and Primary Schools	2,800		2,800	
Wei Feng Primary School for Girls	2,800		2,800	
Ming Kuo Middle and Primary Schools	1,300		1,300	
Hui Chun Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	2,800		2,800	
Ming Chih Middle School	2,000		2,000	
Ming Chih Primary School	1,800		900	
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	2,000		1,200	
Shanghai Primary School and Kindergarten	1,200		900	
Shao-Heiner Guild 1st Primary School	1,800		1,200	
Shang Kung Primary School	1,200		1,150	
Kun Fan Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	2,300		1,600	
World Students' Federation Primary School	1,200		600	
Sochow Guild Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Meikow Primary School	1,200		825	
Chen I Primary School	1,100		2,400	
Pei Ming Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	2,400			
Tan Hua Middle School	1,200		1,200	
Chien Hua Primary School	1,100		1,100	
Ta Hua Primary School	2,800		2,100	
Young China Academy and Primary School	1,000		500	
Ching Li Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Tsu Chiang Primary School	700		700	
Cheng Chi Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Tai Hua Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Tung Shan Primary School	1,300		1,300	
Chen Hsin Primary School	900		225	
Pei Wen Primary School	300		150	
Chun I Vocational Middle Schools for Girls	600		450	
Chun I Vocational Primary School for Girls	1,000		1,000	
Hua Ming Primary School	700		700	
Chih I Primary School	700		700	
Hu Chiang Primary School	900		900	
I Chao Primary School	700		700	
Shi Hua Primary School	1,400		1,400	
Ching Hai Primary School	900		675	
Shen Chiang Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Pin Hai Primary School	800		400	
Wen Wei Primary School	700		700	
Pei Kun Primary School for Girls	650		650	
Pei Jen Primary School	2,000		2,000	
Medhurst Girls' Primary School	300		300	
Y.W.C.A. 1st School for Women Workers	300		150	
Y.W.C.A. 2nd School for Women Workers	300		300	
Y.W.C.A. 3rd School for Women Workers	600		450	
Ming Tsu Primary School	600		450	
Yu Te Primary School	700		350	
Mu I Primary School	1,300		650	
Tzu Yu Primary School	600		450	
Chih Ming Primary School	3,000		3,000	
Tao Chung Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	400			
Ming Ming Primary School	400		400	
Loh Tsai Primary School	1,300		425	
Li Te Primary School	850			
Jen Ho Primary School for Girls	3,000		3,000	
Hsieh Chin Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Ching Yun Primary School				
Carried forward	94,200	180,000	80,350	180,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	94,200	180,000	89,350	180,000
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID—continued.				
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
<i>Schedule B—continued.</i>				
Ningpo Guild 1st Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School	900		675	
Chung Shih Commercial Vocational and Primary Schools ..	1,700		1,700	
Shang Chih Primary School	600		600	
Pei Yin Primary School	500		500	
Chen Hai Primary School	1,000		750	
Moore Memorial Church Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	4,900		4,900	
Kuang Hsia Middle and Primary Schools	4,300		4,300	
Ta Chung Middle School	1,300		1,300	
Loh Hua Primary School	900		450	
Oversea Chinese Academy	1,800		900	
Kuo Hua Middle School	1,800		1,800	
Tung I Primary School	800		800	
Shen Mei Primary School	600		600	
Mei Hua Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	1,000		1,000	
Kuang Shao 2nd Primary School	1,000		750	
Shih An Free School	3,200		3,200	
Chih Hsing Primary School	600		600	
Chun Te Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Al Kuo Primary School	1,500		1,125	
Hsin Huan Primary School	900		450	
Chinese Christian Nursery and Day School and Kindergarten ..	4,000		3,000	
Jen Chih Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Chen Huan Primary School	800		800	
Al Hua Primary School	1,000		750	
Chi Shen Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Ching Hua Primary School	1,000		1,000	
San Ming Primary School	1,200		1,200	
Northern District Kindergarten	600		300	
Shi Kuang Primary School	1,500		750	
Wuchow Guild Middle and Primary Schools	800		800	
Ching Hsiung Primary School	900		900	
Industrial Primary School	800		400	
Hu Hai Primary School	700		700	
Pao Sui Primary School	900		450	
Ningpo Guild 10th Primary School	600		600	
Chung Huan Primary School	800		800	
Ming Fu Primary School	900		900	
Hsi Hsia Primary School	1,300		1,300	
Ming Hui Primary School	1,100		1,100	
Wu Shih Primary School	700		700	
Hai Tao Primary School	950		712.50	
Shih Hsueh Primary School	600		600	
Chi Moon Primary School	800		800	
Han Teh Primary School	900		900	
Shih Lin Primary School	700		700	
Chiang Hai Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Pei Chu Primary School	800		800	
Tai Ho Primary School	500		500	
Fan Ai Primary School	700		700	
Kuo Wei Primary School	500		250	
Shi Chung Primary School	700		700	
Hsin Tan Primary School	700		700	
Bei Chu Primary School	750		750	
Chin Wei Primary School	600		600	
Tung Hua Primary School	600		450	
Shang Tsung Primary School	800		800	
Second Part-time School of the National Vocational Education Association	2,000		2,000	
Kuang Shih Middle and Primary Schools	1,800		1,800	
Ming Kuang Middle School	1,700		1,275	
Kuo Pen Primary School	1,800		1,800	
Pin Hai Middle School	900		900	
Chen Te Middle School	1,500		1,500	
Tao I Vocational Middle and Primary Schools	1,000		1,000	
Tung Hai Commercial Middle and Primary Schools	900		900	
Nanking Road Commercial Supplementary School	3,000		3,000	
Gonzaga College and Primary School				
<i>Carried forward</i>	173,200	180,000	151,037.50	180,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	173,200	180,000	151,037.50	180,000
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID—continued.				
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
<i>Schedule B—continued.</i>				
Kuang Ming Primary School	700		700	
Han Ying Primary School	700		700	
Ya Kuang Primary School	700		700	
Pan Chiang Primary School	600		600	
Hua Cheng Primary School	1,800		1,800	
Ningpo Guild 7th Primary School	600		450	
Chung Hua Middle and Primary Schools	2,100		2,100	
Loh An Primary School	650		650	
Shih Cheng Primary School	600		600	
Pei Yu Primary School	650		650	
Yung Kuang Primary School	650		487.50	
Shenz Huo Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Chien Te Primary School	600		600	
Kuang Ho Primary School	400		400	
Chin Cheng Primary School	550		550	
Chi Hua Primary School	450		450	
San I Primary School	700		700	
Nien Hua Primary School	600		600	
Ching Lin Primary School	600		600	
Bond Guild Primary School	850		850	
Ming Jen Primary School	500		500	
Ta Jen Primary School	1,000		750	
Ching Hai 2nd Primary School	500		500	
Wan Hsiang Primary School	600		600	
Po Ling Primary School	500		250	
Ping Ming Primary School	650		650	
Chinese Christian Nursery and Day School, Western District	700		700	
Don Bosco Salesian Orphanage	2,000		2,000	
Li Jen Primary School	500		500	
Chiu Te Middle and Primary School for Girls	2,800		2,800	
Chih Chung Middle School for Girls	2,500		2,500	
Seymour Primary School	1,800		1,800	
Kuo Kuang Middle School	2,500		2,500	
Shan Tao Middle and Primary Schools for Girls	3,300		2,475	
Hsin Huan Vocational Middle and 2nd Primary Schools	400		200	
Shanghai Supplementary School for Women	600		600	
Kuang An Primary School	600		600	
Kung I Primary School	750		750	
Hsi Chung Primary School	600		600	
Yung Lu Primary School	600		500	
Cheng Wen Primary School	600		600	
Chiang Cheng Primary School	600		600	
Shang Jen Primary School	600		600	
Ching Pai Primary School	500		500	
Wei Kung Primary School	500		500	
Chuen Te Primary School	700		700	
Bei Ying Primary School	600		600	
Chiang Ming Primary School	600		600	
Chi Chih Primary School	700		700	
Po Hui Primary School	600		450	
Ningpo Guild 9th Primary School	740		740	
Hui Kang Primary School	1,020		1,020	
I Sheng Primary School	600		600	
Cheng Chih Primary School	900		900	
Al Kuo 1st Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Hua Min Primary School	550		550	
Yu Ying Primary School	600		450	
Hu Hsi Supplementary School for Workers	400		400	
Cheng Kung Primary School	600		600	
Ching Ping Primary School	1,000		1,000	
Peng Fei Primary School	550		550	
Wen Teh Charity Primary School	800		800	
Kwang Hsia Primary School	550		550	
Chien Yu Primary School	550		550	
Hu Hung Primary School	500		500	
		227,760		203,460.00
<i>Carried forward</i>		407,760		383,460.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		407,760		383,460.00
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID— <i>continued.</i>				
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Schedule B—continued.</i>				
Amounts placed in Suspense pending compliance with conditions relating to Grants in Aid :—				
Besant Middle and Primary Schools for Girls			900	
Ming Chih Primary School			900	
Ningpo Guild 2nd Primary School			2,000	
Shao-Hsing Guild 1st Primary School			900	
Kun Fan Middle and Primary Schools for Girls			1,150	
World Student Federation Primary School			600	
Soochow Guild Primary School			600	
Chen I Primary School			275	
Young China Academy Primary School			700	
Ching Li Primary School			500	
Shen Chiang Primary School			225	
Wen Wei Primary School			400	
Y.W.C.A. 2nd School for Women Workers			150	
Ming Tsu Primary School			150	
Yu Teh Primary School			150	
Mu I Primary School			350	
Chih Ming Primary School			150	
Ming Ming Primary School			400	
Li Te Primary School			1,300	
Jen Ho Primary School for Girls			425	
Ningpo Guild 8th Primary School			225	
Chen Hsi Primary School			250	
Loh Hua Primary School			450	
Oversea Chinese Academy			900	
Kuang Shao 2nd Primary School			250	
Al Kuo Primary School			375	
Hsin Huan Primary School			450	
Chinese Christian Nursery and Day School and Kindergarten ..			1,000	
Al Hua Primary School			250	
Wuchow Guild Middle and Primary Schools			750	
Hu Hai Primary School			400	
Ningpo Guild 10th Primary School			450	
Wu Shang Primary School			237.50	
Tung Hua Primary School			150	
Ming Kuang Middle School			425	
Kuo Pen Primary School				
Tao I Vocational Middle and Primary Schools			1,132.67	
Ningpo Guild 7th Primary School			150	
Yung Kuang Primary School			162.50	
Ta Jen Primary School			250	
Po Ling Primary School			250	
Hsin Huan Vocational Middle and 2nd Primary Schools ..			825	
Yu Ying Primary School			150	
				21,707.67
		407,760		405,167.67

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued*.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Allocation of Funds from Extraordinary Budget—General.. ..		64,740		58,357.83
Totals carried to Summary		64,740		58,357.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Public School for Girls, cookery and needlework centre	25,000		19,100.42	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, balance of cost and minor alterations	14,000		11,158.62	
Primary School for Chinese, Boone Road, alterations and extension	20,000		23,624.94	
Primary School for Chinese, Kinchow Road, minor works . .	700		343.43	
		59,700		54,227.41
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>				
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	950		945.00	
Public School for Girls	450		427.05	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	480		451.65	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	160			
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	80			
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	840		592.95	
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	2,080		1,713.77	
		5,040		4,130.42
Totals carried to Summary		64,740		58,357.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936—EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ordinary Income			2,418,630			2,362,377.99
Ordinary Expenditure.						
ADMINISTRATION.						
Education Board	9,440			9,440.64		
Education Office	61,640			61,426.94		
Stock and Stores.						
Education Office	300			61.25		
		71,380			70,928.83	
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	176,890			173,762.88		
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	17,590			18,495.64		
Public School for Junior Boys	97,780			98,659.67		
Public School for Girls	130,130			129,569.26		
Public School for Junior Girls	16,080			18,277.84		
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	144,020			132,127.44		
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls	26,680			24,688.02		
Stock and Stores.						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	670			455.00		
Public School for Junior Boys	2,640			2,576.64		
Public School for Girls	150					
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	170			18.30		
Buildings	14,000			8,899.69		
General Charges	84,340			86,795.78		
Interest	177,460			175,680.26		
		888,600			870,006.42	
Grants in Aid		180,000			180,000.00	
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.						
Public School for Chinese	109,880			107,307.58		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	96,150			93,267.23		
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School	91,580			88,553.83		
Polytechnic Public School	84,990			79,093.18		
Secondary School for Girls	31,210			26,274.56		
Chinese Education Office	27,480			27,580.19		
Cunningham Road Primary School	32,880			32,923.84		
Kinchow Road Primary School	40,370			37,586.61		
Sinza Road Primary School	33,410			32,737.95		
Ward Road Primary School	43,490			42,107.01		
Wayside Road Primary School	32,380			31,511.56		
Boone Road Primary School	20,710			20,415.33		
Kinchow Road Night School	4,960			4,915.36		
Wayside Road Night School	2,600			2,340.61		
Stock and Stores.						
Public School for Chinese	250			159.70		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	1,390			967.16		
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School	120			115.92		
Polytechnic Public School	360			258.09		
Secondary School for Girls	1,120			449.12		
Primary Schools	6,670			4,614.17		
Buildings	21,940			25,539.45		
General Charges	115,550			121,629.00		
Interest	251,400			250,321.17		
		1,050,890			1,030,668.02	
Grants in Aid		227,760			225,167.67	
Deficit carried forward to 1937 ..						14,392.95
		2,418,630	2,418,630		2,376,770.94	2,376,770.94
Extraordinary Income			64,740			58,357.83
Extraordinary Expenditure ..		64,740			58,357.83	
		64,740	64,740		58,357.83	58,357.83

BALANCE SHEET.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
LIABILITIES.			
To MUNICIPAL LOANS:—			
Loan of 1925 at 6 per cent.		7,832,167.84	
Do. 1926 „ 6 „		6,713,286.71	
Do. 1927 „ 7 „		3,059,440.56	
Do. 1934 „ 5 „		10,404,700.00	
Do. 1936 „ 5½ „		7,577,400.00	
			35,586,995.11
„ TEMPORARY LOANS:—			
Sterling, £285,000.		4,758,260.87	
U.S. Dollars 535,000		1,821,276.60	
			6,579,537.47
„ TRUST FUNDS:—			
Superannuation Fund		13,677,293.79	
Pension Fund		6,859,796.30	
General—			20,537,090.09
Indian Deferred Pay		78,406.21	
Police Deferred Pay		5,085.80	
Orchestra and Band Deferred Pay		4,701.70	
Russian Deferred Pay		17,885.16	
Russian Good Service Bonus		91,953.78	
Russian Guarantee Fund		942.63	
Miscellaneous		3,854.05	
Fire Insurance Fund		357,922.96	
			560,752.29
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—			
Municipal Savings Bank		261,574.32	
Municipal Investment Bank		42,364.92	
Sundry Contractors		205,966.93	
Police Force Bail		7,397.68	
Licences, etc.		416,484.62	
			933,788.47
Carried forward			64,198,163.43

DECEMBER 31, 1936.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
ASSETS.			
By DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT :—			
Expenditure incurred on existing Bridges, Bundings, etc., and the acquisition of Land for Road purposes			60,875,736.23
.. LAND—As per Schedule (pages 339-342)			38,946,132.15
.. BUILDINGS—As per Schedule (pages 343-344)		28,120,467.15	
Less—Depreciation		555,244.56	
.. STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—As per Schedule (pages 345-347)			27,565,222.59
Less—Depreciation		5,539,525.01	
.. SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.:—		981,905.82	
975 "A" Shares £20 each at \$615.00			4,957,529.19
Issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, and not transferable without the consent of the Company.			599,625.00
.. TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS :—			
Superannuation Fund Investments—			
Debtentures of par—			
Shanghai Municipal Council	3,206,039.16		
French Municipal Council	1,029,709.09		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,949,868.53		
Shanghai Power Company	5,731,200.00		
Shanghai Telephone Company	683,199.31		
Central Properties, Ltd.	200,000.00		
		12,800,016.09	
Foreign Securities—			
British War Loan 3½ per cent. £24,350 at cost	423,820.64		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Fixed Deposit Yen 187,172.09	180,842.60		
		604,663.24	
Pension Fund Investments—			
Debtentures of par—			
Shanghai Municipal Council	1,662,666.44		
French Municipal Council	1,600,839.16		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,624,064.34		
Shanghai Power Company	559,500.00		
Shanghai Telephone Company	292,765.73		
Central Properties, Ltd.	460,000.00		
		6,859,835.67	
.. GENERAL INVESTMENTS :—			20,264,515.00
Debtentures of par—			
Shanghai Municipal Council	328,137.75		
Shanghai Telephone Company	15,000.00		
Country Club	699.31		
		343,837.06	
Mortgage—Shanghai Telephone Company		1,864,801.86	
Foreign Securities—			
French War Loan 4½ per cent. Frs. 320,000 at cost	109,688.07		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
3,208 "A" shares £20 each at \$615.00	1,972,920.00		
15,660 "B" shares £1 each at \$24.00	375,840.00		
50,000 "C" shares £1 each at \$24.00	1,200,000.00		
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., 6 shares £4 each	5,813.95		
		3,662,262.02	
			5,870,900.94
<i>Carried forward</i>			
			159,079,661.10

BALANCE SHEET.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			64,198,163.43
LIABILITIES—continued.			
<i>To SINKING FUNDS :—</i>			
Municipal Loans.			
Balance at December 31, 1935		9,507,888.93	
Additions for year in respect of the Loans of 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1934		1,305,128.81	
Add—Interest		475,394.45	11,288,412.19
„ INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGE RESERVES			3,085,791.41
„ GENERAL RESERVE			1,974,016.10
„ LOAN SUSPENSE ACCOUNT			3,649,953.24
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS			1,587,786.50
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account			24,192.84
„ GENERAL BALANCE			88,496,643.97
			<u>174,304,959.68</u>

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

THOMSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, }
 SHU-LUN PAN & CO., Chinese Chartered Accountants, } *Auditors.*

DECEMBER 31, 1936.

	Brought forward	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
				159,079,661.10
ASSETS—continued.				
By SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS :—				
<i>Debentures at par—</i>				
Shanghai Municipal Council		5,049,360.15		
French Municipal Council		577,076.92		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.		14,685.31		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.		140,400.00		
Shanghai Power Company		2,773,600.00		
Central Properties, Ltd.		600,000.00		
Realty Investment Company		25,000.00		
<i>Land—Title deed covering Cadastral Lot No. 572 C.</i>		1,338,741.26		
				10,518,863.64
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS :—				
Pingchiao Quarry		124,416.44		
Convict Labour		142,727.83		
Concreteware Manufactory		154,802.02		
Public Works Department Workshops		395,915.28		
				817,861.57
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE				
				2,731,656.60
„ CASH :—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—				
Dollar Current Account		767,493.68		
Sterling Current Account, £671.16.6		11,216.56		
		778,710.24		
Compradore		378,206.53		
				1,156,916.77
				174,304,959.68

J. T. FORD, F.I.M.T.A., A.C.A.,

Treasurer and Controller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	1932 \$	1933 \$	1934 \$	1935 \$	1936 \$	1932 %	1933 %	1934 %	1935 %	1936 %
Volunteer Corps Stock and Stores	566,699.12 Cr. 7,086.03	734,828.84 Cr. 62,162.80	728,259.08 16,494.56	716,265.51 51,159.87	670,517.00 Cr. 36,299.68					
	559,613.09	672,666.04	744,753.64	767,425.38	634,217.32	2.45	2.79	2.87	2.97	2.45
Fire Brigade Stock and Stores	999,971.48 44,492.28	1,069,551.20 35,765.01	1,113,676.91 33,279.37	1,132,737.24 87,394.62	1,037,651.51 9,017.05					
	1,044,463.76	1,105,316.21	1,146,956.28	1,146,943.53	1,046,668.56	4.57	4.58	4.42	4.44	4.51
Police Force Stock and Stores	9,090,963.40 17,274.53	9,481,888.60 62,557.13	9,629,393.85 57,514.70	9,520,527.78 87,394.62	9,925,749.53 Cr. 14,700.24					
	9,108,237.93	9,544,445.73	9,686,908.55	9,607,922.40	9,911,049.29	39.80	39.55	37.34	37.22	38.23
Health Department Stock and Stores	1,920,196.03 36,910.05	1,857,903.28 41,966.18	1,866,518.89 25,170.84	1,946,861.32 18,289.46	2,045,312.75 19,476.62					
	1,957,106.08	1,899,869.46	1,891,689.73	1,965,150.78	2,064,789.37	8.56	7.87	7.29	7.6	7.97
Public Works Department Stock and Stores	5,159,705.15 230,660.48	5,445,299.72 Cr. 6,694.87	5,410,422.33 Cr. 25,178.79	5,272,083.25 69,741.06	4,996,423.74 Cr. 14,077.52					
	5,390,365.63	5,453,514.85	5,385,243.54	5,341,824.31	4,982,346.22	23.56	22.53	20.76	20.69	19.22
Municipal Orchestra and Band Stock and Stores	236,675.05 817.77	254,721.64 1,887.33	251,924.35 1,351.19	245,700.52 254.50	230,112.18 161.00					
	237,492.82	256,608.97	253,275.54	245,955.02	230,273.18	1.04	1.06	.98	.96	.89
Public Library Stock and Stores	13,233.06 126.99	13,369.90 785.55	15,911.77	16,132.01 309.91	16,151.42 596.87					
	13,360.05	14,155.45	15,911.77	16,441.92	16,748.29	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Education Stock and Stores	1,921,930.07 13,860.14	2,222,895.10 47,720.28	2,215,714.00	2,162,696.00	2,308,188.00					
	1,935,790.21	2,270,615.38				8.46	9.41	8.54	8.38	8.90
Finance Department Stock and Stores	1,073,321.82 9,853.62	1,057,215.13 8,504.60	1,078,324.79 4,644.28	1,107,353.24 7,116.08	1,096,638.31 3,327.53					
	1,083,175.44	1,065,719.73	1,082,969.07	1,114,468.32	1,099,965.84	4.74	4.42	4.17	4.32	4.24
Secretariat Stock and Stores	452,219.37 2,437.38	486,591.78 4,786.62	502,294.28 2,409.26	449,169.56 1,994.87	485,706.44 2,712.36					
	454,656.75	491,378.40	504,703.54	451,164.43	488,418.80	1.99	2.03	1.95	1.75	1.88
Legal Department Stock and Stores	123,174.95 535.96	124,897.97 566.11	130,439.96 132.00	138,997.00 98.00	143,728.11 111.00					
	123,710.91	125,464.08	130,571.96	139,095.00	143,839.11	.54	.52	.50	.54	.56
Chinese Studies and Translation Office Stock and Stores	74,589.22 223.84	83,760.07 2,088.32	100,834.60 102.00	102,590.65 45.40	103,355.66					
	74,813.06	85,848.39	100,936.60	102,636.05	103,355.66	.33	.36	.39	.40	.40
Press Information Office Stock and Stores	52,390.45 2,755.58	54,296.12 556.20	54,996.65	57,264.95	68,622.38					
	55,146.03	54,852.32	54,996.65	57,264.95	68,622.38	.24	.23	.21	.22	.20
Industrial Section Stock and Stores					55,924.92 463.20					
					56,388.12					.22
Riocha Board General Charges Interest, Brokerage, etc. Redemption of Debentures	1,199,949.79 Cr. 288,303.19	1,174,152.01 Cr. 92,250.02	1,215,974.50 813,329.44	28,214.56 1,418,382.39 823,376.81 156,605.72	43,006.41 2,051,923.78 1,253,774.52 156,605.72	5.25 Cr. 1.26	4.86 Cr. .38	4.69 5.13	5.49 3.19 .61	7.92 4.81 5.61
Total Ordinary Expenditure	22,949,578.36 Deficit 74,797.61	24,107,357.00 27,407.78	25,243,934.81 700,852.02	25,545,567.57 269,741.96	26,660,189.57 738,727.05	100.33 Deficit .33	99.89 .11	97.30 2.70	98.95 1.03	102.83 2.83
Surplus										
Total Ordinary Income	22,874,780.75	24,134,764.78	25,944,786.83	25,815,309.53	25,921,453.52	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Including amount allocated to Education Budget.

LOANS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 1936.

Year of Issue.	Amount Authorized.	Face Value of Debentures Issued.	Outstanding December 31, 1936.	Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Average Price of Issue.	Term in Years.	Repayment at option of Council on or after	Maturity.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.					
1925	6,000,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	6	99.561	10-30	Dec.31,1935	Dec.31,1955
1926	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	6	99.000	10-30	Dec.31,1936	Dec.31,1956
1927	2,100,000	2,187,500	2,187,500	7	96.000	10	—	Dec.31,1937
		Tls. 12,587,500	Tls. 12,587,500					
	\$	\$	\$					
1934	15,500,000	10,404,700	10,404,700	5	101.682	10-30	Dec.31,1944	Dec.31,1964
1936	12,000,000	7,577,400	7,577,400	5½	100.670	10	—	Dec.31,1946
		\$17,982,100	\$17,982,100					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS C.

SCHEDULE.

D.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS.				
<i>General.</i>				
Fire Brigade.				
B. M. Hunting, Ex-Third Officer			1,298.60	
R. O. Jackson, Ex-Stores Officer			739.86	
M. W. Pett, Ex-Chief Officer	5,840		5,826.46	
S. M. Vincent, Ex-District Officer			965.04	
Police Force.				
J. G. Adams, Ex-Superintendent	2,180		2,185.77	
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Superintendent	2,740		2,742.64	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Ex-Commissioner	5,590		5,594.40	
C. E. Beale, Ex-Inspector	1,930		1,934.28	
J. Bourke, Ex-Superintendent	2,680		2,678.32	
W. Champney, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,660		1,662.92	
A. J. P. Coghlan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,670		4,674.12	
T. Crookdake, Ex-Superintendent	2,150		2,146.72	
J. Dee, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,730		949.66	
C. Dewing, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	2,770		2,769.24	
P. J. Dunne, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,560		1,556.64	
E. W. Everson, Ex-Inspector	8,350		8,309.45	
T. Foley, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,030		2,004.20	
J. F. Franklin, Ex-Head-Gaoler	2,940		2,937.08	
M. Ganly, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,290		1,286.72	
M. J. Gibson, Ex-Inspector	1,010		1,011.20	
D. Glusane, Ex-Chief Inspector			436.78	
T. P. Givens, Ex-Deputy Commissioner			2,728.54	
A. G. W. Groves, Ex-Inspector			725.03	
G. H. Hall, Ex-Sub-Inspector	610		608.44	
G. Hermitage, Ex-Inspector	1,250		1,247.56	
W. H. Howell, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,570		1,572.04	
J. W. Jackson, Ex-Deputy Superintendent of Gaols	2,710		2,727.38	
W. W. Kay, Ex-Superintendent	3,190		3,187.40	
T. Kerrigan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,570		4,572.04	
W. R. Kintyre, Ex-Superintendent	1,580		1,584.60	
A. J. Knight, Ex-Inspector	1,420		1,412.60	
P. Lavelle, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,690		1,685.12	
C. H. Liller, Ex-Inspector	1,550		1,545.44	
A. G. Long, Ex-Inspector	1,360		1,355.24	
A. Mackintosh, Ex-Superintendent	2,850		2,846.16	
C. Maguire, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,070		2,068.52	
R. M. J. Martin, Ex-Extra Commissioner	5,590		5,594.40	
K. J. McEuen, Ex-Commissioner	25,040		25,071.32	
D. McKenzie, Ex-Head Gaoler	1,380		1,379.00	
C. Mills, Ex-Inspector	1,490		1,485.32	
J. F. W. Milne, Ex-Inspector	1,200		1,200.00	
S. Nakagawa, Ex-Superintendent	1,270		1,271.12	
R. Ockwell, Ex-Sub-Inspector	2,850		2,854.56	
J. O'Toole, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner			3,088.49	
H. E. Peck, Ex-Assistant Commissioner			3,320.28	
C. Powell, Ex-Superintendent	3,320		1,962.24	
P. W. Reeves, Ex-Superintendent	1,960		1,500.68	
E. Ring, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,540		1,538.48	
H. J. Schmidt, Ex-Inspector	1,900		1,900.68	
J. Shaw, Ex-Chief Inspector	4,060		4,055.96	
R. Sims, Ex-Superintendent of Gaols	3,590		3,594.40	
M. O. Springfield, Ex-Deputy Commissioner	2,020		2,018.16	
T. I. Vaughan, Ex-Superintendent	2,900		2,898.93	
F. L. Wainwright, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	2,960		2,963.64	
C. Weatherhead, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	910		914.93	
D. J. Webb, Ex-Chief Inspector	5,590		5,594.40	
J. E. Wheeler, Ex-Assistant Commissioner			1,347.75	
W. Whiting, Ex-Superintendent				
Health Department.				
F. W. Ambrose, Ex-Superintendent	2,680		2,684.71	
Miss A. Ashbridge-Thomlinson, Ex-Matron	2,450		2,453.16	
H. Bland, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,720		1,717.48	
Dr. C. N. Davis, Ex-Commissioner	5,590		5,594.40	
Miss L. M. Dawson, Ex-Senior Matron	2,109		2,096.48	
Miss A. Harding, Ex-Nurse	1,190		1,190.20	
D. Heathcote, Ex-Superintendent	1,910		1,910.48	
E. Kilner, Ex-Senior Chief Inspector	1,680		1,681.12	
Miss M. M. Murphy, Ex-Matron	2,190		2,190.20	
W. Palmer, Ex-Custodian	1,190		1,190.20	
B. T. Frideaux, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,690		1,688.12	
Miss E. Rice, Ex-Matron	1,930		1,931.92	
Carried forward	173,680		189,216.46	

SCHEDULE.

D.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	175,680		189,216.46	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.				
<i>General—continued.</i>				
Health Department—Continued.				
Miss E. A. M. Stillwell, Ex-Matron	2,050		2,051.76	
Miss E. Summerskill, Ex-Matron	1,890		1,888.12	
W. J. Terrill, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,080		2,078.12	
F. G. C. Walker, Ex-Chief Analyst	4,750		4,753.84	
Miss L. Williams, Ex-Nurse	2,140		2,093.20	
Public Works Department.				
F. P. Bartley, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor	2,260		2,257.36	
W. J. Bidgood, Ex-Assistant Building Surveyor	2,810		2,811.28	
A. J. Clements, Ex-Highways Engineer	4,890		4,890.92	
H. H. Cox, Ex-Senior Clerk-of-Works	2,010		2,008.74	
A. Diercking, Ex-Accountant	2,660		2,655.96	
P. Gaunt, Ex-Chief Sanitation Chemist			134.50	
C. H. Godfrey, Ex-Commissioner	6,340		6,315.16	
C. Harpur, Ex-Commissioner	3,300		3,041.76	
R. J. Harris, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,010		2,012.60	
F. G. Helshy, Ex-Deputy Commissioner	5,280		5,275.52	
W. S. Hibbard, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works	2,780		2,777.64	
J. Johnstone, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,260		1,268.54	
H. E. Jones, Ex-Senior Clerical Assistant	2,260		2,261.26	
W. A. B. Leach, Ex-Clerk of Works	1,880		1,876.92	
W. MacLennan, Ex-Inspector	1,480		1,476.92	
J. E. Needham, Ex-Extra Commissioner	4,470		4,470.93	
W. E. Sauer, Ex-Land Surveyor	4,380		4,380.40	
R. E. Scatchard, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor	4,500		4,499.28	
H. Schultz, Ex-Custodian			830	
L. Spiegler, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works	3,040		3,036.36	
T. Thurnheer, Ex-Sub-Accountant	2,310		2,306.28	
R. C. Turner, Ex-Architect	2,780		2,779.00	
Orchestra and Band.				
R. Santos, Ex-Musician	330		325.88	
Contingencies.				
R. Dramis, Ex-Musician			748.02	
A. de Kryger, Ex-Assistant Conductor	2,020		1,016.61	
Finance Department—Finance Office.				
J. C. Bosustow, Ex-Deputy Treasurer and Comptroller	5,120		5,121.68	
T. H. Hutchison, Ex-Accountant	2,800		2,797.20	
L. D. Lemaire, Ex-Assistant Accountant	3,560		3,555.24	
A. W. Macphail, Ex-Deputy Treasurer	5,590		5,594.40	
S. J. Williams, Ex-Assistant	2,080		2,075.88	
Finance Department—Revenue Office.				
E. L. Allen, Ex-Commissioner	3,710		3,714.68	
A. Dahl, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,230		1,232.16	
F. George, Ex-Inspector	800		790.33	
J. H. Inwood, Ex-Inspector	1,840		1,840.56	
J. A. J. Johnson, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,910		1,913.38	
C. E. Larsen, Ex-Inspector	2,130		2,127.28	
G. E. Marshall, Ex-Collector	1,280		831.79	
D. McAllister, Ex-Inspector	1,570		1,569.24	
E. Mellows, Ex-Inspector	1,830		1,832.32	
F. A. Sampson, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,360		4,355.24	
D. Sullivan, Ex-Assistant Inspector	1,770		1,766.44	
Secretariat—Commissioner General's Office.				
Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Ex-Commissioner General	5,590		5,594.40	
Secretariat-Secretary's Office.				
J. R. Jones, Ex-Secretary			1,398.60	
J. M. McKee, Ex-Deputy Secretary	5,590		5,594.40	
E. S. B. Rowe, Ex-Secretary	8,350		8,284.60	
<i>Carried forward</i>	318,580		329,534.22	

SCHEDULE.

D.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	318,580		329,534.22	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.				
General—continued.				
Former Electricity Department.				
H. J. Andrews, Ex-Storekeeper	2,020		2,020.60	
C. H. Bailey, Ex-Office Assistant	1,890		1,887.24	
M. P. Baker, Ex-Meter Testing Engineer	3,530		3,533.44	
S. T. Clarke, Ex-Turbine House Superintendent	2,190		2,191.96	
M. Conlon, Ex-Storekeeper	1,430		1,425.88	
P. B. Critchley, Ex-Mechanical Assistant	1,590		1,591.60	
W. F. Dearn, Ex-Assistant Installation Inspector	1,400		1,402.80	
A. J. Emery, Ex-Transport Mechanic	1,570		1,573.20	
G. Ewart, Ex-Consumers' Engineer	3,660		3,662.16	
W. J. Furness, Ex-Senior Installation Inspector	1,290		1,293.88	
O. L. Hbert, Ex-Assistant Distribution Engineer	1,180		1,175.96	
A. Kane, Ex-Storekeeper	1,420		206.67	
C. Knight, Ex-Assistant Engineer—Distribution	2,640		2,643.04	
A. Mitchell, Ex-Maintenance Assistant	1,810		1,811.08	
Widow of the late T. Moodle, Ex-Charge Engineer	2,500		2,500.84	
T. Murphy, Ex-Meters Assistant	2,020		2,018.12	
V. Olson, Ex-Meter Engineer	3,180		3,175.20	
F. W. Snape, Ex-Senior Meter Inspector	1,960		1,957.08	
H. B. Woodford, Ex-Secretary	5,590		5,594.40	
		361,450		371,199.17
Education.				
Schools for Foreign Children.				
G. M. Billings, Ex-Headmaster	2,290		2,236.72	
Miss M. C. Cardwell, Ex-Assistant Mistress	950		945.44	
Mrs. A. Davoy, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,800		1,797.20	
Miss F. M. Gaunt, Ex-Matron	1,160		1,155.24	
S. Hore, Ex-Senior Assistant Master	3,160		3,159.44	
Miss E. H. Mayhew, Ex-Headmistress	3,240		3,244.76	
Miss J. Patterson, Ex-Headmistress	2,450		2,442.98	
Mrs. R. L. Pouch, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,700		1,694.67	
R. Ross, Ex-Headmaster	4,200		4,195.80	
Miss A. A. Samson, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,980		1,981.80	
A. J. Stewart, Ex-Headmaster	4,130		4,132.88	
Schools for Chinese Children.				
G. S. F. Kemp, Ex-Headmaster	3,510		3,513.28	
L. H. Turner, Ex-Headmaster	3,220		3,216.80	
		33,790		33,767.01
			395,240	404,966.18

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central Offices	5,432,391.61		Cr. 139,412.58	5,292,979.03
Volunteer Corps. Rifle Range	698,737.88		Cr. 18,460.98	680,276.90
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road	10,323.80			10,323.80
Fire Brigade.				
Bubbling Well Station	11,276.07			11,276.07
Hongkew Station	217,911.89			217,911.89
Ichang Road Station	47,552.45			47,552.45
Jessfield Sub-Station	2,328.67		Cr. 2,328.67	
Point District Station	47,484.20			47,484.20
Sinza Station	191,370.63			191,370.63
Wayside Station	56,643.36			56,643.36
Yangtzepoo Station	92,307.69			92,307.69
Avenue Road Quarters	80,895.10			80,895.10
Yangtzepoo Quarters	184,342.66			184,342.66
Police Force. Stations.				
Central	781,454.54			781,454.54
Chengtu Road	225,969.23			225,969.23
Eastern Depot	81,813.99	1,334.26		83,148.25
Gordon Road	863,439.72			863,439.72
Hongkew	593,370.63		Cr. 35,076.92	558,293.71
Louza	828,839.17		60,272.73	889,111.90
Pootoo Road	71,710.49			71,710.49
Sinza	457,846.15			457,846.15
Wayside	102,290.91			102,290.91
West Hongkew	181,701.85		Cr. 1,057.54	180,644.31
Yangtzepoo	103,188.81			103,188.81
Yulin Road			8,987.41	8,987.41
Barracks.				
Chengtu	210,390.21			210,390.21
Wayside	66,386.01			66,386.01
Carter Road Quarters	86,160.84			86,160.84
Quarters for Indians and Chinese—Wayside Station	66,990.21			66,990.21
Sikh Gurdwara	13,296.84			13,296.84
Elcsha Inspection Depot	52,609.51			52,609.51
Gaoi and Reformatory. Ward Road	1,227,848.95			1,227,848.95
Quarters	80,380.14			80,380.14
Health Department. Hospitals.				
Country Hospital	10,503.50			10,503.50
Isolation Hospital	1,952,261.54			1,952,261.54
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	389,538.46			389,538.46
Mental Hospital	171,188.81		2,948.25	174,137.06
Mental Hospital (site)	446,072.83			446,072.83
Mokanshan Sanatorium	16,123.34			16,123.34
Nurses' Quarters	463,253.16		Cr. 5,896.50	459,356.66
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	5,007.68			5,007.68
Victoria Nurses' Home	158,437.76			158,437.76
Western Fever Hospital (site)	671,764.93			671,764.93
Branch Offices.				
Foochow Road	29,692.31			29,692.31
Markham Road	49,930.07			49,930.07
North Szechuen Road	6,145.45			6,145.45
Sungpan Road	4,509.09			4,509.09
Tsepo Road	14,979.02			14,979.02
Tungchow Road	9,495.80			9,495.80
Whashing Road	11,674.83			11,674.83
Markets.				
East Hongkew	30,872.72		29,100.00	59,972.72
Elgin	137,483.92			137,483.92
Ferry	45,909.09			45,909.09
Foochow Road	524,307.69			524,307.69
Hongkew	834,041.96		Cr. 8,643.36	825,398.60
Liangchow	21,680.56			21,680.56
Liaoyang	33,849.65			33,849.65
Mohawk	126,030.77			126,030.77
North Fokien	117,830.77			117,830.77
Peking Road	425,454.55			425,454.55
Pingliang	41,286.71			41,286.71
Carried forward	19,830,581.18	1,334.26	Cr. 109,508.16	19,722,347.28

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	19,830,581.18	1,334.26	Cr. 109,568.16	19,722,347.28
Health Department—continued.				
Markets—continued.				
Purdon	99,860.14		489.51	100,349.65
Sinza	212,945.45			212,945.45
Sungfow	16,900.70			16,900.70
Sungpan	42,697.62			42,697.62
Tsitsihar	22,830.77			22,830.77
Wayside	68,349.65			68,349.65
Wuchow	28,951.05			28,951.05
Yangtzepoo	21,553.15			21,553.15
Municipal Abattoir	414,257.35			414,257.35
Abattoir Disposal Plant	103,048.95		7,216.78	110,265.73
Meat Market and Cold Storage	125,615.38			125,615.38
Pig Slaughter House	13,716.08			13,716.08
Pig Slaughter House (site)	142,408.49	14,231.79	Cr. 156,640.28	
Public Works Department.				
Garage, Tungchow Road			83,481.82	83,481.82
Ewo Road Depot and Public Wharf	821,650.35			821,650.35
Eastern Incinerator	100,565.04			100,565.04
Western Incinerator	143,201.60			143,201.60
Quarters, Tungchow Road	34,090.91		Cr. 34,090.91	
Soochow Road Depot and Workshelters	354,585.31			354,585.31
Yangtzepoo Public Wharf	419,759.44			419,759.44
Sewerage Disposal Scheme	563,535.55			563,535.55
Depôts.				
Antung Road	386,013.98			386,013.98
Balkal Road	4,000.00			4,000.00
Dixwell Road	105,566.43		Cr. 7,216.78	98,349.65
Eastern District	600,246.53	1,400.00		601,646.53
East Hongkew	78,600.00		Cr. 78,600.00	
Fearon Road	180,125.88			180,125.88
Gordon Road	110,949.65			110,949.65
Markham Road	68,188.81			68,188.81
North Honan Road	204,230.77		Cr. 3,020.98	201,209.79
Park Road	88,246.15			88,246.15
Penang Road	75,800.70			75,800.70
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads	131,580.42			131,580.42
Sinza Road	822,965.04			822,965.04
Soochow Creek	21,384.62			21,384.62
Warren Road	4,077.25			4,077.25
Yangchow Road	34,053.84			34,053.84
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Park	1,088,493.31		Cr. 4,381.89	1,083,511.42
Jessfield Park	647,315.97		Cr. 2,692.22	644,623.75
Kiaochow Park	1,017,948.81			1,017,948.81
Playgrounds for Children	191,888.11			191,888.11
Jordan Park	356,015.43	39,712.46	Cr. 1,000.38	394,727.51
Quinsan Square	773,549.65		Cr. 9,085.31	764,464.34
Studley Park	118,558.74			118,558.74
Wayside Park	588,800.00			588,800.00
Nursery, Hungjiao Road	20,030.17			20,030.17
Education.				
Schools for Foreign Children.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	90,123.90		Cr. 232.84	89,891.06
Public School for Junior Boys	25,107.45			25,107.45
Public School for Girls	46,270.99			46,270.99
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	493,118.88		Cr. 618.18	492,500.70
Schools for Chinese Children.				
Public School for Chinese	93,955.37			93,955.37
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	465,328.67			465,328.67
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	212,895.11			212,895.11
Secondary School for Girls	303,769.93			303,769.93
Primary Schools.				
Cunningham Road	508,858.74		1,865.73	510,724.47
Kinchow Road	212,895.11			212,895.11
Sinza Road	308,359.44			308,359.44
Wayside Road	133,888.11			133,888.11
<i>Carried forward</i>	34,194,396.12	56,678.51	Cr. 314,694.09	33,936,380.54

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	34,194,396.12	56,678.51	Cr. 314,694.09	33,936,380.54
Latrines and Urinals.				
Avenue Haig	2,685.32			2,685.32
Avenue Road	2,097.90			2,097.90
Baikal Road	1,490.91			1,490.91
Boone Road	1,846.15			1,846.15
Broadway East	5,700.00			5,700.00
Bubbling Well Road	8,853.15		Cr. 3,853.15	
Buntongloong	16,111.89			16,111.89
Carter Road	3,627.27			3,627.27
Changping Road	4,565.03			4,565.03
Chaoufoong Road	1,812.59			1,812.59
Chemulpo Road	1,310.91			1,310.91
Chenqin Road	4,128.67			4,128.67
Dalry Road	313.29			313.29
Dent Road	1,857.34			1,857.34
Dixwell Road	3,281.12			3,281.12
Durpoe Road	13,363.63			13,363.63
East Seward Road	1,468.53			1,468.53
East Yuhang Road	3,937.06			3,937.06
Ferry Road	2,587.41			2,587.41
Fokien Road	5,286.71			5,286.71
Glen Road	2,102.10			2,102.10
Gordon Road	3,761.54			3,761.54
Haining Road	2,738.46			2,738.46
Hart Road	7,160.84			7,160.84
Hwackee Road	4,676.92			4,676.92
Jansen Road	3,172.03			3,172.03
Jehol Road	4,728.67			4,728.67
Kansuh Road	514.68			514.68
Kwenming Road	1,409.79			1,409.79
Lay Road	2,601.40			2,601.40
Moji Road	587.41			587.41
Myburgh Road	1,958.04			1,958.04
North Chekiang Road	4,569.23			4,569.23
North Kiangse Road	6,041.96			6,041.96
North Shanse Road	6,600.00			6,600.00
Park Road	6,853.15			6,853.15
Penang Road	2,129.37			2,129.37
Pingliang Road	2,139.86			2,139.86
Point Road	5,872.73			5,872.73
Hangsoon Road	492.31			492.31
Road to Rifle Range			232.84	232.84
Seward Road	4,405.59			4,405.59
Sinza Road	4,766.44			4,766.44
Thorburn Road	1,221.81			1,221.81
Tienlong Road	1,174.83			1,174.83
Tongshan Road	4,769.23			4,769.23
Tsitsihar Road	2,993.85			2,993.85
Tszepang Road	2,953.85			2,953.85
Tszepang Road (site)		6,654.55	500.00	
Tungchow Road	3,600.00			3,600.00
Wayside Road	1,625.88			1,625.88
Weihaiwei Road	2,741.26			2,741.26
Weinan Road	789.37			789.37
Whashing Road	1,174.13			1,174.13
Wuchow Road	6,110.49			6,110.49
Yalu Road	744.06			744.06
Yangtzeppoo Road	3,776.22			3,776.22
Yochow Road	4,321.68			4,321.68
Drainage Creek.				
Near Siccawei Road	2,496.50		Cr. 2,496.50	
Surplus Land.				
Avenue Edward VII	1,503.50			1,503.50
Avenue Road	874.13			874.13
Baikal Road	2,854.55			2,854.55
Boone and Chapoo Roads	810,783.22			810,783.22
Boone and Miller Roads	269,692.31			269,692.31
Changping Road	1,862.94			1,862.94
Changping and Yenping Roads	29,186.01			29,186.01
Changsha Road	7,552.44			7,552.44
Chemulpo Road	14,078.32		Cr. 8,987.41	5,090.91
Chinchow Road	201.40			201.40
Dalry Road	3,707.13			3,707.13
<i>Carried forward</i>	35,537,792.63	63,333.06	Cr. 329,298.31	35,271,827.38

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of area and sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	35,537,792.63	63,333.06	Cr. 329,298.31	35,271,827.38
<i>Surplus Land—continued.</i>				
Dixwell Road	8,815.38			8,815.38
East Yuhang Road	3,534.26			3,534.26
Fenchow Road	1,129.37			1,129.37
Ferry Road	12,499.30			12,499.30
Gordon Road	3,082.52			3,082.52
Gordon and Macao Roads	1,872.73			1,872.73
Gordon and Robison Roads	380.00			380.00
Great Western Road	1,156,294.47			1,156,294.47
Hart Road	204,365.03	42.14		204,407.17
Holung Road	201.40			201.40
Hungjao Road	69.93			69.93
Jansen Road	215.38			215.38
Jernigan Road	1,027.00			1,027.00
Jessfield Park, West of			2,692.22	2,692.22
Jessfield Road	12.59			12.59
Jukao Road	6,211.89			6,211.89
Keswick Road	3,903.00			3,903.00
Kiangwan Road	1,134.53		5,169.72	6,304.25
Kinchow Road	863.64			863.64
Laiho Road	5,575.04			5,575.04
Liangshan Road	23,756.18			23,756.18
Liaoyang Road	293.71	2,253.14	Cr. 293.71	2,253.14
Lincoln Avenue	2,320.98			2,320.98
MacLeod Road	1,333.00			1,333.00
Meichow Road	34.26			34.26
Multhead Road	1,639.86			1,639.86
Ningkuo and Point Roads	19,532.31			19,532.31
Ningwu Road	3,272.73			3,272.73
North Chekiang Road	587.41			587.41
Pingliang Road	35,026.99			35,026.99
Pingliang Road Island site			156,640.28	156,640.28
Pingliang and Wetmore Roads	44.76		Cr. 22.38	22.38
Point Road	176,629.64	906.00		177,535.64
Point and Hsian Roads	3,748.25			3,748.25
Point and Kueiyang Roads	13,596.92			13,596.92
Point and Liangchow Roads	25,207.97			25,207.97
Point and Nanpu Roads	5,501.54			5,501.54
Point and Pingliang Roads	4,853.15			4,853.15
Poyang Road	14,438.32	13.98		14,452.30
Poyang and Kueiyang Roads	10,641.96			10,641.96
Rockhill Avenue	4,404.85	6,694.00		11,098.85
Sansing Road	3,859.69		78.31	3,938.00
Seoul Road	1,781.12			1,781.12
Seymour Road	35,914.68			35,914.68
Shanse Road	21,258.74			21,258.74
Sinza Road	611.19			611.19
Stonebridge Road	671.33			671.33
Sungfow Road	17,152.45			17,152.45
Tengyueh Road	9,716.08			9,716.08
Tiendong Road	15,727.47			15,727.47
Tifeng Road	56,544.00			56,544.00
Tingling Road	19,600.00			19,600.00
Tongquin Road	8,623.78			8,623.78
Tsepo Road	1,116.08			1,116.08
Warren Road	68.77			68.77
Wayside Road	81,034.26			81,034.26
Weinan Road	8,551.92	4,015.80		12,567.72
West Soochow Road	20,316.08			20,316.08
Wuchow Road	1,321.68		Cr. 264.34	1,057.34
Yangtsepoo Road	1,005,623.08		7,625.17	1,013,248.25
Yangtsepoo and Antung Roads	420,272.73			420,272.73
Yulin Road	937.06			937.06
	39,026,547.07	77,258.12	Cr. 157,673.04	38,946,132.15

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central Offices.				
Old Buildings	145,490.34	2,909.81		142,580.53
New Buildings	2,100,275.22	42,005.50	24,361.39	2,082,631.11
Volunteer Corps.				
Life Range	103,174.55	2,063.49	3,231.14	104,342.20
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road	23,231.75	464.63		22,767.12
Magazine, Eastern District	7,997.53	159.95		7,837.58
Gordon Road Depot, Store	10,465.89	209.32		10,256.57
Fire Brigade.				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well	234,299.57	4,685.99	1,426.30	231,039.88
Hongkew	130,292.31	2,605.85		127,686.46
Honan Road (Temporary)	3,012.35	60.25	Cr. 5,193.56	5,193.56
Jessefield	9,579.50	191.59	2,952.10	9,387.91
Point	42,266.76	845.34		41,421.42
Sinza	74,289.39	1,485.79		72,803.60
Yangtzepoo	12,702.34	254.05		12,448.29
Woosung Road	357,243.29	7,144.87		350,098.42
Wayside Sub-Station	10,240.57	204.81		10,035.76
Quarters, Avenue Road	10,631.99	212.64		10,419.35
" Yangtzepoo	25,800.68	516.01		25,284.67
Police Force.				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well	90,505.64	1,810.11		88,695.53
Central	1,411,457.76	28,229.15	35,787.74	1,419,016.35
Chengtu Road	560,448.94	11,208.98	290.81	549,530.77
Eastern Depot	235,309.17	4,706.01		230,593.16
Gordon Road	241,169.65	4,823.39	2,799.37	239,145.63
Hongkew	374,950.97	7,499.02		367,451.95
Louza	142,628.00	2,852.56		139,775.44
Pootoo Road	25,635.75	512.72		25,123.03
Sinza	85,040.53	1,700.81		83,339.72
Wayside	104,756.51	2,095.13		102,661.38
West Hongkew	71,068.58	1,421.37		69,647.21
Yangtzepoo	1,115,389.18	22,307.78	Cr. 8,869.48	1,084,211.92
Yulin Road	690,351.56	13,987.03	7,575.50	692,939.83
Hospital	601,261.98	13,225.24		648,036.74
Barracks.				
Chengtu Road	383,150.56	7,663.01	100,648.43	476,136.38
Wayside	660,637.66	13,213.15		647,444.51
Yangtzepoo	899,991.50	17,999.83		881,991.67
Chengtu Road Quarters	17,320.98	346.42	1,046.53	18,021.09
Gaols and Reformatory.				
Amoy Road (Vacant)	148,758.68	2,975.17		145,783.51
Ward Road	5,168,905.14	103,378.10	40,873.63	5,106,400.67
Carter Road Quarters	434,662.48	8,693.25		425,969.23
Dor Kennels	14,997.48	299.95		14,697.53
Richa Inspection Depot, Point Road	11,347.10	226.94	3,511.81	14,631.97
Health Department.				
Hospitals.				
Isolation Hospital	286,234.51	5,724.69	1,765.92	282,275.74
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	17,547.05	350.94		17,196.11
Mokanshan Sanatorium	39,804.44	796.09	4,148.80	43,157.15
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	121,770.56	2,435.41	4,239.96	123,575.11
Victoria Nurses' Home	1,127,095.17	22,559.04		1,104,536.13
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	42,020.05	840.40		41,179.65
Western Fever Hospital, Boundary Wall	23,899.05	477.98		23,421.07
Open Air Swimming Pool	77,631.00	1,552.62		76,078.38
Sub-District Offices	169,897.48	3,397.95		166,499.53
Residence, 63 Great Western Road	29,614.32	592.29		29,022.03
Cemeteries.				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	30,464.57	609.29	Cr. 29,855.28	
Crematorium for Sikhs	3,053.82	61.08	Cr. 2,992.74	
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,019.46	60.39	Cr. 2,959.07	
New Cemetery, Western District	26,435.57	528.71	Cr. 25,906.86	
Markets.				
East Hongkew	93,672.59	1,873.45		91,799.14
Elgin	9,080.33	181.61		8,898.72
Perry Road	113,070.13	2,261.40		110,808.73
Fochow	398,068.68	7,961.37		390,107.31
Hongkew	198,651.33	3,973.03		194,678.30
Liaoyang	48,126.10	962.52		47,163.58
Molhawk	19,075.09	381.50		18,693.59
North Fokien Road	33,207.15	664.14		32,543.01
Peking Road	260,948.13	5,218.90		255,729.23
Pingliang Road	49,970.49	999.41		48,971.08
Carried forward	20,082,964.44	401,659.28	163,365.76	19,844,670.92

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	20,082,964.44	401,659.28	163,365.76	19,844,670.92
Health Department—continued.				
Markets—continued.				
Purdon	31,581.50	631.63		30,949.87
Sungpan	24,114.54	482.29		23,632.25
Sinza	211,167.82	4,223.36		206,944.46
Tsitshar	18,987.04	379.74		18,607.30
Wayside	125,355.14	2,507.10		122,848.04
Wuchow	10,009.82	200.20		9,809.62
Yangtzezepoo Road	3,251.57	65.63		3,215.94
Slaughter House	15,258.28	305.17	Cr. 14,953.11	
Central Laundry	65,368.74	1,307.37	11,054.41	75,115.78
Quarters, Woosung Road (Vacant)	5,138.03	102.76		5,035.27
Pig Slaughter House	27,523.82	550.48		26,973.34
Pig Slaughter House, Pingliang Road	22,085.50	441.71	Cr. 21,643.79	
Abattoir	2,404,542.54	48,090.85	73,584.05	2,430,035.74
Meat Market and Cold Storage	245,945.42	4,918.91	4,936.03	245,962.54
Disposal Plant	50,057.43	1,001.15	51,109.26	100,165.54
Public Works Department.				
Dépôts.				
Antung Road	19,700.84	394.02		19,306.82
Dixwell Road			5,000.00	5,000.00
Ewo Road	5,523.52	110.47		5,413.05
Fearon Road	23,079.89	461.60		22,618.29
Gordon Road	29,515.72	590.31		28,925.41
North Honan Road	1,532.72	30.65		1,502.07
Sawgin Road	9,123.06	182.46		8,940.60
Sinza Road	69,899.99	1,398.00		68,501.99
Soochow Road	2,822.93	56.46		2,766.47
Tungchow Road	73,888.08	1,477.76		72,410.32
Wayside	610.34	12.21	Cr. 598.13	
Wuchow Road	79,149.88	1,583.00		77,566.88
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	695.39	13.91		681.48
Quarters, Brennan Road			6,000.00	6,000.00
Work Shelters	2,400.83	48.02		2,352.81
Public Latrines	93,174.80	1,863.50	Cr. 850.00	90,461.30
Public Landing Accommodation	18,063.37	379.27		18,584.10
Incinerators.				
Eastern District	199,327.25	3,986.54	1,001.05	196,341.76
Western District	503,188.36	10,063.76		493,124.60
Vacant Buildings.				
Singapore Road			10,500.00	10,500.00
Yangtzezepoo Road			9,000.00	9,000.00
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Chinese Public Garden	3,516.26	70.33		3,445.93
Hongkew Park	123,231.52	2,465.03	4,012.31	124,798.80
Jessfield Park	102,355.82	2,047.12	470.46	100,779.16
Kiaochow Park	21,277.45	429.55		20,847.90
Nursery, Hunziao Road	256.34	5.13		251.21
Playgrounds for Children	3,771.12	75.42		3,695.70
Public Garden	37,564.22	751.28	Cr. 12,143.80	48,956.74
Public Recreation Ground	5,476.99	109.84	Cr. 5,367.45	
Quinan Square	6.84			335.06
Reserve Garden	4,184.78	83.69		4,101.09
Studley Park	4,619.65	92.39		4,527.26
Wayside Park	11,870.47	237.41	1,630.17	13,263.23
Education.				
Schools for Foreign Children.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	176,397.04	3,527.94		172,869.10
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	290,875.24	5,817.50		285,057.74
Public School for Junior Boys	102,635.29	3,852.70		188,782.59
Public Schools for Girls.				
Yu Yuen Road	187,730.29	3,754.61	17,992.67	201,968.35
Boone Road (Vacant)	36,573.42	731.47		35,841.95
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	406,551.76	8,131.04	7,472.62	405,893.34
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	31,247.10	624.94		30,622.16
Schools for Chinese Children.				
Public School for Chinese	124,799.47	2,495.99		122,303.48
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	201,850.09	4,037.00		197,813.09
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School	105,245.57	2,104.91		103,140.66
Polytechnic Public School	158,411.86	3,168.24		155,243.62
Secondary School for Girls	295,750.37	5,915.01		289,835.36
Primary Schools.				
Boone Road	2,954.93	59.10	22,035.49	24,931.32
Cunningham Road	47,819.54	956.39		46,863.15
Kinchow Road	365,753.35	7,315.07	343.43	358,781.71
Sinza Road	343,167.68	6,863.35		336,304.33
	27,762,228.12	555,244.56	358,239.03	27,565,222.59

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Volunteer Corps.				
Furniture and Sundries	40,267.53	4,026.75	636.31	36,577.09
Maxim Guns	89.05		Cr. 89.05	
Vickers Guns, Tripods and Spare Parts	10,074.47	1,511.17		8,563.30
Morris Tubes	788.00	39.40		748.60
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching-up Tools, Sub-target Machine and Range Finders	17,536.66	2,504.75	Cr. 838.35	14,193.56
Saddles and Equipment	1,307.30	261.46		1,045.84
Infantry Equipment	3,619.74	72.75		2,890.99
Engineer Company Stores	18,577.56	3,745.43	149.60	14,981.73
Ammunition	256,334.63		Cr. 94,328.45	162,006.18
Motor Cars, Motor Trucks and Motor Bicycles	17,188.98	3,336.97	27,110.38	40,962.39
Canvas Tents	14.45		Cr. 14.45	
Armoured Cars	28,902.94	1,776.91	Cr. 20,018.57	7,107.66
Miscellaneous Topographical Stores	9,414.42	941.44		8,472.98
Tinned Rations	5,051.33		668.54	5,719.87
Gas Masks	445.92		Cr. 445.92	
Refrigerators	3,987.13	398.71		3,588.42
Medical Stores	348.10	69.62		278.48
Flags	1,504.25	150.43		1,353.82
Camp Beds, etc.	4,646.00	449.64	1,850.40	6,046.76
Fire Appliances			874.00	
Emergency Equipment			3,605.55	3,605.55
Fire Brigade.				
Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Fire Floats	285,408.19	27,424.04	Cr. 10,867.82	246,816.33
Fire Hose	8,391.61		Cr. 8,391.61	
General Plant, etc.	94,192.44	9,359.06	5,749.73	90,582.21
Fire Bells and Fire Alarms	7,681.80	334.09		7,347.71
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	136.93	13.69		123.24
Automatic Water Heater	5.59		Cr. 5.59	
Furniture and Sundries	54,871.34	5,487.13	1,947.49	51,331.70
Motor Cars and Motor Bicycle	35,182.96	7,036.59		28,146.37
Hydrant Indicator Plates	2,784.08	278.41	756.73	3,262.40
Motor Pumps and Tanks	5,749.86	574.99		5,174.87
Motor Ambulances	15,014.14	4,146.06	5,716.15	16,584.23
Rescue and Reviving Apparatus	12,471.05	1,220.41	2,182.46	13,433.10
Refrigerators	4,936.19	493.62		4,442.57
Police Force.				
Furniture and Fittings	383,135.04	38,299.46	9,043.14	353,878.72
Furniture at District Court	3,092.11	399.21		3,592.90
Motor Cars, Ambulances, Prison Vans and Accessories	155,018.15	30,605.63	28,927.47	151,341.99
Fire Hose and Appliances	2,306.97	461.39		1,845.58
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	146,885.19	21,996.78	509.71	125,398.12
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, etc.	20,702.49	2,065.51	75.88	18,712.86
Saddlery, Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	1,364.90	272.98		1,091.92
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	18,790.79	1,879.08	883.41	17,795.12
Printing Machine and Type	226.80	22.68		204.12
Leitch Chamber for Destroying Dogs	83.89	8.39		75.50
Studio Camera and Accessories	1,582.20	158.22		1,423.98
Athletic Apparatus	247.63	24.76		222.87
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	22.15	2.22		19.93
Police Telephone Boxes	1,108.93		Cr. 1,108.93	
Uniform	263,907.16		Cr. 36,896.05	227,011.11
Ammunition	37,941.19		12,448.17	50,389.36
Legal Library	187.04		Cr. 187.04	
Motor Launches and Houseboats	8,645.15	498.30	Cr. 3,662.19	4,484.66
Traffic Control Gear	22,397.22	4,479.44	Cr. 5,890.94	23,808.72
Bullet Proof Vests	14,894.42	1,489.44		13,404.98
Band Instruments	544.05	81.61		462.44
Steam Disinfection Plant	7,551.36	755.14		6,796.22
Wireless Apparatus	17,830.49	2,637.07		14,943.42
Abattoir Pump and Tank	879.50	87.95		791.55
Electric Recording System	6,091.88	609.19		5,482.69
Refrigerators	27,896.30	2,789.63		25,106.67
Weighing Machines	4,222.97	422.30	1,250.00	5,050.67
Health Department.				
Motor Cars, Motor Disinfection Vans, etc.	60,012.91	10,811.41	Cr. 2,355.84	46,845.66
Electric Lighting Plant and Pumping Machinery	1,467.80	51.42	Cr. 953.65	462.73
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	179,579.44	17,957.94	19,705.91	181,334.07
Refrigerating Plant	10,669.65	1,066.97	2,633.00	12,255.68
Abattoir Fittings and Equipment	591,326.67	59,132.67	68,246.16	600,440.16
Petrol Pumps and Tanks	763.46	76.35		687.11

Carried forward 2,936,644.54 275,488.90 21,068.99 2,682,224.63

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,936,644.54	275,488.90	21,068.99	2,682,224.63
Health Department—continued.				
Steam Disinfecter	13,452.17	1,345.22		12,106.95
X-Ray Apparatus	29,954.41	2,995.44		26,958.97
Sterilizing Plant	2,116.98	211.70		1,905.28
Swimming Pool, Filtration Plant	21,608.93	2,160.89		19,448.04
Meat Market and Cold Storage Equipment	239,025.40	23,902.54	12,530.75	227,653.61
Police Hospital Air Cooling Plant	7,162.96	716.30		6,446.66
Disposal Plant Equipment	25,092.53	2,509.25	1,632.93	24,216.21
Central Laundry Fittings and Equipment	16,705.90	1,670.39	15,904.26	30,936.96
Public Works Department.				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	73,240.91	7,316.80	1,350.37	67,273.58
Motor Cars, Wagons and Bicycles, Vacuum Tank Wagons and Accessories	253,519.63	49,471.62	16,208.19	220,256.20
Road Rollers, Water Wagons, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Pumps	82,741.04	6,205.58	2,691.17	79,226.63
Lawn Mowers, Sweeping Machines, Hand Carts and Rollers, Garden Seats and Lamp Pillars	69,033.93	5,177.54	10,159.60	74,015.99
Tools, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Rolling Plant and Spraying Machine, etc.	13,765.42	1,376.54		12,388.88
Bituminous Paving Plant	7,823.15	5,918.31	58,151.68	60,056.52
Stores in Godown	21,882.72		Cr. 7,911.61	13,971.11
Pontoons and Connecting Bridges	39,215.41	2,941.16		36,274.25
Road Materials	138,476.45		Cr. 8,389.43	130,087.02
Steel Sheet Piles	28,192.87	2,819.29		25,373.58
Asphaltic Concrete Mixing Plant	51,359.96		Cr. 51,359.96	
Conveyors	410.23		Cr. 410.23	
Laboratory Apparatus	3,725.14	372.51		3,352.63
Light Railway and Tipping Wagons	4,542.03	454.20		4,087.83
Gasoline Tanks	316.02	31.60		284.42
Portable Air Compressor	450.14	90.03		360.11
Electric Crane	5,006.24	500.62		4,505.62
Sewerage Plant and Machinery	408,909.07	38,125.54	Cr. 11,494.52	359,289.01
Incinerating Plant and Machinery	517,834.40	103,566.88		414,267.52
Weighbridges	10,616.12	1,061.61		9,554.51
Concrete Mixers and Concrete Block Machines	43,337.01	4,333.70		39,003.31
Timber Working Machinery	14,916.48	1,491.65		13,424.83
Motor Cranes	7,445.53	744.55		6,700.98
Goodwin "Acme" Granulator	3,838.16	383.82		3,454.34
Work Shelters Furniture and Sundries	391.46		Cr. 391.46	
Municipal Orchestra and Band.				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	8,213.16	1,231.97		6,981.19
Furniture	3,648.81	544.80	144.19	3,248.20
Music	594.41			594.41
Public Library.				
Books	10,489.51			10,489.51
Furniture and Sundries	2,218.54	221.48	593.11	2,590.17
Finance Department.				
Furniture and Sundries	27,163.82	2,716.38	3,327.53	27,774.97
Safes	562.01	56.20		505.81
Motor Cars	6,754.59	1,791.35	2,202.14	7,165.38
Secretariat.				
Furniture and Sundries	27,794.85	2,708.14	1,998.89	27,085.60
Motor Cars	2,202.14		Cr. 2,202.14	
Legal Department.				
Furniture and Sundries	1,348.05	134.81	111.00	1,324.24
Chinese Studies and Translation Office.				
Furniture and Sundries	3,728.71	372.87		3,355.84
Press Information Office.				
Furniture and Sundries	2,459.34	245.93		2,213.41
Industrial Section.				
Furniture and Sundries	812.50	81.25	463.20	1,194.45
Motor Car	2,440.00	488.00		1,952.00
Ricsha Board.				
Furniture and Sundries	2,480.62	248.06		2,232.56
<i>Carried forward</i>	5,195,660.60	554,225.33	66,378.65	4,707,813.92

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1936.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1936.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	5,195,660.60	554,225.33	66,378.65	4,707,813.92
Education.				
Education Office.				
Furniture and Sundries	2,829.43	286.94	101.25	2,643.74
Schools for Foreign Children.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries	12,018.90	1,197.89	415.00	11,236.01
Laboratory Apparatus	1,286.65	187.64	Cr. 35.73	1,063.28
Manual Training Equipment	270.20	27.02		243.18
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries	6,824.40	682.44	945.00	7,086.96
Public School for Junior Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries	10,812.78	1,081.28	297.90	10,029.40
Laboratory Apparatus	7,736.51	1,160.48	2,175.80	8,751.83
Manual Training Equipment	1,737.52	173.75	102.94	1,666.71
Public School for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	12,901.73	1,290.17	1,534.80	13,146.36
Laboratory Apparatus	59.25	8.89		50.36
Public School for Girls, Boone Road.				
Furniture and Sundries	2,883.28		Cr. 2,883.28	
Public School for Junior Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	2,047.50	204.75		1,842.75
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	648.82		Cr. 648.82	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.				
Domestic Science Equipment	627.98	94.20	165.00	698.78
Furniture and Sundries	14,990.39	1,499.64	3,839.40	17,336.15
Laboratory Apparatus	730.12	109.52	151.55	772.15
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	6,133.34	561.16	Cr. 521.75	5,050.43
Schools for Chinese Children.				
Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	13,902.01	1,390.66	97.26	12,608.61
Band Instruments	4.56		Cr. 4.56	
Laboratory Apparatus	4,284.71	591.87	Cr. 271.92	3,420.92
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	11,567.39	1,156.74	394.40	10,805.05
Laboratory Apparatus	11,843.59	1,817.57	846.29	10,872.31
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	9,253.90	925.39	115.92	8,444.43
Fire Hose and Appliances	193.97	38.79		155.18
Laboratory Apparatus	6,071.11	910.67		5,160.44
Manual Training Equipment	2,852.30	285.23		2,567.07
Physical Training Equipment	160.56	16.06		144.50
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	14,782.27	1,478.27	608.95	13,913.40
Laboratory Apparatus	2,697.74	404.66	133.86	2,426.94
Manual Training Equipment	1,294.32	128.81	101.97	1,267.48
Gymnastic Apparatus	243.51	24.35		219.16
Secondary School for Chinese Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries	18,342.20	1,834.22	1,672.20	18,180.18
Laboratory Apparatus	3,066.63	459.99	490.69	3,097.33
Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries	70,531.83	7,422.72	9,309.27	72,418.38
Laboratory Apparatus	2,124.81	318.72	589.71	2,395.80
	5,453,423.26	581,995.82	86,101.75	4,957,529.19

P.W.D. WORKSHOPS.

Dr.		WORKING ACCOUNT.		Cr.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Stock at December 31, 1935 ..		57,829.36	By Work Executed	503,068.29	
.. Materials	388,085.94		.. Materials Sold	196,744.92	699,813.21
.. Labour	136,704.74		.. Stock at December 31, 1936 ..		43,619.21
.. Coal and Power	8,969.15	533,759.83			
.. Balance being gross profit carried down		151,843.23			
		743,432.42			743,432.42
<hr/>					
To Supervision Charges	64,440.58		By Gross profit brought down ..		151,843.23
.. Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff	41,802.08		.. Sale of Old Iron		3,365.40
.. Secretarial and Accountancy			.. Balance being loss transferred to		
.. Charges	5,340.00		.. Adjustment Account		16,916.88
.. Printing and Stationery	2,526.80				
.. Haulage	12,467.91				
.. Insurance	1,419.35				
.. Maintenance of Plant	530.94				
.. Repairs to Buildings	945.51				
.. Medical Aid	1,701.32				
.. Lighting, Heating and Water ..	2,468.85				
.. Telephone Service	1,430.61				
.. Locomotion	5,398.85				
.. Passages	6,377.53				
.. Depreciation	10,515.29				
.. Interest	12,551.32				
.. Sundries	2,208.57	172,125.51			
		172,125.51			172,125.51

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Capital Account		395,915.28	By Land		147,947.55
.. Sundry Creditors		27,010.98	.. Buildings.		
			.. Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	145,701.14	
			.. Less—Depreciation	3,825.08	141,876.06
			.. Plant.		
			.. Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	43,465.88	
			.. Less—Depreciation	7,997.77	
			.. Additions	35,468.11	
			.. Less Sale of Old Plant	1,646.38	
			.. Motor Vehicles.	37,114.49	
			.. Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	440.00	36,674.49
			.. Less—Depreciation	10,785.85	
			.. Office Furniture, etc.	3,767.64	7,018.21
			.. Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	2,097.88	
			.. Less—Depreciation	407.68	
			.. Stock at December 31, 1936 ..		1,690.20
			.. Sundry Debtors		43,619.21
			.. Cash in General Funds		1,900.29
			.. Adjustment Account		26,703.96
		422,926.26			15,496.29
					422,926.26

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

Dr.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1935.			<i>By</i> Concreteware, Cement, Reinforcing Steel, etc., sold and used.		
Concreteware	41,855.48		Concreteware	65,671.23	
Cement	48,213.67		Cement	216,752.59	
Reinforcing Steel	34,899.24		Reinforcing Steel	40,741.42	
		124,968.39			323,165.24
Manufacturing Account.			<i>Stock at December 31, 1936.</i>		
Cost of Concreteware made ..		23,882.28	Concreteware	21,746.75	
Purchases.			Cement	5,671.81	
Cement	139,530.95		Reinforcing Steel	19,047.33	
Reinforcing Steel	18,560.10				46,465.89
		158,091.05			
Balance being gross profit carried down		62,689.41			
		369,631.13			369,631.13
<i>To</i> Pay of Chinese Staff	13,468.43		<i>By</i> Gross profit brought down		62,689.41
Supervision, Accountancy and Secretarial Charges	5,374.12		Sale of Residuals		5,177.20
Depreciation	2,503.97		Testing Fees		6,096.31
Interest	12,603.20				
Lighting and Heating	435.56				
Insurance	160.00				
Miscellaneous	902.04				
		35,507.32			
Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account		38,455.60			
		73,962.92			73,962.92

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>To</i> Capital Account		154,802.02	<i>By</i> Land		39,397.76
Sundry Creditors		33,179.82	Buildings.		
Adjustment Account		10,627.55	Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	93,133.68	
			Less—Depreciation	2,291.42	
					90,842.26
			Plant.		
			Manufacturing and Testing Machines, etc.		
			Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	1,584.28	
			Less—Depreciation	584.28	
					1,000.00
			Furniture and Sundries.		
			Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	111.49	
			Less—Depreciation	36.27	
					75.22
			Stock at December 31, 1936.		
			Concreteware and Cement		
			Reinforcing Steel	27,418.56	
				19,047.33	
			Sundry Debtors		46,465.89
			Cash in General Funds		36.25
					20,792.01
		198,609.39			198,609.39

CONVICT LABOUR.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Dr.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Stock at December 31, 1935		94,362.72	By Sales		209,526.46
" Cost of Materials		96,683.93	" Stock at December 31, 1936 ..		82,960.82
" Balance being gross profit carried down		101,440.63			292,487.28
		<u>292,487.28</u>			
To Pay of Chinese Staff	7,378.80		By Gross profit brought down		101,440.63
" Supervision Charges	13,447.84				
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ..	3,430.00				
" Interest	9,487.95				
" Depreciation	7,586.95				
" Miscellaneous	5,606.70				
" Haulage	804.39				
		48,242.63			
" Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account		53,198.90			
		<u>101,440.63</u>			<u>101,440.63</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

Dr.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Capital Account		142,727.83	By Land		40,139.16
" Sundry Creditors		3,398.67	" Buildings.		
" Reserve for Leave Pay and Passages.		7,832.16	Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	8,915.93	
" Cash due to General Funds		63,895.46	Less—Depreciation	358.40	
" Adjustment Account		11,933.42			8,557.53
			" Plant.		
			Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	51,999.64	
			Less—Depreciation	6,063.37	
					45,336.27
			Additions	58.19	
					45,394.46
			" Motor Truck.		
			Balance at December 31, 1935 ..	1,978.12	
			Less—Depreciation	565.18	
					1,412.94
			" Stock at December 31, 1936 ..		82,960.82
			" Sundry Debtors		51,322.63
		<u>229,787.54</u>			<u>229,787.54</u>

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Dr.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income.			By Convict Labour.		
Convict Labour			Balance of Profit brought forward	3,735.42	
Concreteware Manufactory			Profit for year transferred ..	53,198.00	
Pingchiao Quarry					56,933.42
P.W.D. Workshops			" Concreteware Manufactory.		
		75,000.00	Balance of Profit brought forward	2,171.95	
" Balance of Profit carried forward.			Profit for year transferred ..	38,455.60	
Convict Labour	11,933.42				40,627.55
Concreteware Manufactory	10,627.55		" Pingchiao Quarry.		
Pingchiao Quarry	2,451.63		Balance of Profit brought forward	1,448.31	
P.W.D. Workshops	15,496.29		Profit for the year transferred ..	3,071.21	
		9,516.31			4,519.52
" Cash due to General Funds.			Less—Written off Suspense Account	2,067.89	
Convict Labour	63,895.46				2,451.63
Balance	24,192.84		" P.W.D. Workshops.		
			Balance of Profit brought forward	1,420.59	
			Loss for year transferred ..	16,916.88	
					Dr.
			" Cash in General Funds.		15,496.29
			Concreteware Manufactory. ..	26,703.96	
			Pingchiao Quarry	40,592.33	
			P.W.D. Workshops	20,792.01	
					88,088.30
		<u>172,604.61</u>			<u>172,604.61</u>

Shanghai Municipal Council

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1936

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1937

PART III

ESTIMATES FOR 1937 WITH REMARKS
BY THE OUTGOING COUNCIL

SHANGHAI:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
1937

ESTIMATES FOR 1937

ESTIMATE FOR NO.

ESTIMATE FOR NO.

ESTIMATE FOR NO.

ESTIMATE FOR NO.

ESTIMATES FOR 1937.

The Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure to be submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held on April 14, 1937, is shown in two sections—General and Education. The funds required for educational purposes will be transferred to the Education Budget in accordance with existing procedure.

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

	\$
The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year after allowing for the Deficit on the Ordinary Budget for 1936 of \$738,720 and providing for the allocation to the Education Budget of \$2,358,980 is estimated at ..	22,012,100
to which should be added an amount to be appropriated from General Reserve of	1,850,000
making a total of	23,862,100
The <i>Ordinary Expenditure</i> exclusive of Education is estimated at ..	23,848,320
leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget to be carried forward to 1938 of	13,780

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

	\$
The <i>Extraordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at \$24,388,000 comprised of the following items :—	
Amount to be raised by debentures or other temporary measure	12,500,000
Sinking Funds—Loans of 1925 and 1927	10,891,610
Sale of Surplus Land	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	60,000
	24,451,610
Less—Amount allocated to Education	63,610
making a total of	24,388,000
The <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> after including the Deficit of \$4,379,400 brought forward from the Extraordinary Budget for 1936 and providing for Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund requirements amounting to \$16,385,320, is estimated at	24,386,930
leaving a Surplus on the Extraordinary Budget to be carried forward to 1938 of	1,070

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BUDGETS FOR 1936 AND 1937

The following statement compares Ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1937 with the relative Budget figures for 1936. The estimated total Ordinary Income of \$25,109,800 provides, with effect from July 1, 1937, for a reversion to rates of taxation in force prior to July 1, 1930. Comment on the variations shown is contained in the preamble under the appropriate headings.

	Budget 1936 \$	Budget 1937 \$	Increase \$	Decrease \$
ORDINARY INCOME	24,512,000	25,109,800	597,800	
Less—Allocated to Education	2,367,500	2,358,980	8,520	
	22,144,500	22,750,820	606,320	
Surplus from previous year	269,740			1,008,460
Deficit from previous year		738,720		
Income available for General Purposes	22,414,240	22,012,100		402,140
Amounts appropriated from General Reserve	2,000,000	1,850,000		150,000
Totals	24,414,240	23,862,100		552,140
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:				
Volunteer Corps	690,140	662,900		27,240
Fire Brigade	1,149,870	938,750		211,120
Police Force.				
General	8,576,790	8,406,840		169,950
Gaol	1,324,850	1,310,390		14,460
Specials (formerly included under Police Force—General)		30,480	30,480	
Health Department.				
General and Hospitals	1,622,720	1,704,400	81,680	
Contributions and Grants in Aid	483,900	467,410		16,490
Public Works Department	5,372,490	4,868,310		504,180
Municipal Orchestra and Band	126,500	189,900	63,400	
	(5 months)			
Public Library	15,750	15,650		100
Finance Department	1,129,620	1,109,400		20,220
Secretariat	492,190	468,340		23,850
Legal Department	141,410	147,600	6,190	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office	108,000	106,600		1,400
Press Information Office	66,800			66,800
Industrial Section (Factory Inspection)	57,960	64,330	6,370	
Riesha Board	53,400			53,400
General Charges	1,561,300	1,549,010		12,290
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	1,201,370	1,639,340	437,970	
Redemption of Debentures	156,610	156,610		
Stock and Stores	65,690	12,060		53,630
			626,090	1,175,130
Expenditure—exclusive of Education	24,397,360	23,848,320		549,040
Surplus	16,880	13,780		3,100
Totals	24,414,240	23,862,100		552,140

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL.**ORDINARY INCOME.**

Land Tax \$7,414,000.—An increase of \$494,000. The levy recommended is 7/10ths of one per cent. from January 1 to June 30, and 8/10ths of one per cent. from July 1 to December 31, 1937.

General Municipal Rate \$10,700,000.—An increase of \$700,000. The levy recommended remains at 14 per cent until June 30 and thereafter at 16 per cent.

Special Rate \$865,000.—An increase of \$95,000 compared with the 1936 figure. The levy recommended is 12 per cent. from January 1 to June 30 and 14 per cent. from July 1 to December 31, 1937.

Special Advertisement Rate \$35,000.—This figure remains the same as for the previous year.

Wharfage Dues \$600,000.—An increase of \$100,000.

Licence Fees \$3,032,800.—A decrease of \$97,200 as compared with the 1936 figure. The main reductions influencing this decrease are:—Liquor Foreign \$6,000, Sing Song House \$15,000, Wine Shop Chinese \$6,000, Motor Vehicle \$68,000, Ricsha Private \$47,000, Ricsha Public \$7,050, Wheelbarrow \$9,800. Increases are anticipated under Chinese Lodging House \$10,000, Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar \$8,000, Bicycle \$21,000, Cart \$6,000.

Rent of Municipal Properties \$402,000.—An increase of \$5,000 due primarily to an anticipated increase under Market Fees.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings \$1,986,000.—A decrease of \$27,360 as compared with the figure for 1936. This reduction is mainly attributable to a decrease in the amounts allocated to General Funds from the profits of Municipal Undertakings.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES, 1937.

The Council recommends that the following be levied:—

Land Tax at the rate of 7/10ths of one per cent. from January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, and at the rate of 8/10ths of one per cent. from July 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the values of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof, half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. from January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, and at 16 per cent. from July 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rental of buildings within the Settlement, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance.

Special Rate at 12 per cent. from January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, and at 14 per cent. from July 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance on the assessed rental of buildings beyond Settlement limits enjoying Settlement amenities including Public Utility services.

Special Advertisement Rate from April 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, from \$0.15 to \$0.40 per square foot of advertisement per annum, in accordance with Municipal Notification No. 4128, payable by the applicant for permit, half-yearly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods, excepting treasure, passed through the Custom House, at the rate of 1 per cent. of the Customs duty levied.

On Treasure \$0.30 per \$1,000.

Licence Fees :—

From April 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified, as follows :—

Hotel—On Licence	††\$175 to \$700 per quarter.
Private Hotel—On Licence	††\$14 to \$350 per quarter.
Lodging House, Chinese	††\$10 to \$350 per quarter.
Taverns :—	
Tavern Restaurant	††\$175 to \$225 per quarter.
Bars, Cinema or Theatre	\$140 per quarter.
Bars, Dancing Saloon or Other Entertainment	††\$175 to \$300 per quarter.
Bars, temporary	††\$1 to \$20 per day.
Restaurants :—	
Without liquor	††\$15 to \$60 per quarter.
With liquor at meals only	††\$85 to \$140 per quarter.
Tea Shop—Foreign	††\$15 to \$60 per quarter.
Retailers of Malt Liquor only :—	
On Licence	\$35 per quarter.
Off Licence	\$35 per quarter.
Sale of Foreign Liquor—Off Licence, payable by all dealers in foreign type Wines or Spirits wholesale or retail, and by dealers in Malt Liquor not holding retailer's licence.	*\$140 to \$700 per quarter.
Foreign Lodging House	\$8 per half-year.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	\$5 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	\$35 per quarter.
Chinese Tea Shop	††\$2 to \$210 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	††\$4 to \$280 per quarter.
Tobacco Shop	††\$1 to \$35 per quarter.
Exchange Shop	††\$1 to \$140 per quarter.
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop	††\$7 to \$280 per quarter.
Sing Song House and Entertainer	\$15 per quarter.
Eating House	††\$1 to \$50 per quarter.
Chinese Food Shop—Off Licence	††\$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Food and Drink Stall or Stand	†\$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Foreign Food Shop	††\$2 to \$40 per half-year.
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	\$10 per quarter.
Theatre and Music Hall	††\$1.50 to \$28 for every day or night open.
Cinematograph	††\$140 to \$1,400 per month.
Sing Song and Story Teller	††\$14 to \$140 per month.

††According to size.

*According to class.

†According to nature of article sold.

Licence Fees :—continued.

Circus, Fair, Dancing Saloon, or other place of Public Entertainment	} ††\$0.50 to \$28 for every day or night open.
Closing Hour—Extension Permit	* \$30 to \$120 per month.
Pawnshop	* 2 per mille or 4 per mille of annual loan turnover, payable quarterly.
Cargo Boat :—	
Foreign	††\$1.50 to \$4.50 per month.
Chinese	††\$0.50 to \$1.00 per month.
Ferry and Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	††\$3 per month, payable monthly, or if carrying passengers \$7 to \$14 per month, payable quarterly.
Chinese Boat	††\$0.40 to \$0.60 per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private Carriage drawn by horse, pony, mule, or donkey	{ \$1.50 per quarter for each horse, pony, mule, or donkey. \$12 per quarter for each carriage.
Livery Stable	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
Public Carriage drawn by horse, pony or mule	{ \$3 per quarter for each horse, pony or mule. \$15 per quarter for each carriage.
Public Garage	††\$7 to \$200 per quarter.
Motor Vehicles :—	

From January 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, as follows :—

Private Motor Car

Unladen Weight.
(With all Standard Equipment)

Fee per half-year.

Up to 1,000 lb.	\$ 32
1,001 „ 1,500 „	\$ 36
1,501 „ 2,000 „	\$ 40
2,001 „ 2,250 „	\$ 42
2,251 „ 2,500 „	\$ 44
2,501 „ 2,750 „	\$ 46
2,751 „ 3,000 „	\$ 52
3,001 „ 3,250 „	\$ 60
3,251 „ 3,500 „	\$ 68
3,501 „ 4,000 „	\$ 84
4,001 „ 4,500 „	\$100
4,501 „ 5,000 „	\$116
5,001 lb. and over	\$132

Public Motor Car

Fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in
the above Private Motor Car scale, pay-
able quarterly.

All Public Motor Cars in respect to which
Public Motor Car Licences have been issued
prior to January 1, 1937, will remain assessed
at the fee in force on December 31, 1936.

*According to class.

††According to size.

*Licence Fees :—continued.**Motor Vehicles :—continued.*

From July 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, as follows :—

Private Motor Car

Where unladen weight, with all standard equipment, does not exceed 1,000 lb.—\$32.00 per half-year.

1,001 to 2,000 lb. rising from \$33.00 by \$1.00 per 100 lb. to 2,000 lb.—\$42.00 per half-year.

2,001 to 3,000 lb. rising from \$43.40 by \$1.40 per 100 lb. to 3,000 lb.—\$56.00 per half-year.

3,001 to 4,000 lb. rising from \$57.90 by \$1.90 per 100 lb. to 4,000 lb.—\$75.00 per half-year.

4,001 to 5,000 lb. rising from \$77.50 by \$2.50 per 100 lb. to 5,000 lb.—\$100.00 per half-year.

5,001 to 6,000 lb. rising from \$103.50 by \$3.50 per 100 lb. to 6,000 lb.—\$135.00 per half-year.

6,001 to 7,000 lb. rising from \$140.00 by \$5.00 per 100 lb. to 7,000 lb.—\$185.00 per half-year.

Public Motor Car

Fees 30% in excess of those set out in the Private Motor Car scale, payable quarterly.

From April 1, 1937, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified, as follows :—

Luggage or Camping Equipment Trailer \$12 per half-year.

Caravan Trailer \$18 per half-year.

Visitors' Private Motor Car and Driving Licences { Vehicle \$2 to \$11 according to period.
Driving Licence \$1.

Van, Lorry or other Freight Vehicle

Where gross weight does not exceed 2,000 lb.—\$15.00 per quarter.

2,001 to 3,000 lb.—\$17.50 per quarter.

3,001 to 4,000 lb.—\$20.00 per quarter.

4,001 to 10,000 lb. rising from \$21.50 by \$1.50 per 1,000 lb. to 10,000 lb.—\$29.00 per quarter.

10,001 to 20,000 lb. rising from \$32.00 by \$3.00 per 1,000 lb. to 20,000 lb.—\$59.00 per quarter.

20,001 to 25,000 lb. rising from \$63.00 by \$4.00 per 1,000 lb. to 25,000 lb.—\$79.00 per quarter.

25,001 lb. and over rising by \$7 per every additional 1,000 lb. gross weight.

For motor freight vehicles operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale. All vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police to pay an additional 20 per cent.

Freight Trailer

Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lb.—\$14 per quarter.

4,001 to 5,000 lb.—\$15.50 per quarter and rising thereafter by \$1.50 per every 1,000 lb. to 45,000 lb. gross—\$75.50 per quarter.

45,001 lb. and over by special arrangement.

For freight trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale. All vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police to pay an additional 20 per cent.

*Licence Fees :—continued.**Motor Vehicles :—continued.*

Charabanc

Public Motor Omnibus

Private Motor Omnibus

Motor Ambulance

Trade Motor Vehicle

Motor Bicycle or Motor Tricycle :—

Motor Bicycle

Motor Bicycle with side-car or Motor
Tricycle, not exceeding 800 lb.
weight unladen
Over 800 lb. weight unladen

Driver of Motor Vehicle of any description

Registration or registration of transfer of ownership
of any motor vehicle

Pony Cart or Van†

Cart (man propelled) ‡ :—

Carrying capacity up to 500 lb.

" " from 501 lb. to 1,000 lb.

" " " 1,001 lb. to 2,240 lb.

" " over 2,240 lb.

Delivery Tricycle or Trailer ‡

Public Ricscha, payable by the proprietor‡

Private Ricscha

Registration of allotment of Private Ricscha number
plate

Wheelbarrow‡

Bicycle‡

Ricscha Puller, public or private

Storage of Explosives and Inflammable Materials
Ammunition, Firearms and Explosives, payable by—

Wholesale Importers

Retail Sellers

††\$70 to \$140 per quarter.

The dollar equivalent of 1½ candareens for
every mile traversed by each motor
omnibus equipped with pneumatic tyres.

The dollar equivalent of 1¼ candareens for
every mile traversed by each motor
omnibus not so equipped.

For motor omnibuses of special light type
operating mainly on approved routes
without the Settlement, a fixed quarterly
fee at the discretion of the Council.

Seating capacity not exceeding 20 passengers,
\$42 per quarter. Over 20 passengers, by
special arrangement.

Fees as per Private Motor Car scale.
\$68 per half-year.

\$28 per annum.

\$42 per annum.

If operating for hire or as public freight
carriers, \$63 per annum.

Fees as per Private Motor Car scale. If
operating for hire fees as per Public Motor
Car scale. If operating as freight carriers
fees as per Van, Lorry or other Freight
Vehicle scale.

\$5 on issue, and \$1 on transfer of employment
or issue of a duplicate or renewed licence.

\$5 each registration.

* \$12.50 to \$25 per quarter.

\$2.50 per quarter.

\$6.70 per quarter.

\$10 per quarter.

By special arrangement. Tyres half fee.

\$2.50 per quarter.

\$3.50 per ricscha per month.

\$16 per half-year.

\$0.50 each registration.

\$0.70 per month.

\$4 for the year or portion thereof, or \$2 if
issued after September 30.

\$1 on issue. Renewal fee at the discretion of
the Council, not exceeding \$1.

††\$14 to \$140 per quarter.

\$200 per quarter.

\$100 per quarter.

‡Fees exclusive of licence plate.

††According to size.

*According to class.

Licence Fees :—continued.

Firearms :—

Licence to carry
 " " keep

\$14 per annum, or \$7 if issued after June 30.
 \$7 per annum.

Bullet Proof Vests :—

Licence to import and/or manufacture
 " " sell
 " " possess and/or wear

\$700 per annum.
 \$250 per annum.
 \$5 per annum.

Dog

\$5 for the year or portion thereof.

Food Hawker

\$2 per month, payable on demand.

Vendor of Uncooked Rice

\$1 per half-year.

Bakery and Confectionery

\$6 per half-year.

Dairy

\$10 per half-year.

Laundry

\$4 per half-year.

Tailor's Shop

\$2 per half-year.

Aerated Water Factory

\$4 per half-year.

Ice Factory or Ice House

††\$4 to \$40 per half-year.

Place for making Ice Cream and Iced Drinks

††\$2 to \$60 per half-year.

Vendor of Ice Cream and Iced Drinks, etc.

*\$2 to \$100 per half-year.

Inter-area Selling

\$5 for the year or portion thereof.

Private Market

††\$25 to \$1,000 per quarter.

Private Market :—

Shop, Stall, or Space renters

\$0.20 to \$1 per month, according to category.

Private Slaughterhouse

††\$2 to \$10 per quarter.

Pig Lairage

††\$5 to \$30 per quarter.

Police Fees :—

Special or Extraneous Services

\$1 to \$150.

Accident Services :—

Copy of Police Accident Report

\$1.

Sketch Plan

\$2.

Photographs, per copy

\$2.

Slaughter Fees :—

Slaughter Fees, including lairage, meat market, chilling rooms and water supply :—

For every Ox killed

\$1.50

" " Calf

0.55†

" " Sheep

0.35

" " Pig

0.50

" " Buffalo

1.50

" " Goat

0.25

" " Horse

1.50

These fees apply to killings during normal working hours.

Double fees are charged for killings at other times except in cases of emergency when ordinary fees are charged.

† Size according to standard measurement laid down by the Chinese Government Railway Administration for transportation.

*Export Fees :—*Fees as per Slaughter Fees set out above.

Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse :—

Slaughter Fees :—For every pig killed \$0.30.

Private Pig Slaughterhouses :—

For every pig killed \$0.10.

††According to size.

*According to class.

Cold Storage Charges :—

Per pound	\$0.0033 for each period of 15 days (or part thereof) for ordinary long storage and/or freezing.
Per cubic foot	\$0.15 per month for ordinary long storage.
Per cubicle	\$6.00 and \$12.00 per month for very long storage (freezing) in units of 35 and 70 cubic feet respectively.

Market Fees :—

Shop space of 8 feet by 6 feet	\$20 to \$36 per month.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 to \$8 per month.
Basket space of 4 feet by 2 feet	\$1 to \$2 per month.

Coffin Permit :—

For each coffined remains retained in private dwelling more than 7 days	\$10 per month or portion thereof.
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Permit Fees :—

For New Foreign Buildings :—

(a) For every 5,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof	\$3.00
Minimum fee	\$7.00
(b) For alterations on plans already approved, not involving any addition to the cubical extent thereof	\$3.00
(c) For alterations to existing buildings within the existing external walls [fee otherwise to be charged in accordance with (a)]	\$7.00

For New Chinese Buildings :—

Each dwelling house or shop	\$3.00
Minimum fee	\$7.00

Note.—For the purpose of computing the above fees a Chinese house shall be taken as having a superficial ground area, exclusive of yard space, not exceeding 400 square feet.

For minor building operations	\$1.50 to \$6.00
„ bundings	\$4.00
„ placing ladders for house repairs	\$1.00
„ erecting sign-boards, lamps or fences	\$1.00
„ erecting advertisement hoardings or exhibiting advertisements	\$6.00
„ mud-filling, etc.	\$1.00
„ semi-permanent canopies	Annual fee \$14.00 for each 50 feet or part thereof.
„ ceremonial arches on or over Municipal footpaths or across Municipal road	An initial charge of \$14.00 and added thereto \$3.00 for each lineal foot of the structure, to cover a period of 14 days, and thereafter a further charge of \$35.00 for every 7 days.

Permit Fees :—continued.

For cloth sunshade over Municipal foot-paths

Annual fee \$1.40 per fong, minimum fee \$1.40.

„ mat sunshade over Municipal foot-paths

Annual fee \$3.00 per fong, minimum fee \$3.00.

„ temporary mat sunshade over courtyard of residence (April to September only)

Fee \$2.00.

For new sanitary installations or additions to existing systems :—

(a) For each water closet basin

\$1.50 (minimum fee \$7.00)

(b) „ „ urinal

\$1.50 („ „ \$7.00)

(c) „ „ cesspool

\$6.00

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Volunteer Units \$292,590.—A decrease of \$13,460 on the estimate for the past year due chiefly to reductions under Uniform requirements.

Volunteer Corps, Russian Detachment \$370,310.—A decrease of \$13,780 compared with the 1936 estimate mainly due to reductions of \$9,150 and \$5,100 respectively under appropriations for Pay and Uniform.

Volunteer Corps, Stock and Stores \$6,340.—*Value of Stores Issued* \$50,270.—Estimated requirements are lower by \$60,060 than the corresponding figures for 1936. This is due to a curtailment of ammunition purchases. Issues are shown at \$50,270 of which \$48,270 is accounted for by the utilization of existing stocks of ammunition.

Fire Brigade \$938,750.—The total estimated requirements of the Fire Brigade including Ambulance Service show a reduction of \$211,120 on the 1936 figure. A reduction of \$154,300 is shown under Pay—Foreign and Chinese. This is due to staff reductions recommended by the Costs Sub-Committee and to the application of revised terms of service. Similarly, appropriations for Passages, Locomotion, and Uniform show decreases of \$24,480, \$9,500 and \$9,160 respectively.

Fire Brigade—Stock and Stores \$27,960.—A decrease of \$340.

Police Force \$9,747,710.—Expenditure under the headings of "General" and "Gaol and Reformatory" is estimated at \$8,406,840 and \$1,310,390, representing decreases of \$169,950 and \$14,460 respectively as compared with 1936. The estimated requirements of the Police Force "Specials," formerly included under Police Force—General, are now shown separately and amount to \$30,480. The decrease in the total requirements of the Police Force is \$153,930 as compared with the Budget for 1936. This is due mainly to provision for the introduction of revised Terms of Service with effect from July 1, 1937.

The appropriation under "Foreign Pay and Allowances" is \$117,830 below the figure for last year.

The Japanese provision exceeds that for 1936 by \$41,610 due to increases in staff requirements.

Provision for the Pay and Sundry Expenses of personnel of the Russian Detachment detailed from the Volunteer Corps for duty at the Gaol is again inserted at \$54,500.

The estimated cost of the Sikh Branch is increased by \$880.

The provision for Pay and Allowances Chinese Branch has been reduced by \$27,560.

The foregoing variations are reflected under the other headings of general routine expenditure.

Police Force—Stock and Stores \$287,600.—*Value of Stores issued* \$315,000. Estimated purchases are less by \$11,650 than the figure budgeted for in 1936. Whilst the estimated cost of Uniform and Equipment to be purchased is shown at \$245,000 an amount of \$294,300 is included in respect of issues. This difference is accounted for by the utilization of existing stocks. The cost of Ammunition estimated at \$19,000 is similarly offset by issues amounting to \$20,700.

Public Health, Health Department, General and Municipal Hospitals \$1,704,400.—An increase of \$81,680 over the corresponding figure for 1936. The larger increases occur under the headings of General—Chemical Laboratory \$12,810, Dispensary \$11,090, School Medical Service \$5,020, Sanitation \$18,680, Food, Dairies and Markets \$27,790 and Municipal Hospitals—Isolation Hospital for Chinese \$11,540. The more important decreases occur under General—Administration \$6,620 and Municipal Hospitals—Mental Hospital \$8,460 and Isolation Hospital \$7,460. Owing to anticipated lower receipts from bathers there is a reduction of \$5,350 in the return from the Swimming Pool.

Public Health, Health Department, Stock and Stores \$32,120.—An increase of \$7,870 over the previous year. The estimate includes provision for the replacement of two Motor Cars and a Trailer for use in connection with Anti-Mosquito work, in addition to sundry Fittings, Apparatus and Furniture.

Public Health, Contributions and Grants in Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals \$467,410.—A reduction of \$16,490 on the figure for 1936. The amounts included to cover the deficits of the Country and General Hospitals are \$145,800 and \$62,310 shewing decreases of \$8,160 and \$9,720 respectively. Provision is included for the first time for a grant towards the working expenses of the Shanghai Mercy Hospital of \$3,000. The grant to the Ching Chong Memorial Hospital is increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and that to the Japanese Residents' Corporation Hospital from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Public Works Department \$4,868,310.—A decrease of \$504,180 as compared with the provision for 1936. This result is achieved by economies consistent with the maintenance of essential services. Reductions in staff and adjustments giving effect to the recommendations of the Staff Economy Committee have resulted in a decrease under Pay and Allowances of \$189,120. The reduction of \$608,280 shown under General is mainly attributable to the distribution of pay to all the different services instead of, as formerly, to a few special services only. The estimated income from fees has been reduced by \$30,400 on the basis of the financial results for 1936.

Maintenance of Buildings is reduced to a minimum, redecorations and other desirable improvements being deferred wherever possible. The transfer of pay from General is wholly responsible for an increase of \$150,500 under this heading as compared with 1936. The completion of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board's scheme for dredging the Soochow Creek would have resulted in a decrease of \$30,000 under Creeks and River had it not been offset by the transfer of pay from General. The tender for the contract for the Sale of Ordure is approximately \$77,000 higher than last year. This together with the closing of Kinnear Road Treatment Works and improved organisation of the remaining Works and Pump Stations contributes to a net reduction of \$43,800 under the heading of Drainage and Sewerage. The combination of the two divisions of House Refuse Collection and Disposal permits improved organisation which it is anticipated will result in a reduction of \$153,350 despite increasing quantities of refuse.

The amount to be transferred from Roads—Maintenance to Extraordinary Expenditure—Roads in respect of the laying of permanent concrete road foundations is reduced by \$50,000. This in conjunction with the transfer of pay from General contributes to the increase of \$306,790 under the heading of Maintenance of Roads and Footways. Lighting shows a larger increase than usual under Extensions to allow for proposed improvements in street lighting. The reduction of \$52,850 under Parks and Open Spaces is partly the result of restricting labour requirements.

Extra Departmental, formerly a separate section, is now included under Drainage and Sewerage. A provision of \$66,330 was inserted for this section last year.

Public Works Department, Stock and Stores \$760,540.—Provision is included for the replacement of two Box Cars and for sundry miscellaneous requirements. Purchases of Roads Materials are shown at \$750,000 and issues at a similar figure.

Orchestra and Band \$189,900.—This appropriation is in respect of the full year and is \$63,400 in excess of the relative Budget figure for 1936 which covered a period of five months from January 1 to May 31. An annual sum of \$200,000 was voted at the 1936 Annual Meeting of Ratepayers for the maintenance of an Orchestra and Band on reconstituted lines.

Public Library \$15,650.—A decrease of \$100 as compared with the relative figure for last year.

Public Library, Stock and Stores \$400.—A decrease of \$100 on last year's requirements.

Finance Department (including Treasurer and Controller's Office, Compradore's Office, and Revenue Office) \$1,109,400.—A decrease of \$20,220 as compared with total requirements for 1936. The appropriation under Finance Office shows an increase of \$15,280 whilst those for Treasurer and Controller's Office, Compradore's Office and Revenue Office show decreases of \$2,500, \$1,890, and \$31,110 respectively. The differences under Finance Office and Revenue Office are largely due to the uneven incidence of expenditure on long leave passages. Due effect has been given to the recommendations of the Staff Economy Committee as approved by the Council.

Finance Department (including Finance Office and Revenue Office) Stock and Stores \$5,350.—An increase of \$2,270 on last year's appropriation due to the necessity for equipping extended office accommodation for the Revenue Office.

Secretariat (including Secretary General's Office) \$468,340.—Estimated expenditure under this heading shows a decrease of \$23,850 as compared with the relative appropriation for 1936. This is due partly to reorganisation of personnel and partly to the revised Terms of Service as recommended by the Staff Economy Committee. Provision is included for the establishment of a Publicity Office and the absorption of certain staff formerly employed in the Press Information Office.

Secretariat (including Secretary General's Office), Stock and Stores \$5,100.—The appropriation remains the same as for 1936.

Legal Department \$147,600.—An increase of \$6,190 over the estimate for 1936.

Legal Department, Stock and Stores \$100.—Requirements remain as for 1936 at a nominal figure of \$100.

Chinese Studies and Translation Office \$106,600.—A reduction of \$1,400 on last year's figure.

Chinese Studies and Translation Office, Stock and Stores \$500.—This appropriation remains the same as for last year.

Industrial Section \$64,330.—These estimates show an increase of \$6,370 on the corresponding figure for last year which were then shown under the heading of Factory Inspection. This is due to normal progression under the Scales of Pay, to expenditure to be incurred on long leave passages, and to the inclusion of an appropriation of \$3,000 as a contribution to the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research towards the cost of operating an experimental kitchen for factory apprentices.

Industrial Section, Stock and Stores, \$1,320.—A decrease of \$560 on last year's requirements shown under the heading of Factory Inspection.

General Charges \$1,549,010.—A decrease of \$12,290 as compared with the Budget for 1936. Requirements under Pensions, Gratuities, etc., are shown at a decrease of \$20,050. The appropriation for Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises shows a decrease of \$22,900 on the 1936 figure due to lower rentals prevailing. A nominal appropriation of \$1,000 is inserted to cover sundry expenses in connection with the activities of the Housing Commission. The provision for Maintenance of Indigent Hospital Cases is \$15,600 in excess of the estimated requirements for last year.

Interest, Brokerage, etc., \$1,639,340.—An increase of \$437,970 over the corresponding appropriation for 1936. This is primarily due to a full year's provision under Municipal Loans for loan service charges in respect to the Loan of 1936.

Redemption of Debentures \$156,610.—This appropriation remains the same as for 1936 and represents the annual Sinking Fund Instalment required to provide for the amortisation of the Loan of 1934.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

Income from all sources is shown at \$24,388,000, including Sinking Funds totalling \$10,891,610 to be applied in the redemption of the Loans of 1925 and 1927. Sales of Surplus Land are estimated at \$1,000,000 and Miscellaneous Receipts at \$60,000. The amount to be allocated to the Extraordinary Budget—Education is inserted at \$63,610.

The sum to be raised by debentures or other temporary measure is shown at \$12,500,000.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges \$52,000.—The reconstruction of Kiangse Road Bridge in reinforced concrete is to be undertaken with a view to providing a main through route from Chapei to the Chinese City. A portion only of the total cost is inserted this year.

Bundings \$31,200.—A general appropriation is included to cover work which is urgently required on new concrete bundings.

Drainage \$86,800.—Under this heading \$64,800 is set aside to cover extensions of the drainage system where they are most urgently required and \$27,000 for the isolation of the Central District from the River as an economical method of alleviating flooding due to high tides.

Sewerage \$272,600.—The extension of sewers is estimated to cost \$162,000; this expenditure is partly offset by contributions from frontagers assessed at \$30,000. Provision of \$54,000 is inserted for a Centrifugal Sludge Separator for the preparation of sewage sludge. An appropriation of \$15,000 is inserted to satisfy the claim of the Shanghai Power Company for capital expenditure on standby services undertaken on the Council's behalf. The balance of the total appropriation is required for additional settlement tanks and new sewage pumps.

Landing Stages \$35,200.—Further reconstruction of Wayside Public Wharf in reinforced concrete is provided for in the sum of \$17,850 and the balance of the appropriation is set aside for a passenger landing stage at Yangtszepoo Wharf and for sundry new reinforced concrete jetties.

Land \$99,500.—The acquisition of a small additional area for West Hongkew Police Station is anticipated. Provision is made for an area required to round off the site of the Western Fever Hospital. The appropriation also covers the cost of land required for the completion of Kiaochow and Jordan Parks. Nominal provision is included in respect of Surplus Land and for the acquisition of sites for latrines as and when such become available.

Buildings \$362,600.—This total appropriation shows a reduction of \$356,900 on last year's figure.

Administration Building.—Accommodation previously occupied by the Volunteer Corps is to undergo alterations to provide offices for the Revenue Office and the Secretariat. Alterations are necessary to accommodate the animal rooms of the Public Health Department and various minor works are required in the Public Works Department.

Volunteer Corps.—Additional storage space is necessary for training gear in the Russian Dépôt at Alcock Road.

Fire Brigade.—Appropriations have been inserted for the cost of an extension to the Engine Room at Hongkew Station and for the balance of cost for the building and fittings of the Temporary Station in Honan Road.

Police Force.—Balances of cost have been included for Central Station of \$3,300; Chengtu Road Station \$12,200; Yulin Road Station, stables and mafos' quarters \$1,100 and Chengtu Road Barracks \$12,400. The remaining provisions are for minor extensions at Gordon Road Station \$16,100; minor installations at Hongkew Station \$1,500; Yangtszepoo Station \$600 and the Eastern Dépôt \$1,700; and minor alterations for the Ricsha Licensing Dépôt, Fearon Road \$1,900. In addition to the balances of cost of the Ward Road Gaol an appropriation of \$24,200 is included for padded cells.

Health Department.—The majority of the appropriations under this heading are for balances of cost, the details of which are as follows:—Abattoir and Cattle Sheds \$21,600; Meat Market and Cold Storage \$3,800; Pig Killing Section \$28,000; Pig Killing Section, equipment \$37,800; Animal House, extension \$7,600; Disposal Plant \$1,100; Disposal Plant, equipment \$4,900 and Central Laundry, equipment \$21,600. Provision is also included for the refrigeration of the Mortuary at the Isolation Hospital \$9,800 and for the balance of cost of extensions and minor alterations at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium \$9,400.

Public Works Department.—The replacement of defective buildings at various Highways Depôts is provided for as follows:—Antung Road \$500; Dixwell Road \$3,000 and Sinza \$25,900. An appropriation of \$27,000 is included for additional Latrines and provision is made for minor works in various Parks at a total cost of \$26,000.

Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions \$1,300.—Provision is made for the purchase of sundry appliances.

Roads \$1,950,000.—Acquisition of land for new roads and for the widening and extension of existing roads is estimated at \$1,500,000 and a net sum of \$450,000 has been provided for construction work.

Plant and Equipment \$132,310.—This amount, which relates to various departments, represents the estimated cost of plant and equipment which, in view of its economic life, is included under this heading instead of in the several Stock and Stores sections of the Budget of Ordinary Expenditure.

Pension Fund \$600,000.—Provision is included for the balance of capitalisation required in respect to pensions for ex-employees.

Loan Redemption \$16,385,320.—Provision is included for the final Sinking Fund Instalments in respect to the Municipal Loans of 1925 and 1927 both of which are to be repaid during the current year. Provision has also been made for the annual Sinking Fund Instalment for the Municipal Loan of 1926 and for the repayment of a temporary loan.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION.

ORDINARY INCOME.

Income \$2,356,990.—A decrease of \$61,640 as compared with the corresponding figure for 1936. The deficit brought forward from 1936 is \$14,390 and a sum of \$2,358,980 is allocated from Ordinary Budget—General this being \$8,520 less than the estimated transfer for 1936 and is equivalent to the amount estimated to be derived from a 1.85 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax. The corresponding figure for 1936 was 1.86 per cent. Miscellaneous Income is estimated at \$12,400.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Administration \$77,160.—An increase of \$5,780 over the 1936 figure mainly due to the long leave of one member of the staff of the Education Office.

Schools for Foreign Children \$565,790.—A decrease of \$43,380 as compared with the estimate for last year. Fewer members of the staff are due for long leave than was the case in 1936 and an important contributory factor is the coming into effect of the recommendations of the Staff Economy Committee. The necessary provisions have been made to cover the increased enrolment at the Public School for Girls and at the Public School for Junior Boys.

Stock and Stores \$3,060.—A reduction of \$570 on the 1936 figure.

Buildings \$8,880.—This is \$5,120 below the corresponding appropriation for last year.

General Charges \$88,160.—An increase of \$3,820 on the estimate for 1936.

Interest \$177,600.—This is almost identical with the 1936 figure of \$177,460.

Grants in Aid \$190,000.—An increase of \$10,000 as compared with 1936 due to a special grant to the Shanghai American School.

Schools for Chinese Children \$603,630.—This represents a reduction of \$48,460 on the corresponding figure for 1936. As in the case the schools for foreign children the recommendations of the Staff Economy Committee result in lower expenditure but the principal contributory factor in this case is the continuance of the policy of replacement of foreign by Chinese teaching staff in the four Secondary Schools for Boys. The cessation of family discount is responsible for higher receipts anticipated under School Fees and at the Secondary School for Girls the latter item is also affected by a larger enrolment which in its turn entails an increase in the teaching staff. The institution of a new Night School at Cunningham Road involves an appropriation of \$2,960.

Stock and Stores \$3,960.—A decrease of \$5,950 on the 1936 estimate.

Buildings \$16,790.—A reduction of \$5,150 as compared with the relative figure for 1936.

General Charges \$156,510.—This is greater by \$40,960 than the corresponding figure for 1936 and is mainly due to the necessity of making provision for retirement benefits due to a number of employees on termination of service. Other contributory factors are a larger number of scholarships and an enlargement in the School Medical Service.

Interest \$237,690.—A decrease of \$13,710 on the figure for last year the reduction being due to the transfer of the Boone Road Primary School to a less valuable site.

Grants in Aid \$227,760.—The same as for 1936.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

Allocation of Funds from Extraordinary Budget—General \$63,610.—A reduction of \$1,130 as compared with the corresponding figure for 1936.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Buildings \$59,400.—Provision is included for the Public School for Girls, cookery and needle-work centre, balance of cost \$16,200 ; Public School for Junior Boys, assembly hall and gymnasium \$32,400 ; Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, minor alterations \$2,800 ; and Primary School for Chinese, Cunningham Road, minor alterations \$8,000.

Plant and Equipment \$4,210.—This amount, which relates to all the schools, is \$830 less than the corresponding charge on the Extraordinary Budget for 1936.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937
GENERAL

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937.

ORDINARY INCOME.

LAND TAX.

Dollars.

Dollars.

Dollars.

From January 1 to June 30 at 7/10ths of 1 per cent. and from July 1 at

8/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows:—

Central District	Dollars 396,727,659
Northern District	130,537,873
Eastern District	220,129,118
Western District	311,794,046

1,059,188,694

Less on value of municipal and exempted properties

70,655,398

988,533,296

7,414,000

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.

FOREIGN.

From January 1 to June 30 at 14 per cent. and from July 1 at 16 per cent. on \$50,600,000 being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses, less allowance for vacant houses, municipal and exempted properties

6,100,000

CHINESE.

From January 1 to June 30 at 14 per cent. and from July 1 at 16 per cent. on \$35,000,000 being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses, less allowance for vacant houses, municipal and exempted properties

4,600,000

10,700,000

SPECIAL RATE.

FOREIGN.

From January 1 to June 30 at 12 per cent. and from July 1 at 14 per cent. on \$8,150,000 being assessed rental of Foreign houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1928, the Shanghai Telephone Co.'s agreement 1930 and under arrangement with the Shanghai Power Co., less allowance for vacant houses and municipal properties

810,000

CHINESE.

From January 1 to June 30 at 12 per cent. and from July 1 at 14 per cent. on \$600,000 being assessed rental of Chinese houses beyond Settlement limits, as above, less allowance for vacant houses and municipal properties

55,000

865,000
35,000

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE

WHARFAGE DUES.

Council's share of Dues on goods passed through the Custom House

600,000

LICENCE FEES.

Premises.

Billiard or Bowling Saloon	1,200
Chinese Lodging House	50,000
Club, Chinese	6,000
Eating House, etc.	105,000
Entertainment (not otherwise specified)	37,000
Exchange Shop	16,000
Foodshop, Foreign	1,700
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall	9,600
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop	2,600
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	120,000
Liquor, Foreign	52,000
Liquor, Malt	9,500
Lodging House, Foreign	3,000
Pawn Shop	41,000
Sing Song House	35,000
Sing Song and Storyteller	17,500
Tee Shop	22,500
Theatre, Music Hall and Cinematograph	60,000
Tobacco Shop	30,000
Wine Shop, Chinese	86,000
Miscellaneous	27,000

Vehicles.

Bicycle	176,000
Carriage, Private	1,000
Carriage, Public and Livery Stable	3,000
Cart	216,000
Motor Vehicle, Public Garage, etc.	1,150,000
Pullers, Private Ricsha	10,000
Pullers, Public Ricsha	9,000
Ricsha, Private	295,000
Ricsha, Public	407,650
Wheelbarrow	49,200

Boats.

Cargo Boat	10,800
Chinese Boat	4,200
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,650
Launch	7,600
Sampan	800

Carried forward

3,070,500

19,614,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.										Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>											3,070,500	19,614,000
LICENCE FEES—continued.												
Sundries.												
Dog											16,000	
Firearm											30,000	
Food Hawker											91,000	
<i>Less:—Contribution to the Public Ricsha Pullers' Mutual Aid Association</i>											3,207,500	
											174,700	3,032,800
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.												
Markets.												
Hongkew										130,000		
Elgin										9,900		
North Fokien										5,800		
Purdon										8,800		
East Hongkew										16,200		
Sina										33,000		
Mohawk										6,000		
Sungpan										5,700		
Yangtzepoo										2,600		
Tsitshar										3,600		
Wayside										18,000		
Wuchow										5,600		
Pingliang										8,800		
Foochow										47,000		
Peking										28,400		
Liao Yang										6,200		
Ferry										13,400		
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters											350,000	
Miscellaneous											12,800	
											40,000	402,000
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.												
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Car mileage fee											120,000	
Cie. Française de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai, Car mileage fee											2,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.												
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service											170,000	
Railless Car mileage fee											65,000	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty											72,000	
Shanghai Power Co.												
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from sales of Electricity											1,350,000	
Shanghai Telephone Co., Royalty											110,000	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.												
Final dividend for 1936 and Interim dividend for 1937 on 975 "A" shares											32,000	
<i>Note.—These fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>												
Contributions to General Funds.												
Convict Labour											50,000	
Concreteware Manufactory											10,000	
Pingchiao Quarry											5,000	
												1,986,000
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Trust Funds, etc., written back											25,000	
Sales of Stores, etc.											50,000	
												75,000
<i>Less—Amount allocated to Education Budget representing the equivalent of the amount estimated to be derived from a 1.85 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax</i>												25,100,800
												2,358,980
Deficit from 1936											22,750,820	
												738,720
General Reserve—Amount to be appropriated											22,012,100	
												1,850,000
<i>Total carried to Summary</i>												23,862,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued*.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
VOLUNTEER UNITS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Commandant	24,060		
Brigade Major	9,650		
Advisor, Russian Regiment	9,650		
Staff Officer	9,650		
Battalion Adjutant	6,050		
2 Sergeant Majors	7,010		
Quartermaster Sergeant	4,880		
Staff Quartermaster Sergeant	4,700		
Armourer Sergeant	4,610		
Range Warden	4,730		
Stenographer	3,890		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		88,880	
Chinese.		13,240	
Headquarters Staff		17,800	
Superannuation		2,120	119,920
Pension Contributions		9,150	
Passages		9,240	
Medical Aid		3,000	
Allowances for attending Schools of Instruction, etc.		300	
Locomotion		13,000	
Fuel		6,000	
Light		8,000	
Water		2,700	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		8,000	
Insurance		3,000	
Telephone Service		2,360	
Postage		400	
Uniform		11,500	
Allowance to Units		9,800	
Armoured Car Company		3,000	
Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements		18,000	
Ammunition		42,600	
Camps of Exercise		11,350	
Subscription to N.R.A.		180	
Maintenance of Range		11,000	
Chinese Government Land Tax		470	
Miscellaneous		4,500	
		179,670	
Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc... .. .		7,000	
			172,670
Total carried to Summary			292,590

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
VOLUNTEER CORPS—<i>continued.</i>			
RUSSIAN DETACHMENT.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Officer Commanding	5,820		
11 Commissioned Officers	29,250		
311 Other Ranks	200,000		
Good Service Bonus		235,070	
Chinese.		22,870	
Coolies		2,080	260,020
<i>Medical Aid</i>		14,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		6,500	
<i>Light</i>		4,000	
<i>Water</i>		2,500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,050	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		670	
<i>Ration Allowance and Messing</i>		106,400	
<i>Uniform</i>		14,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		3,000	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		600	
<i>Ammunition</i>		5,670	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		4,400	
		164,790	
<i>Less—Charged to Police Force for Special Services</i>		54,500	110,290
Total carried to Summary			370,310
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Fire Appliances</i>			690
<i>4 Trailer Bodies</i>			600
<i>Tinned Rations</i>			1,200
<i>Emergency Equipment</i>			1,450
<i>400 Camp Beds</i>			2,000
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			400
Total carried to Summary			6,340
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			50,270
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 50,270

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL.—continued

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Chief Officer	22,590		
Deputy Chief Officer	15,120		
Third Officer	12,250		
Fourth Officer	10,410		
2 Engineer Officers	20,410		
Accountant Officer	9,560		
7 Station Officers	40,770		
9 Assistant Station Officers	45,620		
10 Sub-Officers	36,480		
2 Inspection Officers	10,110		
Assistant Inspection Officer	5,650		
Workshop Officer	5,890		
Assistant Workshop Officer	5,050		
Stores Officer	4,220		
Language Bonus		244,130	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		4,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		18,000	
Chinese		5,420	
Senior Assistant	5,640		
9 Sub-Officers	14,550		
5 Cadets	7,500		
29 Office and Store Staff	33,900		
69 Motormen	49,300		
367 Firemen	145,880		
83 Artificers, etc.	51,810		
38 Watchroom Operators	18,550		
13 Watchtower Staff	6,000		
6 Fire Float Staff	3,000		
24 Subordinate Staff	8,740		
Chinese Tuition	1,120		
		346,000	
		615,550	
<i>Superannuation</i>	44,480		
<i>Passages</i>	14,520		
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	500		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	18,000		
<i>Locomotion</i>	26,000		
<i>Fuel</i>	42,890		
<i>Light</i>	14,500		
<i>Water</i>	9,000		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	3,500		
<i>Insurance</i>	5,600		
<i>Uniform</i>	18,840		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>	22,000		
<i>Hose Renewals</i>	20,000		
<i>Maintenance, Depreciation, etc., Fire Hydrants</i>	60,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	10,000		
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>	1,250		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	2,440		
		313,520	
		929,070	
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	500		
<i>Receipts for Watching and Salvage Services</i>	17,590		
<i>Subordinate Staff pay and expenses allocated to Sundry headings</i>	4,930		
		22,930	
			906,140
<i>Carried forward</i>			906,140

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL.—*continued*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	FIRE BRIGADE— <i>continued</i> . AMBULANCE SERVICES. EMERGENCY BRANCH.			906,14
<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Brought forward</i>			
Chinese.				
9 Motormen		3,950		
27 Ambulance Attendants		10,230	14,180	
<i>Superannuation</i>		380		
<i>Medical Aid</i>		250		
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,000		
<i>Insurance</i>		310		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		2,000		
<i>Uniform</i>		1,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i>		320		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		309		
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i>		500		
			9,060	23,240
<i>Pay.</i>	HOSPITAL BRANCH.			
Chinese.				
8 Motormen		4,180		
10 Ambulance Attendants		3,150	7,330	
<i>Superannuation</i>		370		
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100		
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,000		
<i>Insurance</i>		310		
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		1,800		
<i>Uniform</i>		550		
<i>Telephone Service</i>		960		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		
<i>Washing</i>		300		
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i>		500		
			8,040	
<i>Less—Fees</i>			15,370 6,000	9,370
	Total carried to Summary			938,750
	STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Fire Alarms</i>				1,000
<i>2 Staff Cars</i>				7,560
<i>Rescue and Reviving Apparatus</i>				1,800
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i>				760
<i>Appliances and Tools</i>				4,240
<i>Workshop Equipment</i>				1,700
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>				1,800
<i>2 Motor Ambulances</i>				9,100
	Total carried to Summary			27,960

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
POLICE FORCE.			
GENERAL.			
Pay.			
Foreign.			
Executive Branch.			
Commissioner	39,970		
4 Deputy Commissioners	77,600		
7 Assistant Commissioners	83,270		
12 Superintendents	113,800		
10 Chief Inspectors	68,500		
44 Inspectors	239,700		
102 Sub-Inspectors	515,600		
282 Sergeants and Probationary Sergeants	1,088,000		
16 Reserve Unit Constables	19,200		
4 Vehicle Inspectors	16,520		
Secretary	3,600		
Senior Assistant	6,950		
9 Clerical Assistants	49,000		
2 Russian Translators	8,780		
7 Office Assistants	23,520		
3 Mechanics	12,060		
5 Motor Drivers	12,070		
2 Women Assistants	4,500		
		2,402,740	
Language Bonus		99,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		192,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		76,000	
Allowances.			
District	10,570		
Shanghai Special District Court	4,200		
Special Duty	3,200		
Chinese Tuition	18,000		
Drill	1,000		
		36,970	
			2,806,710
Japanese.			
Executive Branch.			
Deputy Commissioner	18,250		
Assistant Commissioner	12,160		
3 Superintendents	25,340		
3 Chief Inspectors	16,090		
7 Inspectors	99,270		
12 Sub-Inspectors	32,300		
61 Sergeants	137,850		
196 Constables	293,100		
Clerical Assistant	4,780		
Office Assistant	3,720		
		572,860	
Language Bonus.		56,000	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		45,000	
Allowances.			
Rent	28,000		
Special Duty	1,600		
Drill	300		
		29,900	
			703,760
Sikhs.			
Executive Branch.			
5 Inspectors	10,900		
4 Sub-Inspectors	5,020		
8 Havildar Majors	5,660		
81 Havildars	42,490		
23 Naiks	10,290		
464 Constables	183,770		
Grantha	370		
Interpreter	1,410		
34 Cooks	12,570		
Mechanic	220		
		273,700	
			3,510,470
Carried forward		272,700	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		272,700	3,510,47
POLICE FORCE—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
<i>Pay—continued.</i>				
<i>Sikhs—continued.</i>				
Language Bonus			48,500	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			20,600	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			5,960	
Allowances.				
Rations		62,000		
Rent		19,000		
Traffic		5,200		
Special Duty		650		
			86,850	434,610
Chinese.				
Executive Branch.				
Deputy Commissioner		16,920		
Assistant Commissioner		11,000		
8 Superintendents		67,900		
6 Chief Inspectors		29,380		
18 Inspectors		59,160		
69 Sub-Inspectors		128,000		
4 Sergeant Majors		2,260		
350 Sergeants		197,000		
56 Acting Sergeants		22,200		
3,062 Constables		1,043,600		
14 Clerical Assistants		45,150		
257 Clerks		282,000		
Teacher		1,000		
25 Interpreters		28,100		
3 Quarantine Checkers		2,300		
264 Coolies		77,300		
25 Cargo Overseers		5,200		
307 Subordinate Staff		143,440		
			2,161,910	
Language Bonus			5,000	
Allowances.				
Traffic		10,000		
Drill and Gatemen		250		
Rent		293,000		
Special Duty		4,500		
			309,750	2,476,660
<i>Superannuation</i>			416,800	
<i>Deferred Pay</i>			24,500	
<i>Passages</i>			290,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i>			5,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>			290,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>			230,000	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>				
Medicines		1,000		
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.		158,000		
Surgeons' Fees		75,000		
			234,000	
Patrol Ponies.				
Pay of Mafoos		8,640		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.		9,000		
Repairs to Saddlery		890		
			18,440	
Fuel.				
<i>Light.</i>			238,600	
General		109,000		
Traffic		50,000		
Police Lamps		2,100		
			161,100	
<i>Water</i>			50,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			58,000	
<i>Insurance</i>			17,000	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		2,033,640	6,421,740

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		2,633,640	6,421,740
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Communications.</i>			
Telephone Service	32,500		
Street Telephones	49,000		
Teleprinters	23,500		
Wireless	2,900		
		107,900	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		1,500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	12,800		
Photographs	4,400		
Medical Treatment for Remanded Prisoners	5,800		
Miscellaneous	1,500		
		24,500	
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>		8,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture	30,000		
Arms	12,000		
Traffic Signals, etc.	10,000		
		52,000	
<i>Rewards</i>		2,000	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		20,000	
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		7,000	
<i>Publicity</i>		870	
<i>First Aid Lectures</i>		1,000	
<i>Ricsha Pullers' Badges</i>		7,400	
<i>Licence Photographs</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		27,500	
		2,293,810	
			8,715,550
<i>Less—Shanghai District Court, contribution towards pay and expenses of personnel seconded</i>		17,130	
<i>Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings</i>		113,580	
<i>Receipts for Special Services</i>		160,000	
<i>Ricsha Licensing Fees</i>		14,000	
<i>Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property</i>		2,000	
<i>Dog Redemption Fees</i>		2,000	
		308,710	
Total carried to Summary			8,406,840
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			7,000
<i>3 Motor Cars</i>			11,300
<i>Ammunition</i>			19,000
<i>50 Gas Masks</i>			1,500
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>			245,000
<i>Motor Transport Equipment</i>			1,200
<i>Wireless Apparatus</i>			900
			285,900
Total carried to Summary			315,000
<i>Credit.</i>			
<i>Value of Stores issued</i>			315,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 315,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
GAOL AND REFORMATORY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Governor of Gaol	13,900		
2 Deputy Governors	17,000		
Head Gaoler	5,790		
Gaoler	7,450		
4 Assistant Gaolers	24,210		
16 Senior Warders	75,470		
55 Warders and Assistant Warders	174,620		
Printer	8,080		
Office Assistant	1,800		
Matron	2,780		
2 Wardresses	4,400		
Language Bonus		338,500	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		16,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		23,600	
		10,150	
			388,250
Russians.			
Russian Detachment, pay and sundry expenses of personnel employed as guards transferred			54,500
Sikhs.			
2 Assistant Gaolers	3,730		
2 Head Warders	2,240		
26 Havildar Warders	13,300		
10 Naik Warders	4,700		
165 Warders	63,600		
6 Cooks	2,400		
Language Bonus		90,570	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		12,200	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		7,080	
Allowances.		1,760	
Rations	22,000		
Rent	5,200		
Gaol Posts	220		
		27,420	
			139,030
Chinese.			
Assistant Governor	7,250		
2 Sub-Inspector Warders	3,380		
10 Sergeant Warders	4,680		
13 Acting-Sergeant Warders	5,280		
214 Warders	67,300		
20 Reformatory Supervisors	7,460		
2 Clerical Assistants	3,700		
22 Clerks	25,440		
5 Interpreters	5,250		
3 Teachers	3,560		
2 Guarantor Checkers	940		
17 Cooks	4,740		
26 Subordinate Staff	10,950		
Language Bonus		149,930	
Allowances.		280	
Plain Clothes	720		
Rent	16,100		
		16,820	
			167,030
Superannuation		43,060	
Deferred Pay		8,260	
Passages		28,800	
Recruiting Expenses		800	
Uniform and Equipment		23,500	
Locomotion		720	
Medical Aid.			
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc.	20,000		
Surgeons' Fees	5,400		
		25,400	
Carried Forward		130,480	748,810

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
			130,480	748,810
POLICE FORCE—continued.				
GAOL AND REFORMATORY—continued.				
Fuel			53,500	
Light			17,300	
Water			21,600	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			5,260	
Insurance			6,000	
Telephone Service			2,770	
Funeral Expenses			150	
Expenses of Prisoners.				
Food		203,500		
Clothing		41,800		
Hospital		70,000		
Miscellaneous		35,000		
Maintenance and Repairs			350,300	
Payment of Employed Convicts			19,800	
Miscellaneous			2,000	
			850	
				610,010
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings			27,100	
Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses transferred			4,330	
Receipts for Consular Prisoners			17,000	
				48,430
Total carried to Summary				1,310,390
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				1,500
Total carried to Summary				1,500
SPECIALS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Clerical Assistant			5,180	
Chinese.				
Constable		350		
2 Clerks		2,410		
5 Range Coolies		1,370		
Allowances.			4,130	
Rent			100	
				9,410
Superannuation			230	
Uniform and Equipment			11,000	
Locomotion			380	
Medical Aid			130	
Fuel			650	
Light			900	
Water			280	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			800	
Telephone Service			900	
Musketry Course			4,000	
Maintenance and Repairs			100	
Miscellaneous			1,700	
				21,070
Total carried to Summary				30,480
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				200
Total carried to Summary				200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. GENERAL. ADMINISTRATION.							Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,760		
Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,590		
Departmental Secretary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,600		
2 Senior Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,100		
Stores Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,340		
Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,100		
2 Clerical Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,290		
Office Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,890		
Correspondence Clerk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,450		
Stenographer and Typist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,230		
Russian Watchmen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,160		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		131,510	
Chinese.								9,870	
Office Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,020		
Clerks, Boys, Coolies, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,980		
								28,000	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		169,380	
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		14,660	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,470	
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,300	
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,300	
<i>Light</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,550	
<i>Water</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		380	
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,180	
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		60	
<i>Notification of Communicable Disease</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		940	
<i>Medical Registration</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,500	
<i>Medical Library</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,600	
<i>Publicity</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,000	
								650	
<i>Less—Receipts from issue of Official Certificates</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100		
<i>Receipts from issue of Coffin Permits</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	500		
<i>Medical Registration Fees</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	450		
								4,050	
									213,720
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreign.									
Director of Medical Laboratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,980		
2 Pathologists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,590		
4 Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,920		
Office Assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,950		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		67,440	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,090	
Chinese.								3,650	
Pathologist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,940		
Medical Assistant (part time) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,090		
Laboratory Assistants, Clerks, Attendants, Boys and Coolies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,470		
								34,500	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		110,680	
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,320	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,070	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,700	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,700	
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		23,900	
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,500	
<i>Light</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,200	
<i>Water</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,820	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		580	
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,460	
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		870	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,300	
								300	
<i>Less—Receipts</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		165,440	
								48,000	
									117,440
									331,160
							Carried forward		

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			331,160
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Chief Analyst		8,420		
Analyst		11,990		
Assistant Analyst		8,180		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			28,590	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			3,090	
Chinese.			830	
Senior Assistant Chemist		3,400		
Assistant Chemists		3,530		
Clerk, Attendant, Coolie, etc.		2,490		
			9,420	
<i>Superannuation</i>			41,930	
<i>Passages</i>			3,500	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			5,440	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			1,700	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals</i>			500	
<i>Fuel</i>			1,800	
<i>Light</i>			900	
<i>Water</i>			400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			130	
<i>Insurance</i>			200	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			20	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			220	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			300	
			40	
			57,080	
<i>Less—Receipts</i>			8,000	
				49,080
DISPENSARY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Pharmacist		13,170		
Assistant Pharmacist		6,710		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			19,880	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			720	
Chinese.			2,410	
Assistant Pharmacist		1,240		
Attendants, Boys and Coolies		4,790		
			6,030	
<i>Superannuation</i>			29,040	
<i>Passages</i>			2,430	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			6,260	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			100	
<i>Locomotion</i>			300	
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i>			500	
<i>Fuel</i>			65,000	
<i>Light</i>			1,000	
<i>Water</i>			300	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			100	
<i>Insurance</i>			90	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			30	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			220	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			70	
			30	
			105,470	
<i>Less—Receipts</i>			80,000	
				25,470
	<i>Carried forward</i>			405,710

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			403,710
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
GENERAL—continued.				
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Medical Officer			12,200	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			900	
Chinese.				
3 Medical Assistants		16,310		
Nurses, Clerks, etc.		9,180		
			25,490	
<i>Superannuation</i>			38,590	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			3,380	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			200	
<i>Locomotion</i>			400	
<i>Fuel</i>			4,700	
<i>Light</i>			200	
<i>Water</i>			190	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			60	
<i>Insurance</i>			750	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			30	
<i>Drugs, Instruments, etc.</i>			120	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			500	
			40	
			49,660	
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget</i>			24,830	24,830
SANITATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Superintendent		10,910		
2 Chief Inspectors		15,640		
27 Inspectors		127,210		
4 Sanitary Overseers		13,580		
Clerical Assistant (part time)		3,470		
			170,810	
Language Bonus			6,510	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			5,950	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			4,540	
Chinese.				
Cadets		16,000		
Clerks, Foremen, Boys, Coolies, etc.		37,100		
Chinese Tuition		1,940		
			55,040	
			242,850	
<i>Superannuation</i>			19,170	
<i>Passages</i>			16,150	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>			200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			8,000	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Disinfection			21,500	
Plague Prevention			8,540	
Mosquito Reduction			47,420	
Fly Reduction			9,250	
Smallpox and Cholera Prevention			31,320	
<i>Locomotion</i>			11,430	
<i>Fuel</i>			1,900	
<i>Light</i>			1,000	
<i>Water</i>			500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			2,200	
<i>Insurance</i>			620	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			1,990	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			1,800	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			680	
			426,520	
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget</i>			20,780	405,740
				836,280
	<i>Carried forward</i>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			836,280
PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued.</i>			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
GENERAL— <i>continued.</i>			
FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Veterinary Surgeon	16,770		
Superintendent	10,860		
2 Chief Inspectors	18,450		
17 Inspectors	122,010		
7 Sanitary Overseers	26,740		
Sanitary Overseer (part time)	1,800		
Clerical Assistant	4,430		
Clerical Assistant (part time)	3,470		
2 Mechanics	8,870		
Language Bonus		213,400	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		6,820	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		11,930	
Chinese.		7,770	
2 Veterinary Surgeons	12,080		
Cadets	13,750		
Clerks, Foremen, Boys, Coolies, etc.	63,290		
Special Police Services	6,870		
Chinese Tuition		96,960	
		336,880	
<i>Superannuation</i>		23,870	
<i>Passages</i>		27,250	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		250	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		6,500	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>			
Disposal Plant		32,760	
Observation Kennels		940	
Laboratory Animals		4,640	
Meat Market and Cold Storage		24,160	
<i>Locomotion</i>		17,320	
<i>Fuel</i>		6,300	
<i>Light</i>		10,400	
<i>Water</i>		25,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,080	
<i>Insurance</i>		5,200	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,690	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		12,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
		538,240	
<i>Less—Fees from Abattoir</i>	80,000		
Fees from Pig Slaughterhouses	66,000		
Sale of Products from Disposal Plant	10,000		
Fees from Meat Market and Cold Storage	35,000		
Recoverable from Pathological Laboratory	5,580		
		196,580	
			341,660
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,177,940

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,177,940
PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued.</i>			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
GENERAL— <i>continued.</i>			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Superintendent of Cemeteries	9,560		
Custodian (part time)	630		
Language Bonus		10,190	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		440	
Chinese.		810	
Clerk, Foremen, Coolies, etc.		18,330	
		29,770	
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,130	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		250	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,450	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		7,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,400	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Water</i>		350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		400	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		430	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		5,200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
		48,480	
<i>Less—Fees.</i>			
Cremation	4,500		
Grave making	10,500		
Grave Spaces	12,500		
Use of Niche in Columbarium	800		
Reservation	2,000		
Permits	1,400		
		31,700	16,780
SWIMMING POOL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Sanitary Overseer (part time)	1,750		
2 Sanitary Overseers (temporary)	2,550		
Chinese.		4,300	
Nurses, Foreman, Boys, Coolies, etc.	2,090		
Special Police Services	470		
Chinese Tuition	60		
		2,620	
		6,920	
<i>Superannuation</i>		180	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		50	
<i>Locomotion</i>		50	
<i>Light</i>		50	
<i>Water</i>		850	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,200	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		240	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		90	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,850	
		2,100	
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>		15,580	
		27,000	
			Cr. 11,420
Total carried to Summary			1,183,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.			
ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay.			
Foreign.			
Superintendent of Hospitals	15,200		
Assistant Superintendent of Hospitals	13,030	28,230	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		2,360	
Chinese.			
Clerk, Boy and Coolie		1,610	
Superannuation		32,200	
Passages		2,460	
Expenses of Engaging Staff		4,210	
Medical Aid		1,000	
Locomotion		400	
Fuel		2,000	
Light		250	
Water		210	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		70	
Insurance		200	
Telephone Service		60	
Maintenance and Repairs		310	
Miscellaneous		40	
		200	
		43,610	
Less—Medical Examination Fees		1,200	42,410
RADIOLOGY.			
Pay.			
Foreign.			
Chief Radiologist (part time)	13,380		
Pay and Sundry Expenses of X-Ray Nurse (part time)	2,850	16,230	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		1,060	
Superannuation		17,290	
Medical Aid		1,340	
Locomotion		100	
Miscellaneous		500	
		30	
		19,260	
Less—Amount recoverable from General Hospital		19,260	
MENTAL HOSPITAL.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	48,370		
Pay of Chinese Staff.			
Boys, Coolies, etc.	4,160	52,530	
Superannuation, Chinese		70	
Medical Aid, Chinese		50	
Fuel		2,000	
Light		700	
Water		180	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		120	
Insurance		130	
Telephone Service		100	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		1,000	
Messing		4,000	
Washing		1,000	
Maintenance and Repairs		1,600	
Miscellaneous		30	
		63,510	
Less—Fees from Patients		40,000	23,510
Carried forward			65,920

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			65,920
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	90,240		
Pay of Chinese Staff.			
Nurses, Clerk, Boys, etc.	30,930		
Superannuation, Chinese		121,170	
Medical Aid, Chinese		1,700	
Locomotion		700	
Fuel		500	
Light		10,300	
Water		3,300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		2,050	
Insurance		350	
Telephone Service		640	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		2,170	
Messing		8,000	
Washing		24,000	
Maintenance and Repairs		5,390	
Miscellaneous		7,000	
		600	
Less—Receipts from Patients		187,870	
		22,000	165,870
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	14,640		
Pay of Chinese Staff.			
Medical Assistants (part time)		6,040	
Nurses, Amahs, Boys, etc.		25,950	
Superannuation, Chinese		46,630	
Medical Aid, Chinese		2,460	
Locomotion		350	
Fuel		30	
Light		3,800	
Water		850	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		550	
Insurance		190	
Telephone Service		120	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		140	
Messing		9,250	
Washing		7,500	
Maintenance and Repairs		2,850	
Miscellaneous		4,800	
		50	
Less—Receipts from Patients		79,570	
		2,000	77,570
MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	2,260		
Pay of Chinese Staff.			
Steward, Nurse, Cooks, Boys, etc.	3,310		
Medical Aid, Chinese		5,570	
Locomotion		50	
Fuel		300	
Light		200	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		150	
Insurance		60	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments		470	
Messing		50	
Washing		2,250	
Maintenance and Repairs		100	
Miscellaneous		500	
		150	
Less—Receipts from Visitors		9,850	
		6,000	3,850
<i>Carried forward</i>			313,210

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				313,210
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.				
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		20,060		
Pay of Chinese Staff.				
Nurses, Boys, Cooks, Coolies, etc.		8,690	28,750	
Superannuation, Chinese			40	
Medical Aid, Chinese			150	
Locomotion			3,000	
Fuel			5,000	
Light			1,200	
Water			1,700	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			160	
Insurance			800	
Telephone Service			210	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments			3,600	
Messing			18,000	
Washing			2,200	
Maintenance and Repairs			3,800	
Miscellaneous			150	
			68,760	
Less—Receipts from Patients			5,000	63,760
NURSES' QUARTERS.				
HANNEN ROAD.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		5,950		
Pay of Chinese Staff.				
Boys, Cooks, Coolies, etc.		4,370	10,320	
Medical Aid, Chinese			100	
Fuel			2,900	
Light			950	
Water			350	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			70	
Insurance			180	
Telephone Service			190	
Messing			4,000	
Washing			2,120	
Maintenance and Repairs			2,900	
Miscellaneous			200	
				24,280
VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Home Sister and Housekeeper		8,300		
Pay of Chinese Staff.				
Boys, Cooks, Coolies, etc.		12,000	20,300	
Medical Aid, Chinese			70	
Locomotion			70	
Fuel			16,800	
Light			2,200	
Water			2,100	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			360	
Insurance			920	
Telephone Service			1,270	
Messing			24,000	
Washing			6,160	
Maintenance and Repairs			2,800	
Miscellaneous			40	
			77,090	
Less—Receipts from Special Nurses			4,000	
				73,090
Less—Amount recoverable from Country Hospital				73,090
Carried forward				401,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			401,250
	PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
	MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.			
	POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES.			
	POLICE HOSPITAL, INDIAN AND CHINESE.			
Pay.				
Foreign.				
	Chief Radiologist (part time)	5,730		
	Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	28,450		
			34,180	
Chinese.			450	
	Repatriation Exchange Compensation			
	Medical Superintendent (part time)	8,380		
	Medical Assistants (part time)	25,940		
	Nurses, Clerk, Boys, Coolies, etc.	27,130		
			61,450	
			96,080	
Superannuation			5,230	
Medical Aid			1,400	
Locomotion			600	
Fuel			13,500	
Light			1,600	
Water			3,300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			900	
Insurance			790	
Telephone Service			1,420	
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments			17,500	
X-Ray			5,000	
Messing			17,000	
Washing			4,230	
Maintenance and Repairs			6,800	
Miscellaneous			2,400	
			177,750	
	Less—Fees from Patients	100,000		
	Fees from X-Ray Examinations and Treatment	17,200		
	Medical Examination Fees	3,000		
			120,200	57,550
	WARD ROAD GAOL HOSPITAL.			
Pay.				
Foreign.				
	Dresser		4,000	
	Repatriation Exchange Compensation		300	
Chinese.				
	Medical Superintendent (part time)	2,090		
	Medical Assistants (part time)	35,150		
	Nurses, Clerk, etc.	16,230		
			53,470	
			57,770	
Superannuation			5,060	
Medical Aid			1,200	
			64,030	
	Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force		64,030	
	<i>Carried forward</i>			458,800

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			458,800
PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued.</i>			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>			
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued.</i>			
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>			
FIRST AID LECTURES TO CHINESE POLICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Medical Assistants (part time)		660	
Superannuation		70	
Medical Aid		50	
		780	
Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force		780	
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF REMANDED PRISONERS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Medical Assistants (part time)	3,970		
Nurse	1,520		
		5,490	
Superannuation		520	
Medical Aid		100	
		6,110	
Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force		6,110	
CENTRAL LAUNDRY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
2 Laundresses		2,420	
Language Bonus		150	
Chinese.			
Laundrymen, etc.		5,590	
		8,160	
Superannuation		240	
Medical Aid		350	
Locomotion		1,340	
Fuel		5,000	
Light		300	
Water		1,000	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		180	
Insurance		100	
Telephone Service		120	
Maintenance and Repairs		5,500	
Miscellaneous		900	
		23,090	
Less—Amount recoverable from Hospitals.		23,090	
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES.			
DISTRICT NURSING.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		2,980	
Locomotion		370	
Drugs		800	
			4,150
KING'S DAUGHTERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>			4,470
<i>Carried forward</i>			467,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
				467,420
PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued.</i>				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued.</i>				
FREE CLINICS.				
VENEREAL DISEASES.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
3 Male Nurses		10,500		
Interpreter		1,050		
Indian Interpreter (part time)		130		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			11,680	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			570	
Chinese.			1,010	
Medical Assistant (part time)			1,210	
			14,470	
<i>Superannuation</i>			1,060	
<i>Passages</i>			2,060	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			500	
<i>Locomotion</i>			120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			100	
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i>			11,000	
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>			5,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			170	
				34,980
TUBERCULOSIS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign.				
Visiting Inspector		6,250		
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		2,980		
Indian Interpreter (part time)		130		
Language Bonus			9,360	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			400	
			500	
			10,260	
<i>Superannuation</i>			630	
<i>Medical Aid</i>			100	
<i>Locomotion</i>			610	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			40	
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i>			2,500	
<i>Treatment of Patients</i>			4,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			60	
				18,700
Total carried to Summary				521,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.			
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
3 Matrons and 5 Assistant Matrons	36,280		
Home Sister	4,450		
34 Nurses	78,620		
13 Assistant and Probationer Nurses	13,330		
3 Attendants	18,960		
2 Housekeepers	4,650		
Custodian	5,630		
Language Bonus		161,920	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		4,590	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		12,960	
		5,280	
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>		184,750	
Superannuation	18,040		
Passages	18,060		
Medical Aid	8,900		
Uniform	2,600		
Expenses of Engaging Staff	1,200		
		46,800	
		231,550	
<i>Allocated to the various hospitals as under:—</i>			
Radiology	2,850		
Mental Hospital	48,370		
Isolation Hospital	90,240		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	14,640		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,280		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	20,060		
Nurses' Quarters, Hannen Road	5,950		
Victoria Nurses' Home	8,300		
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	28,450		
District Nursing	2,980		
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home	4,470		
Tuberculosis Clinic	2,980		
		231,550	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>			9,880
<i>Pathological Laboratory Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>			2,130
<i>Chemical Laboratory Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus</i>			1,050
<i>Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus</i>			100
<i>1 Trailer</i>			800
<i>2 Motor Cars</i>			7,600
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries</i>			10,560
Total carried to Summary			32,120
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>Contributions.</i>			
Country Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1936	145,800		
General Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1936	62,310		
		208,110	
<i>Grants in Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals</i>			
Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital	3,000		
Ching Chong Memorial Hospital	2,000		
First Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China	5,000		
Foo Ming Hospital	500		
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Fraternity	2,000		
Japanese Residents' Corporation Hospital	6,000		
Lester Chinese Hospital	28,000		
National Leprosarium of Shanghai	1,200		
Paulun Hospital	5,000		
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	7,000		
St. Luke's Hospital	28,000		
Shanghai General Hospital	52,480		
Shanghai Labourers' Hospital	1,400		
Shanghai Mercy Hospital	3,000		
Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic	7,000		
Yangtzepoo Sacred Heart Hospital	14,000		
Remission of Taxation.			
Hospitals.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	50,160		
Chinese Beneficiaries	43,560		
		93,720	
		259,300	
Total carried to Summary			467,410

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Commissioner	26,070		
2 Deputy Commissioners	36,500		
Accountant	14,200		
2 Senior Assistants	18,830		
2 Assistants	20,640		
Clerical Assistant	4,430		
Architect	14,770		
Senior Assistant Architect	13,990		
Assistant Architect	10,770		
3 Architectural Assistants	28,590		
Heating Engineer	9,470		
Clerical Assistant	2,940		
Senior Clerk-of-Works	10,180		
2 Clerks-of-Works	14,160		
Assistant Clerk-of-Works	4,750		
Custodian (Administration Building)	6,100		
Watchmen (Administration Building)	3,500		
Building Surveyor	18,410		
2 Senior Assistant Building Surveyors	21,640		
Assistant Building Surveyor	10,630		
2 Senior Clerks-of-Works	16,360		
5 Clerks-of-Works	37,350		
Building Inspector	3,120		
Chief Chemist	15,640		
Departmental Secretary	16,340		
Assistant	8,430		
Correspondence Clerk	5,680		
Highways Engineer	16,920		
Sewerage Engineer	15,640		
Superintendent of Cleansing	12,990		
2 Senior Assistant Engineers	27,370		
5 Assistant Engineers	51,720		
Assistant	8,670		
Clerical Assistant	7,820		
Assistant Superintendent of Cleansing	6,170		
4 Chief Inspectors	31,380		
16 Inspectors	95,250		
8 Assistant Inspectors	33,410		
Sanitary Overseer	4,480		
Land Surveyor	17,570		
4 Senior Assistant Land Surveyors	43,920		
Assistant Land Surveyor	10,860		
Clerical Assistant	4,430		
Structural Engineer	13,030		
Chief Inspector	7,210		
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	12,160		
Assistant Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	7,210		
Clerical Assistant	6,950		
3 Inspectors	17,110		
3 Assistant Inspectors	13,570		
Workshops Engineer	15,640		
2 Senior Assistant Engineers	25,980		
Assistant Engineer	11,560		
Assistant	7,130		
Senior Clerk-of-Works	8,040		
Assistant Clerk-of-Works	4,020		
Motor Engineer	6,170		
Language Bonus		937,880	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		8,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		64,100	
Consulting Engineer		26,500	
Chinese		2,500	
Survey Foremen and Coolies	31,500		
Assistant Engineers, Surveyors, Tracers, etc.	264,000		
Clerks and Storekeepers	176,000		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	19,500		
Chinese Tuition	1,700		
		492,700	
			1,531,380
			1,531,380

Carried forward

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,531,380
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Superannuation</i>		133,400	
<i>Passages</i>		73,900	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		500	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		27,400	
<i>Locomotion</i>		55,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		5,800	
<i>Light</i>		7,000	
<i>Water</i>		2,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		18,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,850	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		10,000	
<i>Drawing Materials and Instruments</i>		9,150	
<i>Testing Materials, etc.</i>		2,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,200	
			348,200
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>		23,000	
Private Works Supervision Fees		13,000	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc.		24,000	
Sale of Plans and Tracings		3,600	
Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred to Special Services.			
Foreign Staff	595,450		
Chinese Staff	179,750		
		775,200	
Pay and Sundry Expenses charged to Extraordinary Expenditure ..		136,600	
			975,400
Total carried to Summary			904,180
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>			
Foreign Staff		105,800	
Chinese Staff		44,900	
			150,700
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>			
Administration Building		56,940	
Volunteer Corps		10,230	
Fire Brigade		27,000	
Police Force.			
Stations and Quarters	63,140		
Miscellaneous Buildings	7,620		
		70,760	
Gaoi and Quarters		22,820	
Health Department.			
Health Offices, Quarters, Markets, etc.	20,940		
Victoria Nurses' Home	7,930		
Mental Hospital	1,310		
Isolation Hospital	9,680		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	3,720		
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese	4,230		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	2,250		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,350		
Abattoir, Disposal Plant, Cold Storage, etc.	8,740		
Cemeteries	3,370		
Laundry	1,110		
Swimming Pool	2,360		
		66,990	
Public Works Department.			
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	12,470		
Parks and Open Spaces, Sanitary Installations, Fencing, etc.	8,090		
Latrines	Cr. 1,500		
		19,060	
Public Library		270	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		100	
Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices		780	
			274,950
Total carried to Summary			425,650

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.							Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
CREEKS AND RIVER.									
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>									
Foreign Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..		21,200	
Chinese Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,800	
<i>Repairs and Renewals.</i>									31,000
Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	..		40,000	
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..		30,000	
Jetties and Pontoons	..	..	..	..	..	..		40,000	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>									110,000
Total carried to Summary									40,000
									181,000
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.									
<i>Drainage.</i>									
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>									
Foreign Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,600		
Chinese Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200		
Maintenance of Drains								17,800	
								60,000	77,800
<i>Sewerage.</i>									
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>									
Foreign Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,200		
Chinese Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,800		
Disposal of Cesspool Contents.								65,000	
Working Expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000		
Working Expenses of Contractor	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000		
Treatment Works.								56,000	
Chinese Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000		
Power and Light	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000		
Maintenance of Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,500		
Sludge Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,800		
Laboratory Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200		
Maintenance of Sewers								115,500	
								8,000	
Pumping Chambers.									
Pay, Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000		
Power and Light	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000		
Maintenance of Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000		
Insurance								98,000	
								420	342,920
Less—Receipts from sale of Ordure									420,720
									217,350
Total carried to Summary									203,370
HOUSE REFUSE.									
COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.									
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>									
Foreign Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,600		
Chinese Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500		
Chinese Labour								86,100	
								243,000	
Medical Aid								250	
Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..		6,200	
Barging	..	..	..	..	..	..		215,000	
Sanitary Measures	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
Maintenance of Chutes	..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000	
Haulage	..	..	..	..	..	..		65,000	
Tools and Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..		30,000	
Incinerators (Maintenance)	..	..	..	..	..	..		4,000	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..		500	
Less—Receipts from Householdors									654,050
									20,000
Total carried to Summary									634,050

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred</i>			
Foreign Staff	159,900		
Chinese Staff	66,600		
		226,500	
<i>Chinese Labour</i>		400,000	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		700	
<i>Locomotion</i>		14,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		5,000	
<i>Materials.</i>			
Broken stone, sand, etc.	150,000		
Asphalt Paving	450,000		
Cement Concrete Paving	100,000		
		700,000	
<i>Haulage</i>		75,000	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		60,000	
<i>Boundary Stones</i>		300	
<i>Street Name-plates</i>		5,000	
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Rollers</i>		75,000	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		700	
<i>Moving Hydrants, Tramway and Electricity Standards</i>		2,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
		1,566,700	
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface</i>	43,500		
<i>Transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure—Roads</i>	50,000		
		93,500	
			1,473,200
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred</i>			
Foreign Staff	38,700		
Chinese Staff	2,200		
		40,900	
<i>Chinese Labour</i>		215,000	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		700	
<i>Uniform</i>		3,500	
<i>Material, Water, etc.</i>		5,000	
<i>Haulage.</i>			
Working Expenses of motor plant.	20,000		
Truck Haulage, road detritus	32,000		
Barging	12,000		
		64,000	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		14,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		347,300	
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves</i>		9,660	
			337,640
Total carried to Summary			1,810,840

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred.</i>			
Foreign Staff		1,800	
Chinese Staff		700	
Electricity			2,500
Extensions and Improvements			416,500
			15,000
Total carried to Summary			434,000
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Foreign Staff, transferred</i>		75,200	
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Writers, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	81,000		
Labour	108,000		
		189,000	264,200
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i>			900
<i>Medical Aid</i>			300
<i>Locomotion</i>		7,000	
<i>Uniform</i>		4,500	
<i>Haulage</i>		2,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		7,000	
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		8,250	
<i>Water</i>		9,000	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		1,800	
<i>Insurance</i>		950	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		850	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		5,000	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		1,120	
<i>Painting and Repairs</i>		7,000	
<i>Turf</i>		7,750	
<i>Poles and Fastenings for Trees</i>		2,500	
<i>Mud, Sand and Gravel</i>		6,000	
<i>Fertilizers and Insecticides</i>		2,000	
<i>Lavatory Requisites</i>		2,400	
<i>Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.</i>		12,500	
<i>Matcheds and Fences</i>		10,500	
<i>Upkeep of Animals</i>		13,000	
<i>Open Air Concerts</i>		5,200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500	
			119,920
			383,220
<i>Less—Receipts for Admission</i>		94,000	
<i>Receipts from hire of Chairs, sale of Plants, etc.</i>		14,000	
Total carried to Summary			108,000
			275,220
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>3 Card Index Cabinets</i>			300
<i>14 Filing Cabinets</i>			1,750
<i>2 Typewriters</i>			860
<i>Furniture—Administration Building</i>			1,530
<i>2 Box Cars (replacements)</i>			5,800
<i>Motor for Concrete-Mixer</i>			300
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i>			750,000
Total carried to Summary			760,540
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			750,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 750,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign			
Conductor	13,200		
Deputy Conductor	6,000		
Bandmaster	5,400		
15 Principal Musicians	62,740		
29 Secondary Musicians	86,460		
Extra Musicians	1,460		
Chinese.		175,260	
Librarian, Coolies, etc.		1,840	
			177,100
<i>Passages</i>		2,250	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		500	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,200	
<i>Fuel</i>		900	
<i>Light</i>		650	
<i>Water</i>		130	
<i>Advertising</i>		6,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		900	
<i>New Music</i>		1,400	
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>		900	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		160	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
			19,590
			196,690
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>		2,100	
<i>Receipts from Private Services</i>		450	
<i>Receipts from Symphony Concerts, etc.</i>		4,240	
			6,790
Total carried to Summary			189,900
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Librarian	4,830		
Assistant Librarian	2,450		
Chinese.		7,280	
Assistant Librarian	2,720		
Clerks, Office Boys and Coolies	2,360		
		5,080	
			12,360
<i>Supernannation</i>		1,060	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		140	
<i>Fuel</i>		120	
<i>Light</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		60	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		210	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		400	
<i>Books</i>		4,000	
<i>Binding</i>		500	
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>		1,900	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		400	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400	
			9,790
			22,150
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i>			6,500
Total carried to Summary			15,650
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			400
Total carried to Summary			400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER AND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Treasurer and Controller	39,970		
Secretary (Female)	5,910		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		45,880	
Chinese		3,490	
		1,059	
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,670	50,420
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
			4,870
Total carried to Summary			55,290
FINANCE OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Deputy Treasurer	18,570		
2 Assistant Treasurers	33,410		
2 Accountants	28,990		
4 Assistant Accountants	43,030		
4 Assistants	26,220		
Correspondence Clerk and 1 Stenographer (temporary)	3,480		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		153,700	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		9,730	
Chinese		8,000	
4 Assistant Accountants	22,880		
Office Assistant	3,630		
9 Assistants	30,780		
32 Clerks	49,300		
Office Boys, Coolies, etc.	7,890		
		114,480	285,910
<i>Superannuation</i>		25,170	
<i>Passages</i>		19,340	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,800	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,280	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,650	
<i>Light</i>		1,700	
<i>Water</i>		600	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		6,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,400	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,400	
			61,390
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		11,200	347,300
<i>Charged to Education Budget</i>		14,000	
			25,200
Total carried to Summary			322,100
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.			58,480
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,850	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,650	
			7,500
Total carried to Summary			65,980

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Secretary General	43,450		
Secretary (Female)	6,560		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		50,010	
Chinese		3,560	
		2,980	
<i>Superannuation</i>			56,050
<i>Medical Aid</i>		5,120	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Light</i>		130	
<i>Water</i>		120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		40	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350	
		200	
			6,410
Total carried to Summary			62,460
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Secretary	30,410		
Deputy Secretary	17,380		
2 Assistant Secretaries	32,520		
4 Chief Assistants	51,510		
Committee Clerk	10,070		
5 Senior Assistants	50,050		
Clerical Assistant	2,840		
Translator	3,600		
Secretary (Female)	5,910		
5 Stenographers	15,220		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		219,510	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		14,790	
Chinese		8,890	
Assistant Secretary		17,480	
Assistant		4,830	
Translator		3,600	
22 Clerks		30,560	
Office Boys, Coolies, etc.		7,400	
			307,060
<i>Superannuation</i>		27,030	
<i>Passages</i>		12,860	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		4,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,200	
<i>Light</i>		1,200	
<i>Water</i>		400	
<i>Insurance</i>		30	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,900	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>		12,000	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>		13,000	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>		25,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,200	
			100,820
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings			407,880
			2,000
Total carried to Summary			405,880
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			5,100
Total carried to Summary			5,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Municipal Advocate	31,280		
Secretary (Female)	5,570	36,850	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		2,910	
Chinese.			
8 Assistant Municipal Advocates	76,990		
2 Clerical Assistants	6,020		
5 Clerks	6,100		
Coolie	320		
Watchman	300		
		89,730	129,490
Superannuation		12,500	
Locomotion		1,900	
Medical Aid		1,200	
Fuel		500	
Light		500	
Water		160	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		450	
Telephone Service		500	
Maintenance and Repairs		100	
Miscellaneous		300	
			18,110
Total carried to Summary			147,600
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			100
Total carried to Summary			100
CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Director	20,860		
2 Assistants	17,030		
Stenographer	4,400	42,290	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		2,000	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		710	
Chinese.			
Chief Assistant	8,570		
28 Teachers, etc.	28,170		
Translator and Office Assistant	2,680		
9 Translators	25,720		
3 Assistants	6,520		
Coolies, etc.	1,150		
		72,810	117,810
Superannuation		10,220	
Passages		5,770	
Medical Aid		400	
Locomotion		1,230	
Fuel		500	
Light		400	
Water		70	
Insurance		20	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		650	
Telephone Service		280	
Miscellaneous		300	
			19,840
Less—Pay, Superannuation, etc., transferred			137,650
Total carried to Summary			31,950
			106,600
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			500
Total carried to Summary			500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDUSTRIAL SECTION.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Chief of Section	14,770		
Clerk of Works	7,740		
Assistant Clerk of Works	4,830		
Assistant Inspector	3,980		
		31,320	
Language Bonus		900	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		1,370	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		1,950	
Expert Advisory Services		1,500	
Chinese.			
Assistant Clerk of Works	4,650		
Assistant	3,160		
Clerks, Coolie, etc.	2,110		
		9,920	
			46,960
Superannuation		4,080	
Passages		2,060	
Medical Aid		400	
Locomotion		3,140	
Fuel		100	
Light		120	
Water		40	
Insurance		30	
Printing, Stationery, Subscriptions, etc.		1,670	
Telephone Service		180	
Demonstrations and Publications		2,250	
Miscellaneous		300	
Apprentices' Diet Kitchen		3,000	
			17,370
			64,330
Total carried to Summary			
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			1,320
Total carried to Summary			
			1,320

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

GENERAL CHARGES.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Advisor on Municipal Affairs, sundry expenses</i>			12,600
<i>Audit Fees</i>			14,000
<i>Council's Entertainment Expenses</i>			1,000
<i>Land Commission, sundry expenses</i>			840
<i>Housing Commission, sundry expenses</i>			1,000
<i>Legal Opinions</i>			7,000
<i>London Agents, retaining fee</i>			41,750
<i>New York Agents, retaining fee</i>			1,700
<i>Maintenance of Indigent Hospital Cases, etc.</i>			65,600
<i>Rates Assessment Fees</i>			5,000
<i>Election of Councillors and Ratepayers' Meeting, sundry expenses</i>			3,200
<i>Semaphore Service</i>			36,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			11,000
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>			
Pensions as per Schedule (pages 434-436)	453,630		
Exchange Compensation	189,570		
<i>Less—Income from Pension Fund Investments</i>		643,200	
		406,420	
Gratuities, etc.		236,780	
Chinese Staff		110,000	
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		90,000	
<i>Less—Charged to Education</i>		436,780	
		55,540	
			381,240
<i>Deferred Pay Exchange Compensation</i>			14,500
<i>Supernumeration Exchange Compensation</i>			246,000
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>			
Boy Scouts' Association	500		
Children's Refuge	4,200		
China Association for Relief of Women and Children	25,000		
Convalescent Home for Russian Tuberculars	1,000		
Door of Hope	4,900		
Foreign Women's Home	3,500		
Girl Guides' Association	300		
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organization	10,500		
King's Daughters' Society, Convalescent Home	2,800		
Municipal Service Club (Chinese)	3,600		
Municipal Service Club (Foreign)	1,960		
Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch	7,000		
Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid Department	5,000		
Salvation Army, Work Shelters	5,000		
Shanghai Horticultural Society	400		
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery	10,000		
The Haven	500		
General		86,160	
Remission of Taxation.			
Churches, Temples, Prayer Halls, etc.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	83,040		
Chinese Beneficiaries	39,050		
Miscellaneous.			
Foreign Beneficiaries	10,410		
Chinese Beneficiaries	32,110		
		164,610	
			250,770
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Quarters, etc.		10,380	
Fire Brigade.			
Quarters, etc.		2,690	
Police Force.			
Stations	11,530		
Quarters, etc.	400,000		
		411,530	
Health Department.			
Branch Offices, Quarters, etc.		3,860	
Public Works Department.			
Road Widening, etc.		4,770	
Municipal Orchestra and Band		12,000	
Public Library		8,400	
Miscellaneous		2,180	
			455,810
Total carried to Summary			1,549,010

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.			
Municipal Loans			2,053,400
Superannuation Fund			798,480
Miscellaneous			276,240
General Funds.			
Deferred Pay		12,270	
Municipal Savings Bank		13,190	
Deposit Accounts		11,110	
			36,570
			3,164,690
<i>Less—</i>			
Superannuation Fund Investments		753,090	
General Funds Investments		312,720	
Industrial Accounts		44,250	
Education		415,290	
			1,525,350
Total carried to Summary			1,639,340
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Sinking Fund Instalments.			
Silver Loans.			
5 per cent. Loan of 1934			156,610
Total carried to Summary			156,610

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sinking Funds.			
Loan of 1925.			
Balance at January 1, 1937	4,698,730		
Add—Interest to June 30, 1937	117,470		
Final Instalment due June 30, 1937	3,015,970	7,832,170	
Loan of 1927.			
Balance at January 1, 1937	2,649,500		
Add—Interest for year	132,470		
Final Instalment due December 31, 1937	277,470	3,059,440	10,891,610
Sales of Surplus Land			1,000,000
Miscellaneous			60,000
Amount to be raised by debentures, or other temporary measure.. .. .			12,500,000
			24,451,610
Less—Allocation of Funds to Extraordinary Budget—Education ..			63,610
Total carried to Summary			24,388,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Deficit from 1936				4,379,400
Bridges.				
Reconstruction of Kiangse Road Bridge, portion of cost				52,000
Bundings.				
New Concrete bundings, various				31,200
Drainage.				
Constructing new drains		64,800		
Flood Prevention, including pumps		27,000		
		91,800		
Less—Contributions from frontagers		5,000		86,800
Sewerage.				
New sewers, pumps and treatment works		302,600		
Less—Contributions from frontagers		30,000		272,600
Landing Stages.				
Whangpoo River.				
Wayside Public Wharf, balance of cost			17,850	
Yangtszepoo Public Wharf, passenger landing stage			7,150	
New Jetties in reinforced concrete			10,200	35,200
Land.				
Police Force.				
West Hongkew Station				
Health Department.				
Western Fever Hospital site, extension				
Public Works Department.			99,500	
Latrine Sites				
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Kiaochow Park				
Jordan Park				
Surplus Land				99,500
Buildings.				
Administration Building.				
Minor alterations and automatic telephone switchboard extension			36,200	
Volunteer Corps.				
Russian Camp, Alcock Road, storshed			300	
Fire Brigade.				
Hongkew Station, engine room extension		5,400		
Temporary Station, Honan Road, balance of cost		1,100		
			6,500	
Police Force.				
Central Station, balance of cost		3,300		
Chengtu Road Station, balance of cost		12,200		
Gordon Road Station, extension and garage		16,100		
Hongkew Station, installation of weighbridge		1,500		
Yangtszepoo Station, minor plumbing installation		600		
Yulin Road Station, stables and mafocs' quarters, balance of cost		1,100		
Chengtu Road Barracks, balance of cost		12,400		
Eastern Depot, automatic stokers		1,700		
Hsisha Licensing Depot, minor alterations		1,900		
Gaol.				
Foreign Section.				
Padded cells and balance of cost		5,100		
Chinese Section.				
Padded cells and balance of cost		34,400		
			90,300	
Health Department.				
Abattoir and Cattle Sheds, balance of cost		21,600		
Meat Market and Cold Storage, balance of cost		3,800		
Pig Killing Section, balance of cost		28,000		
Pig Killing Section, equipment, balance of cost		37,800		
Animal House, extension, balance of cost		7,600		
Disposal Plant, balance of cost		1,100		
Disposal Plant, equipment, balance of cost		4,900		
Hospitals.				
Isolation Hospital, Mortuary refrigeration plant		9,800		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, extension and minor alterations		9,400		
Central Laundry, equipment, balance of cost		21,600		
			145,600	
Carried forward			278,900	4,956,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		278,900	4,956,700
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>			
Public Works Department.			
Highways Depôts.			
Antung Road, store	500		
Dixwell Road, workshops and store	3,000		
Sinza, alterations and additions	25,900		
Latrines	27,000		
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Hongkew Park, new stand	7,600		
Hongkew Park, sports store extension	2,200		
Jessfield Park, main entrance alterations	5,900		
Jessfield Park, reconstruction of zoological cages	2,700		
Jessfield Park, staff quarters and latrine	3,800		
Jessfield Park, rifle range, minor alterations	2,200		
Public Garden, temporary bandstand	1,100		
Various Parks, drinking fountains, alterations	500		
Industrial Undertakings, Capital Extensions.		82,400	
Yochow Road Workshops, sundry tools		1,300	362,600
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads		1,500,000	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads		455,000	
Making up and metalling the above		1,955,000	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>		5,000	1,950,000
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
2 Motor Trucks		6,800	
Fire Brigade.			
2 High-powered Chassis	28,500		
2 Pump Fittings	8,170	36,670	
Police Force.			
Traffic Control Gear	15,000		
Automatic Pistols	1,700		
Prison Van	3,480		
Raiding Van	3,360	23,540	
Public Works Department.			
Tar Spraying Machine	15,000		
6 Heavy-duty Chassis	33,000		
Carts for House Refuse Collection	4,000		
2 Boilers for Steam Rollers	7,000		
Oil Filter	1,600		
Asphalt Stability Testing Machine	2,600		
Precise Levelling Instruments	1,500		
Electric Oven	600	65,300	132,310
<i>Pension Fund.</i>			
Balance of Capitalization			600,000
<i>Loan Redemption.</i>			
Temporary Loan—U.S. \$333,000		1,821,276	
Loan of 1925—Tls. 5,600,000	7,832,170		
Loan of 1927—Tls. 2,187,500	3,059,440	10,891,610	
<i>Sinking Funds.</i>			
Installments covering the following loans.		12,712,880	
Loan of 1925	3,015,970		
Loan of 1926	379,000		
Loan of 1927	277,470	3,672,440	16,385,320
Total carried to Summary			24,386,930

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—GENERAL—*continued.*

SUMMARY.							Expenditure.	Income.
							Dollars.	Dollars.
Totals from preceding pages.								
Ordinary Income	..	..	..	..	..	..		23,862,100
Ordinary Expenditure.								
Volunteer Corps.								
Volunteer Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	292,590	
Russian Detachment	..	..	..	..	..	..	370,310	
							662,900	
Fire Brigade	..	..	..	..	..	..	938,750	
Police Force.								
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,406,840	
Gaol and Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510,390	
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,480	
							9,947,710	
Public Health								
Health Department.								
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,183,390	
Municipal Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	521,100	
							1,704,490	
Contributions and Grants in Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals							467,410	
							2,171,810	
Public Works Department.								
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	904,180	
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	425,650	
Creeks and River	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,000	
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	203,370	
House Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	634,030	
Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810,840	
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	434,000	
Parks and Open Spaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	275,220	
							4,868,310	
Municipal Orchestra and Band	..	..	..	..	..	..	189,900	
Public Library	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,650	
Finance Department.								
Treasurer and Controller's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,290	
Finance Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	322,100	
Comptroller's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,980	
Revenue Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	666,030	
							1,109,400	
Secretariat.								
Secretary General's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,460	
Secretary's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	405,880	
							468,340	
Legal Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,600	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,600	
Industrial Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,330	
General Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,549,010	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639,340	
Redemption of Debentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	156,610	
							23,836,260	
<i>Carried forward</i>							23,836,260	23,862,100

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.		Expenditure.	Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		23,836,260	23,862,100
Totals from preceding pages—continued.			
Stock and Stores.			
Volunteer Corps		6,340	
Fire Brigade.. .. .		27,960	
Police Force.			
General	285,900		
Gaoi and Reformatory	1,500		
Specials	200		
		287,600	
Public Health.			
Health Department		32,120	
Public Works Department		760,540	
Public Library		400	
Finance Department.			
Finance Office	1,000		
Revenue Office	4,350		
		5,350	
Secretariat		5,100	
Legal Department		100	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office		500	
Industrial Section		1,320	
		1,127,330	
Less—Value of Stores issued.			
Volunteer Corps	50,270		
Police Force	315,000		
Public Works Department	750,000		
		1,115,270	
		12,060	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, to be carried forward		13,780	
		23,862,100	23,862,100
Extraordinary Income			24,388,000
Extraordinary Expenditure		24,386,930	
Surplus on Extraordinary Budget, to be carried forward		1,070	
		24,388,000	24,388,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937
EDUCATION

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Allocation of Revenue from Ordinary Budget—General.		
Representing the equivalent of the amount estimated to be derived from a 1.85 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax ..	2,358,980	
Miscellaneous 	12,400	
Less—Deficit from 1936 	2,371,380 14,390	
		2,356,990
Total carried to Summary 		2,356,990

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

ADMINISTRATION.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
EDUCATION BOARD.				
Honorarium to Members of the Board				9,440
	Total carried to Summary			9,440
EDUCATION OFFICE.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Superintendent		24,330		
Chief Assistant		13,020		
Secretary (Female)		6,080		
			43,430	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			2,870	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			2,410	
Chinese.				
Clerks and Typist		4,090		
Boy, Coolie, etc.		750		
			4,840	
Superannuation			4,690	53,550
Passages			6,510	
Medical Aid			420	
Locomotion			540	
Fuel			220	
Light			220	
Water			80	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			900	
Telephone Service			310	
Miscellaneous			230	
				14,120
	Total carried to Summary			67,670
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				50
	Total carried to Summary			50
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Headmaster		15,210		
Senior Assistant Master		12,150		
9 Assistant Masters		88,700		
5 Assistant Mistresses		29,840		
Physical Instructor		8,250		
			154,150	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			11,840	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			1,060	
Chinese.				
Teacher		3,700		
Clerks		2,580		
Boys, Coolies, etc.		5,500		
			11,780	
Superannuation			14,960	178,830
Passages			14,020	
Medical Aid			3,000	
Fuel			2,250	
Light			400	
Water			250	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			4,000	
Insurance			530	
Telephone Service			330	
Laboratory			900	
Text Books			3,500	
Form Prices			350	
Maintenance and Repairs			860	
Manual Training			400	
Library Grant			280	
Miscellaneous			1,000	
				47,030
Less—School Fees			67,500	225,860
Sale of Text Books, etc.			6,000	
				73,500
	Total carried to Summary			152,360
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				530
	Total carried to Summary			530

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>			
THOMAS HAMBURY HOSTEL FOR BOYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Matron	2,580		
2 Resident Masters (special duty pay)	2,380		
Chinese.		4,960	
Clerk (part time)	1,080		
Boys, Coolies, etc.	4,140		
		5,220	10,180
<i>Superannuation</i>		110	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		900	
<i>Fuel</i>		2,550	
<i>Light</i>		600	
<i>Water</i>		250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		310	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		70	
<i>Messing</i>		8,000	
<i>Clothing, etc.</i>		400	
<i>Washing</i>		930	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		370	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		230	
			14,770
<i>Less—Boarding Fees</i>		2,400	24,950
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>		4,300	6,700
			18,250
Total carried to Summary			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR BOYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreign.			
Headmaster	15,210		
Senior Assistant Master	11,450		
5 Assistant Masters	48,720		
6 Assistant Mistresses	43,670		
Reparation Exchange Compensation		119,050	
Lour Leave Exchange Compensation		7,800	
Chinese.		1,460	
Teacher (part time)	1,500		
Clerk	1,930		
Boys, Coolies, etc.	3,980		
		7,410	135,720
<i>Superannuation</i>		11,220	
<i>Passages</i>		5,710	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		1,300	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500	
<i>Light</i>		300	
<i>Water</i>		200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		2,200	
<i>Insurance</i>		380	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350	
<i>Laboratory</i>		200	
<i>Text Books</i>		2,900	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		300	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		400	
<i>Manual Training</i>		100	
<i>Library Grant</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		750	
			28,110
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		56,600	163,830
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>		4,660	61,260
			102,570
Total carried to Summary			
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Manual Training Equipment</i>			40
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>			950
			990
Total carried to Summary			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—continued.				
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Headmistress		11,470		
Senior Assistant Mistress		8,860		
18 Assistant Mistresses		125,020		
4 Assistant Mistresses (part time)		11,450		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			157,800	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			9,340	
Chinese.			5,160	
Clerks		4,310		
Boy, Coolies, etc.		4,120		
			8,430	
Superannuation			14,150	180,730
Passages			9,590	
Medical Aid			1,600	
Fuel			2,000	
Light			200	
Water			520	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			3,500	
Insurance			340	
Telephone Service			310	
Laboratory			860	
Text Books			5,500	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.			500	
Form Prizes			400	
Maintenance and Repairs			450	
Library Grant			280	
Miscellaneous			900	
				40,800
Less—School Fees			83,000	221,530
Sale of Text Books, etc.			7,800	
				90,800
Total carried to Summary				130,730
STOCK AND STORES.				
Domestic Science Equipment				500
Furniture and Sundries				350
Total carried to Summary				850
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR JUNIOR GIRLS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Mistress in Charge		8,140		
2 Assistant Mistresses		6,920		
Assistant Mistress (part time)		2,180		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			17,240	
Chinese.			590	
Clerk		780		
Boy, Coolies, etc.		1,450		
			2,230	
Superannuation			820	20,060
Medical Aid			250	
Fuel			300	
Light			90	
Water			40	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			250	
Telephone Service			100	
Text Books			260	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.			120	
Form Prizes			40	
Maintenance and Repairs			120	
Miscellaneous			200	
				2,590
Less—School Fees			7,400	22,650
Sale of Stationery, etc.			240	
				7,640
Total carried to Summary				15,010
STOCKS AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries				90
Total carried to Summary				90

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
Headmistress		11,550		
Senior Assistant Mistress		8,600		
26 Assistant Mistresses		116,530	136,680	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			5,200	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			3,870	
Chinese.				
Clerks		2,700		
Boy, Coolies, etc.		4,640	7,340	153,090
Superannuation			10,680	
Passages			6,290	
Medical Aid			1,600	
Fuel			2,500	
Light			180	
Water			200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.			2,500	
Insurance			230	
Telephone Service			200	
Domestic Science Centre			400	
Laboratory			2,200	
Text Books			300	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.			400	
Form Prices			500	
Maintenance and Repairs			300	
Library Grant			1,000	
Miscellaneous				29,730
Less—School Fees			53,000	182,820
Sale of Text Books, etc.			4,370	57,370
Total carried to Summary				125,450
STOCK AND STORES.				
Domestic Science Equipment				100
Laboratory Apparatus				250
Furniture and Sundries				250
Total carried to Summary				600
THOMAS HANBURY HOSTEL FOR GIRLS.				
Pay.				
Foreign.				
2 Matrons			6,820	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation			300	
Chinese.				
Clerk (part time)		800		
Boys, Coolies, etc.		3,590	4,390	11,510
Superannuation			460	
Medical Aid			900	
Fuel			4,000	
Light			320	
Water			400	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			70	
Insurance			80	
Telephone Service			80	
Messing			7,500	
Clothing, etc.			200	
Washing			750	
Maintenance and Repairs			600	
Miscellaneous			350	
Less—Boarding Fees			2,000	27,220
Miscellaneous Receipts			3,800	5,800
Total carried to Summary				21,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>			
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys			2,120
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys			900
Public School for Junior Boys			1,310
Public School for Girls			1,800
Public School for Junior Girls			860
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls			1,530
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls			360
Total carried to Summary			8,880
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>			
Foreign Staff.			
Pensions as per Schedule (page 436)	28,760		
Exchange Compensation	12,950		
Gratuities, etc.		41,710	
Chinese Staff.		2,550	
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		500	
			44,760
<i>Superannuation Exchange Compensation</i>			4,680
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>			
Public School for Junior Girls			2,100
<i>Accountancy Charges</i>			7,000
<i>School Fees, etc., of free and reduced-fee pupils</i>			19,420
<i>Grants in Aid, especially approved.</i>			
Institution of the Holy Family		3,000	
Institution of St. Joseph		4,200	
			7,200
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			3,000
Total carried to Summary			88,160
INTEREST.			
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i>			177,600
Total carried to Summary			177,600
GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>Grants to Schools for Foreign Children.</i>			
Cathedral School Henry Lester Endowment			7,000
First Russian School			6,000
Japanese Schools			139,000
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule			7,500
Loretto School			3,500
Shanghai Jewish School			6,500
St. Francis Xavier's College and Orphanage			10,500
Shanghai American School—Special Grant			10,000
Total carried to Summary			190,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.										Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
Pay.												
Foreign.												
Headmaster										15,210		
Senior Assistant Master										11,530		
2 Assistant Masters										22,690		
2 Assistant Mistresses										11,440		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation											60,870	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation											3,940	
Chinese.											3,510	
Senior Assistant Master										5,640		
25 Teachers										54,970		
Clerks										1,700		
Boy, Coolies, etc.										4,330		
											66,640	
Superannuation											10,850	134,960
Passages											10,030	
Medical Aid											1,250	
Fuel											1,000	
Light											450	
Water											400	
Printing, Stationery, etc.											1,100	
Insurance											360	
Telephone Service											270	
Laboratory											400	
Text Books											250	
Form Prices											250	
Maintenance and Repairs											500	
Library Grant											350	
Miscellaneous											750	
												28,210
Less—School Fees												163,170
												70,000
Total carried to Summary												93,170
STOCK AND STORES.												
Laboratory Apparatus												150
Furniture and Sundries												250
Total carried to Summary												400
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.												
Pay.												
Foreign.												
Headmaster										17,380		
Senior Assistant Master										11,850		
Assistant Master										10,860		
Assistant Mistress										4,150		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation											44,240	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation											3,660	
Chinese.											260	
Senior Assistant Master										5,640		
18 Teachers										40,840		
Clerks										2,490		
Boy, Coolies, etc.										3,500		
											52,470	
Superannuation											9,040	100,630
Passages											1,230	
Medical Aid											1,000	
Fuel											1,000	
Light											300	
Water											500	
Printing, Stationery, etc.											850	
Insurance											370	
Telephone Service											230	
Laboratory											300	
Text Books											280	
Form Prices											170	
Maintenance and Repairs											450	
Library Grant											280	
Miscellaneous											600	
												16,800
Less—School Fees												117,430
												48,000
Total carried to Summary												69,430
STOCK AND STORES.												
Laboratory Apparatus												450
Furniture and Sundries												30
Total carried to Summary												480

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.

NIER CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Pay.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Foreign.			
Headmaster	14,910		
Senior Assistant Master	14,000		
Assistant Master	13,180	42,150	
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		2,540	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		2,410	
Chinese.			
Senior Assistant Master	5,640		
20 Teachers	47,260		
Clerks	1,150		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	3,730		
		57,780	104,880
Superannuation		8,930	
Passages		10,990	
Medical Aid		1,000	
Fuel		1,100	
Light		150	
Water		200	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		850	
Insurance		270	
Telephone Service		220	
Laboratory		200	
Text Books		280	
Form Prizes		200	
Maintenance and Repairs		350	
Manual Training		250	
Library Grant		280	
Miscellaneous		550	25,820
Less—School Fees			130,700
			44,800
Total carried to Summary			85,900
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			100
Total carried to Summary			100

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Pay.			
Foreign.			
Headmaster	17,380		
Senior Assistant Master	12,360		
Assistant Master	8,600		
Assistant Mistress	9,610		
Repatriation Exchange Compensation		47,550	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation		1,100	
Chinese.			
Senior Assistant Master	5,640		
19 Teachers	43,080		
Clerks	1,930		
Boy, Coolies, etc.	4,420		
		55,070	107,810
Superannuation		9,450	
Passages		6,190	
Medical Aid		1,000	
Fuel		1,200	
Light		150	
Water		350	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		850	
Insurance		440	
Telephone Service		200	
Laboratory		250	
Text Books		200	
Form Prizes		170	
Maintenance and Repairs		450	
Manual Training		400	
Library Grant		280	
Miscellaneous		600	22,180
Less—School Fees			129,990
			49,440
Total carried to Summary			80,550
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			50
Total carried to Summary			50

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>			
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Headmistress		5,240	
18 Teachers		49,200	
3 Teachers (part time)		4,290	
Clerks		1,070	
Coolies, etc.		3,280	
			63,080
<i>Superannuation</i>		5,310	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500	
<i>Light</i>		250	
<i>Water</i>		300	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		750	
<i>Insurance</i>		250	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		200	
<i>Laboratory</i>		250	
<i>Domestic Science</i>		150	
<i>Text Books</i>		250	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		450	
<i>Library Grant</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		550	
			10,760
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			73,840
			45,600
Total carried to Summary			28,249
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i>			270
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			150
			420
Total carried to Summary			420
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.			
CHINESE EDUCATION OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Chinese Education Officer	9,430		
Assistant Chinese Education Officer	5,640		
School Secretary	3,160		
Clerks and Typists	4,380		
Coolie	350		
		22,960	
<i>Superannuation</i>		2,180	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		500	
<i>Locomotion</i>		700	
<i>Fuel</i>		120	
<i>Light</i>		120	
<i>Water</i>		40	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		600	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		260	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150	
			27,630
Total carried to Summary			27,630

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— <i>continued.</i>				
BOONE ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Headmaster	1,980			
18 Teachers	20,770			
Clerk	1,450			
Boy, Coolies, etc. .. .	2,540			
Superannuation		26,740		
Medical Aid		2,350		
Fuel		120		
Light		350		
Water		240		
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .		200		
Insurance		2,220		
Telephone Service		180		
Laboratory		120		
Text Books		100		
Form Prizes		1,400		
Maintenance and Repairs .. .		50		
Manual Training		300		
Library Grant		200		
Miscellaneous		200		
		500		
Less—School Fees		35,270		
		7,200		
			28,070	
Total carried to Summary				28,070
CUNNINGHAM ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Headmaster	2,450			
21 Teachers	30,620			
Clerks	1,510			
Boy, Coolies, etc. .. .	2,870			
Superannuation		37,450		
Medical Aid		3,290		
Fuel		100		
Light		250		
Water		400		
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .		300		
Insurance		500		
Telephone Service		180		
Laboratory		90		
Text Books		230		
Kindergarten Materials, etc. ..		180		
Form Prizes		140		
Maintenance and Repairs .. .		50		
Library Grant		450		
Miscellaneous		250		
		580		
Less—School Fees		44,440		
		12,000		
			32,440	
Total carried to Summary				32,440
KINCHOW ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Headmaster	2,740			
23 Teachers	32,760			
Clerks	1,350			
Boy, Coolies, etc. .. .	3,210			
Superannuation		40,060		
Medical Aid		3,510		
Fuel		100		
Light		1,000		
Water		300		
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .		220		
Insurance		600		
Telephone Service		620		
Laboratory		90		
Text Books		250		
Kindergarten Materials, etc. ..		200		
Form Prizes		120		
Maintenance and Repairs .. .		60		
Library Grant		500		
Miscellaneous		280		
		600		
Less—School Fees		48,510		
		10,950		
			38,460	
Total carried to Summary				38,460

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.						Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.								
SINZA ROAD.								
Pay.	Chinese.							
	Headmaster ..	..	..	..	..	2,970		
	22 Teachers ..	..	..	..	..	31,610		
	Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	2,130		
	Boy, Coolies, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	3,330		
	Superannuation ..	..	..	..	..		40,040	
	Medical Aid ..	..	..	..	..		3,530	
	Fuel ..	..	..	..	..		100	
	Light ..	..	..	..	..		1,000	
	Water ..	..	..	..	..		300	
	Printing, Stationery, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		400	
	Insurance ..	..	..	..	..		600	
	Telephone Service ..	..	..	..	..		630	
	Laboratory ..	..	..	..	..		100	
	Text Books ..	..	..	..	..		250	
	Kindergarten Materials, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		180	
	Form Prizes ..	..	..	..	..		120	
	Maintenance and Repairs ..	..	..	..	..		60	
	Library Grant ..	..	..	..	..		500	
	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..		280	
							650	
	Less—School Fees ..	..	..	..	..		48,740	
							16,500	
								32,240
	Total carried to Summary ..	..	..	..	..			32,240
WARD ROAD.								
Pay.	Chinese.							
	Headmaster ..	..	..	..	..	2,210		
	27 Teachers ..	..	..	..	..	39,110		
	Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	1,900		
	Boy, Coolies, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	2,650		
	Superannuation ..	..	..	..	..		45,870	
	Medical Aid ..	..	..	..	..		4,150	
	Fuel ..	..	..	..	..		120	
	Light ..	..	..	..	..		300	
	Water ..	..	..	..	..		400	
	Printing, Stationery, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		340	
	Insurance ..	..	..	..	..		600	
	Telephone Service ..	..	..	..	..		40	
	Laboratory ..	..	..	..	..		100	
	Text Books ..	..	..	..	..		250	
	Kindergarten Materials, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		200	
	Form Prizes ..	..	..	..	..		120	
	Maintenance and Repairs ..	..	..	..	..		60	
	Library Grant ..	..	..	..	..		400	
	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..		280	
							600	
	Less—School Fees ..	..	..	..	..		53,830	
							9,960	
								43,870
	Total carried to Summary ..	..	..	..	..			43,870
WAYSIDE ROAD.								
Pay.	Chinese.							
	Headmistress ..	..	..	..	..	2,450		
	18 Teachers ..	..	..	..	..	26,060		
	Clerks ..	..	..	..	..	1,300		
	Boy, Coolies, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	2,770		
	Superannuation ..	..	..	..	..		32,580	
	Medical Aid ..	..	..	..	..		2,810	
	Fuel ..	..	..	..	..		100	
	Light ..	..	..	..	..		110	
	Water ..	..	..	..	..		300	
	Printing, Stationery, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		230	
	Insurance ..	..	..	..	..		400	
	Telephone Service ..	..	..	..	..		100	
	Laboratory ..	..	..	..	..		80	
	Text Books ..	..	..	..	..		150	
	Kindergarten Materials, etc. ..	..	..	..	..		170	
	Form Prizes ..	..	..	..	..		130	
	Maintenance and Repairs ..	..	..	..	..		40	
	Library Grant ..	..	..	..	..		400	
	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..		180	
							500	
	Less—School Fees ..	..	..	..	..		38,280	
							6,020	
								32,260
	Total carried to Summary ..	..	..	..	..			32,260

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.				
NIGHT SCHOOLS.				
CUNNINGHAM ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Master in Charge ..	.. .. .	900		
2 Teachers (part time)	.. .. .	1,240		
Coolie (part time) ..	.. .. .	130		
			2,270	
Superannuation ..	.. .. .		50	
Medical Aid ..	.. .. .		50	
Fuel ..	.. .. .		80	
Light ..	.. .. .		130	
Water ..	.. .. .		100	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	.. .. .		300	
Telephone Service ..	.. .. .		30	
Text Books ..	.. .. .		250	
Miscellaneous ..	.. .. .		100	
			3,360	
Less—School Fees ..	.. .. .		400	
				2,960
Total carried to Summary ..	.. .. .			2,960
KINCHOW ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Master in Charge ..	.. .. .	1,790		
3 Teachers (part time)	.. .. .	2,160		
Coolie (part time) ..	.. .. .	150		
			4,100	
Superannuation ..	.. .. .		170	
Medical Aid ..	.. .. .		50	
Fuel ..	.. .. .		300	
Light ..	.. .. .		100	
Water ..	.. .. .		80	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	.. .. .		360	
Telephone Service ..	.. .. .		40	
Text Books ..	.. .. .		320	
Miscellaneous ..	.. .. .		200	
			5,700	
Less—School Fees ..	.. .. .		550	
				5,150
Total carried to Summary ..	.. .. .			5,150
WAYSIDE ROAD.				
Pay.				
Chinese.				
Mistress in Charge ..	.. .. .	1,060		
2 Teachers (part time)	.. .. .	1,470		
Coolie (part time) ..	.. .. .	140		
			2,670	
Superannuation ..	.. .. .		100	
Medical Aid ..	.. .. .		20	
Fuel ..	.. .. .		40	
Light ..	.. .. .		100	
Water ..	.. .. .		70	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	.. .. .		300	
Telephone Service ..	.. .. .		20	
Text Books ..	.. .. .		260	
Miscellaneous ..	.. .. .		100	
			3,680	
Less—School Fees ..	.. .. .		420	
				3,260
Total carried to Summary ..	.. .. .			3,260
STOCK AND STORES.				
Laboratory Apparatus.				
Cunningham Road ..	.. .. .		200	
Kinchow Road ..	.. .. .		200	
Sinza Road ..	.. .. .		200	
Ward Road ..	.. .. .		200	
Wayside Road ..	.. .. .		200	
				1,000
Furniture and Sundries.				
Office ..	.. .. .		250	
Boone Road ..	.. .. .		400	
Cunningham Road ..	.. .. .		50	
Kinchow Road ..	.. .. .		140	
Sinza Road ..	.. .. .		140	
Ward Road ..	.. .. .		420	
Wayside Road ..	.. .. .		110	
				1,510
Total carried to Summary ..	.. .. .			2,510

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i>			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>			
Public School for Chinese			1,170
Ellis Kadoorie Public School			2,250
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School			1,260
Polytechnic Public School			1,530
Secondary School for Girls			2,430
Primary Schools			8,150
Total carried to Summary			16,790
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Pensions, Gratuities, etc.</i>			
Foreign Staff.			
Pensions as per Schedule (page 436)	9,270		
Exchange Compensation	4,560		
Gratuities, etc.		13,830	
Chinese Staff.		9,650	
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities		500	
Superannuation Exchange Compensation			23,980
Rent of Leased Premises.			
Primary School—Ward Road			19,300
Accountancy Charges			16,800
Inspection of Schools applying for Grants in Aid			7,000
Medical Inspection of Primary Schools			21,800
School Fees, etc., of free and reduced-fees pupils, Scholarships, Temporary Remission of Taxation, etc.			24,830
Miscellaneous			40,150
Total carried to Summary			2,650
			156,510
INTEREST.			
Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.			237,690
Total carried to Summary			237,690
GRANTS IN AID.			
Grants to Schools for Chinese Children			227,760
Total carried to Summary			227,760

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
Allocation of Funds from Extraordinary Budget—General		63,610
Total carried to Summary		63,610

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY.		Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Totals from preceding pages.				
Ordinary Income				2,356,990
Ordinary Expenditure.				
ADMINISTRATION.				
Education Board	9,440			
Education Office	67,670	77,110		
Stock and Stores.				
Education Office		50	77,160	
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	152,360			
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys	18,250			
Public School for Junior Boys	102,570			
Public School for Girls	130,730			
Public School for Junior Girls	15,010			
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	125,450			
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls	21,420	565,790		
Stock and Stores.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	530			
Public School for Junior Boys	990			
Public School for Girls	850			
Public School for Junior Girls	90			
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	600	3,060		
Buildings		8,880		
General Charges		88,160		
Interest		177,000	843,490	
Grants in Aid			190,000	
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.				
Public School for Chinese	93,170			
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	69,430			
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School	85,900			
Polytechnic Public School	80,550			
Secondary School for Girls	28,240			
Chinese Education Office	27,630			
Boone Road Primary School	28,070			
Cunningham Road Primary School	32,440			
Kinchow Road Primary School	38,460			
Sinza Road Primary School	32,240			
Ward Road Primary School	45,870			
Wayside Road Primary School	32,260			
Cunningham Road Night School	2,960			
Kinchow Road Night School	5,150			
Wayside Road Night School	3,260	603,630		
Stock and Stores.				
Public School for Chinese	400			
Ellis Kadoorie Public School	480			
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School	100			
Polytechnic Public School	50			
Secondary School for Girls	420			
Primary Schools	2,510	3,960		
Buildings		16,790		
General Charges		156,510		
Interest		237,690	1,018,580	
Grants in Aid		227,760		
			2,356,990	2,356,990
Extraordinary Income				63,610
Extraordinary Expenditure			63,610	
			63,610	63,610

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
GENERAL CHARGES.		
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS.		
<i>General.</i>		
Volunteer Corps		
W. T. Rose, Ex-Quartermaster Sergeant (Tls. 1,374)	790	
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>		
B. M. Hunting, Ex-Third Officer	2,600	
R. O. Jackson, Ex-Stores Officer	1,480	
M. W. Pett, Ex-Chief Officer (4350)	5,840	
S. M. Vincent, Ex-District Officer	1,930	
<i>Police Force.</i>		
J. G. Adams, Ex-Superintendent	2,750	
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Superintendent	2,740	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Ex-Commissioner	5,590	
C. E. Beale, Ex-Inspector	1,930	
J. Bourke, Ex-Superintendent	2,680	
W. Champney, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,660	
A. J. P. Cochlan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,570	
T. Crookdake, Ex-Superintendent	2,730	
C. Dewing, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	2,770	
P. J. Dunne, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,560	
E. A. Eva, Ex-Inspector (Tls. 1,000)	1,490	
E. W. Everson, Ex-Inspector (4590)	8,350	
T. Foley, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,030	
J. F. Franklin, Ex-Head-Gaoler	2,940	
M. Ganly, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,290	
M. J. Gibson, Ex-Inspector	1,010	
D. Ginnane, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,420	
T. P. Givens, Ex-Deputy Commissioner	3,500	
A. G. W. Groves, Ex-Inspector	1,570	
G. H. Hall, Ex-Sub-Inspector	940	
G. Hermitage, Ex-Inspector	1,350	
G. C. Holt, Ex-Inspector (Tls. 917)	970	
W. H. Howell, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,570	
J. W. Jackson, Ex-Deputy Superintendent of Gaols	3,670	
W. W. Kay, Ex-Superintendent	3,190	
T. Kerrigan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,570	
W. R. Kinipple, Ex-Superintendent	1,580	
A. J. Knight, Ex-Inspector (285)	1,420	
J. Knight, Ex-Chief Inspector (Tls. 1,220)	840	
P. Lavelle, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,690	
C. H. Lilley, Ex-Inspector	1,350	
A. G. Long, Ex-Inspector	1,360	
W. D. MacGillivray, Ex-Inspector (Tls. 1,032)	980	
A. Mackintosh, Ex-Superintendent	2,850	
C. Marquie, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,070	
R. M. J. Martin, Ex-Extra Commissioner	5,590	
K. J. McEuen, Ex-Commissioner (£1,500)	25,040	
D. McKenzie, Ex-Head Gaoler	1,380	
C. Mills, Ex-Inspector	1,490	
J. F. W. Milne, Ex-Inspector	1,200	
F. Mitchell, Ex-Superintendent (Tls. 1,943)	1,960	
S. Nakagawa, Ex-Superintendent	3,750	
R. Ockwell, Ex-Sub-Inspector	1,270	
J. O'Toole, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner	2,850	
H. E. Peck, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,450	
C. Powell, Ex-Superintendent	3,320	
P. W. Reeves, Ex-Superintendent	1,960	
E. Ring, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,500	
H. J. Schmidt, Ex-Inspector	1,540	
J. Shaw, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,900	
R. Sims, Ex-Superintendent of Gaols	4,060	
M. O. Springfield, Ex-Deputy Commissioner	3,590	
T. I. Vaughan, Ex-Superintendent	2,020	
F. L. Wainwright, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	3,310	
E. F. Walker, Ex-Chief Inspector (Tls. 1,655)	1,490	
C. Weatherhead, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	2,960	
D. J. Webb, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,410	
J. E. Wheeler, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	5,590	
W. Whiting, Ex-Superintendent	2,740	
Carried forward	181,590	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	181,590	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.		
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.		
<i>General—continued.</i>		
<i>Health Department.</i>		
F. W. Ambrose, Ex-Superintendent	3,170	
Miss A. Ashbridge-Thomlinson, Ex-Matron	2,450	
H. Bland, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,720	
Dr. C. N. Davis, Ex-Commissioner	5,590	
Miss L. M. Dawson, Ex-Senior Matron (now Mrs L. M. Jones)	2,100	
J. S. Graham, Ex-Senior Assistant (Tls. 1,680)	1,580	
Miss A. Harding, Ex-Nurse	1,190	
D. Heathcote, Ex-Superintendent	1,910	
E. Kilner, Ex-Senior Chief Inspector	1,680	
G. Mingozzi, Ex-Sanitary Overseer (Tls. 968)	850	
Miss M. M. Murphy, Ex-Matron	2,190	
W. Palmer, Ex-Custodian	1,190	
B. T. Prideaux, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,690	
Miss E. Rice, Ex-Matron	1,930	
Miss E. A. M. Stillwell, Ex-Matron	2,050	
Miss E. Summerskill, Ex-Matron	1,890	
W. J. Terrill, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,080	
P. G. C. Walker, Ex-Chief Analyst	4,750	
Miss L. Williams, Ex-Nurse (£156)	2,140	
E. O. Wilson, Ex-Chief Analyst (\$ 4,713)	2,290	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>		
F. P. Bartley, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor	2,260	
A. J. Bidgood, Ex-Assistant Building Surveyor	3,320	
A. J. Clements, Ex-Highways Engineer	4,890	
H. H. Cox, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works	2,680	
A. Diercking, Ex-Accountant	2,660	
P. Gaunt, Ex-Chief Sanitation Chemist	2,240	
C. H. Godfrey, Ex-Commissioner (£380)	6,340	
C. Harpur, Ex-Commissioner	5,590	
R. J. Harris, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,010	
F. G. Helsby, Ex-Deputy Commissioner	5,280	
W. S. Hubbard, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works	2,780	
J. Johnstone, Ex-Chief Inspector	2,540	
H. E. Jones, Ex-Senior Clerical Assistant	2,710	
W. A. B. Leach, Ex-Clerk of Works	1,880	
M. MacLennan, Ex-Inspector	1,480	
J. E. Needham, Ex-Extra Commissioner	5,590	
R. P. Roberts, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor (Tls. 1,835)	1,930	
W. E. Sauer, Ex-Land Surveyor	4,380	
R. E. Scatchard, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor	4,500	
H. Spelutz, Ex-Custodian	830	
L. Spiercier, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works	3,040	
T. Thurnheer, Ex-Sub-Accountant	2,310	
R. C. Turner, Ex-Architect	2,780	
R. C. Young, Ex-Building Surveyor (Tls. 2,897)	3,010	
<i>Orchestra and Band.</i>		
R. Drams, Ex-Musician	1,290	
A. de Kryger, Ex-Assistant Conductor	1,750	
R. Santos, Ex-Musician	330	
<i>Finance Department—Finance Office.</i>		
J. C. Bosustow, Ex-Deputy Treasurer and Comptroller	5,120	
T. H. Hutchison, Ex-Accountant	2,800	
L. D. Lemaire, Ex-Assistant Accountant	3,560	
A. W. Macphail, Ex-Deputy Treasurer	5,590	
S. J. Williams, Ex-Assistant	2,770	
<i>Finance Department—Revenue Office.</i>		
E. L. Allen, Ex-Commissioner	3,710	
A. Dahl, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,230	
F. George, Ex-Inspector	1,360	
J. H. Inwood, Ex-Inspector	2,760	
J. A. J. Johansson, Ex-Chief Inspector	1,310	
C. E. Larsen, Ex-Inspector	2,130	
D. McAlister, Ex-Inspector	1,570	
E. Mellows, Ex-Inspector	1,960	
F. A. Sampson, Ex-Assistant Commissioner	4,360	
D. Sullivan, Ex-Assistant Inspector (now R. Randells)	1,770	
<i>Carried forward</i>	349,030	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1937—continued.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	349,030	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.		
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.		
<i>General—continued.</i>		
Secretariat—Commissioner General's Office.		
Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Ex-Commissioner General	5,590	
Secretariat—Secretary's Office.		
J. E. Jones, Ex-Secretary	5,590	
J. M. McKee, Ex-Deputy Secretary	5,590	
E. S. B. Rowe, Ex-Secretary (£500)	8,350	
Former Electricity Department.		
H. J. Andrews, Ex-Storekeeper	2,020	
C. B. Bailey, Ex-Office Assistant	1,890	
M. P. Baker, Ex-Meter Testing Engineer	3,530	
S. T. Clarke, Ex-Turbine House Superintendent	2,190	
M. Conlon, Ex-Storekeeper	1,430	
P. B. Critchley, Ex-Mechanical Assistant	1,590	
W. F. Dearn, Ex-Assistant Installation Inspector	1,400	
A. J. Emery, Ex-Transport Mechanic	1,570	
G. Ewart, Ex-Consumers' Engineer	3,660	
W. J. Furness, Ex-Senior Installation Inspector	1,290	
O. L. Libert, Ex-Assistant Distribution Engineer	1,180	
C. Knight, Ex-Assistant Engineer—Distribution	2,640	
A. Mitchell, Ex-Maintenance Assistant	1,810	
Widow of the late T. Moodie, Ex-Charge Engineer (£150)	2,500	
T. Murphy, Ex-Meters Assistant	2,020	
V. Olsen, Ex-Meter Engineer	3,180	
F. W. Snape, Ex-Senior Meter Inspector	1,960	
H. B. Woodford, Ex-Secretary	5,590	
		415,600
Education.		
Schools for Foreign Children.		
G. M. Billings, Ex-Headmaster	2,290	
Miss M. C. Cardwell, Ex-Assistant Mistress	950	
Mrs. A. Davey, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,800	
Miss F. M. Gaunt, Ex-Matron	1,160	
S. Hore, Ex-Senior Assistant Master	3,160	
Miss E. H. Mayhew, Ex-Headmistress	3,240	
Miss J. Patterson, Ex-Headmistress (£147)	2,450	
Mrs. R. L. Peach, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,750	
R. Ross, Ex-Headmaster	4,200	
Miss A. A. Samson, Ex-Assistant Mistress	1,980	
A. J. Stewart, Ex-Headmaster	4,130	
H. G. Whitcher, Ex-Senior Assistant Master (Tls. 2,551)	1,650	
Schools for Chinese Children.		
Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott, Ex-Assistant Mistress (Tls. 1,835)	930	
W. C. Divers, Ex-Assistant Master (Tls. 1,443)	1,610	
G. S. F. Kemp, Ex-Headmaster	3,510	
L. H. Turner, Ex-Headmaster	3,220	
		38,030
		453,630

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